





HISTORY
OF
DUBOIS COUNTY
FROM
ITS PRIMITIVE DAYS TO 1910.

INCLUDING BIOGRAPHIES
OF
CAPT. TOUSSAINT DUBOIS
AND THE
VERY REV. JOSEPH KUNDECK, V. G.

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
THE MILITARY, SCHOOL, AND CHURCH HISTORY OF THE COUNTY,
GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
NATURAL HISTORY AND PLANT LIFE
AND THE
COUNTY'S PIONEER, POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL LIFE.

BY
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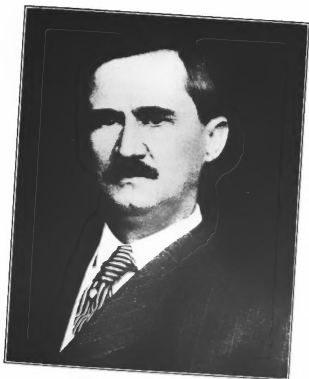
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6628 Uebelhack Rd., Mt. Vernon, IN 47620

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Geo. R. Wilson.

DEDICATED TO MY DAUGHTER,
ROBERTA GEORGINE WILSON.

PREFACE.

The writing of this history has been a self-assigned, pleasing task. If the reader gains from it as much satisfaction as the author has enjoyed in gathering and compiling the material he will consider himself amply repaid.

For more than twenty-five years the author has, at every opportunity, secured and preserved data with a view of preparing a history of his adopted county that would accurately set forth not only its present conditions, but also the dominant factors that have developed them.

The period covered is not far from a century. On its pages are the names of the builders of the county. Not only is it an epitome of the silent past—it is also a story of the splendid life of an ambitious, growing county, hardly yet conscious of its ever expanding strength.

In presenting this history the author desires to say that the work has been performed with extraordinary care, and at no small expense. The writer has been upon practically every farm in the county, and in every church and school house. He has penetrated its mines, explored its caves, and followed the meanderings of its principal rivers. Within its confines he has traveled over every highway. He knew personally hundreds of its pioneer families, from whom much valuable information was obtained. He examined thousands of pages of its local official records, original muster rolls, family Bibles, wills, newspapers, old personal letters, passports, commissions, land patents, deeds, and scores of inscriptions upon gravestones and monuments. He surveyed mile after mile of its original boundary lines, traversed thousands of its acres, and ran the level of many of its streams.

Add to this, his researches into the original official treaties, records and documents, at Frankfort, Vincennes, Springfield, Bardstown, Indianapolis, and Washington, and the reader will have a fair idea as to the means by which the writer arrived at his conclusions.

If this opportunity should not be improved, a large amount of interesting data concerning Dubois county might be lost.

This book contains twenty-one chapters. Each chapter is a unit in itself, covering one subject, or one line of thought upon a subject. In a sense each chapter is a separate book.

In the writer's opinion the book should be read as the chapters are numbered, but any one chapter treating of a specific subject may be read without reading the others.

The chapter on Military History, after covering the record up to 1861, considers the record made in the Civil War, by regiments, and this is, in a measure, self-indexed. The chapter on Church History, after covering the county as a unit, takes up, in detail, the local church history by townships; hence, this is also, in a measure, self-indexed. The same plan prevails in a few other chapters. An examination of the book will soon show that it may be readily used as a local book of reference.

The philosophy of the local history, as well as the history itself, is often considered. The institutional life of the people has been given special consideration.

To many people, history is a dull, dry study. It is a difficult task to arrange a mass of data in such a manner as to hold the reader's attention, unless the reader himself is a student of history, and searching for information.

This history is from the pen of one who knows his county at first hand, and interprets its story in a spirit of sympathy.

JASPER, INDIANA, April 1, 1910.

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*Pen drawings by the author.

CHAPTER I.

THE ORIGIN OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

Primeval forests—Animals—Waters—Rocks—Scenery—Settlers—Traces—Settlements—Hosea Smith—*Indiana Gazette*—*Western Sun*—Gen. Washington Johnson—Early Citizens—McDonalds—Piankishaw Indians—Fort Butler—Fort Farris—Dubois county created—Portersville, the county seat—John Niblack—Jasper, the "county town"—Dr. Simon Morgan—Dubois county library—Seal—Organization Day. List of Land owners—Census of 1820—Record of McDonald Family—Capt. John Sherritt—Coroner Robert Stewart.

When the first year of the nineteenth century rolled around, what is now within the confines of Dubois county was practically one unbroken wilderness. White river quietly carried its clear waters down past the beautiful

sycamores, the white armed daughters of the primeval forest, that grew in grandeur below the site of Portersville and dipped their umbrella-shaped leaves far across the water to drink in nourishment. The osprey fished on the



Portersville Court House (1818.)

wing, while the cat-fish played to its heart's content at the bottom of the river, without much danger of arrested sport.

Patoka, still slow and sluggish, was then always bank full, the slowest and sleepest stream in Indiana. Sycamore, maple, birch, elm, beech, and willow exerted themselves, gracefully bowing their heads across the stream to shut out the rays of a mid-day sun and protect the flight of the wild heron on its mission up the stream. "Buffalo Pond," "Duck Pond," and other ponds, without name, swelled with original prominence, occupied twice, yes, thrice, their present space, while salamanders, frogs, water-snakes, aquatic insects, and marsh plants held their own with native satisfaction and contentment. The jolly, red-headed woodpecker and the noisy blue-jay, from the tree-tops on the hill-sides, vied with each other to break the quietness of the scene.

Bruin slept unmolested in his wallows in Vowell cave; the bald eagle reared its young on Pond Ridge, south of the present site of Birdseye, while the mountain laurel grew in luxury on rocky ridges of the watershed. Nolan spring spent its crystal waters to slake the thirst of the Piankishaw Indian as he wooed his dusky mate, on his return from Saltpeter cave. With a confidence born of past experience, the wild cat slept

with her young in the crevices of Wild Cat rock. The ravens built their rude and unsightly nests in Raven rock and fed upon the wild bunnies of the Columbian hills. Along Hall creek in Marion township, wild hogs fed upon the masts, and killed and ate rattlesnakes and copperheads. The finest poplar trees that grew in Indiana graced the hillsides, and furnished nesting places for the eagle and store-room for the wild bee.

Turkeys, bob-whites, and pheasants were wild and fancy free in the stunted black-jacks and barren tracts of the Hurricane's wake in Jefferson township. Immense white oaks, the monarchs of the forest, grew in strength and beauty, where now stands the city of Huntingburg. Elks, deer, and panthers idled away their time on the site of Jasper, while the otter, wild cat, weasel, and Canadian porcupine felt secure along the banks of the Anderson. Mollusks, mussels, and other crustaceous things lived



Capt. Dubois.

about Frog island and explored the stony ledges at its base, while squirrels jumped from limb to limb of the over-hanging forest trees, or fed upon the wild mulberry that grew across the valley.

Ducks, geese, snipes, and plovers lived, unmolested, about the ponds, swamps, and streams of Madison township, while the beaver, with its natural inclinations and tendencies, built, at its leisure, immense beaver dams near Shiloh. Wolves howled and fought in Harbison township, and bears remained there until the cotton grew in the fields along White river. Buffaloes strayed from their beaten path and fed upon the tall grass that graced the borders of "Buffalo Pond." Marsh wrens, swamp sparrows, red-winged blackbirds, cranes, and aquatic fowls of

various descriptions flew, on idle wing, or waded with indifferent care in Pigeon creek. The shy gray fox lived in peace and happiness on the site of Ferdinand, while the opossum and raccoon reared their young along the banks of Flat creek. Diana would have been happy here.

There were no white men in the lands. The streams, which made no noise and left no trail, were the only safe way to enter the wilderness of Dubois county, except the "Buffalo Trace." The county slept in all its original grandeur, a diamond in the wilderness, unowned, unsung, and uninhabited by white men—a picture never to be seen again. But why waste words? Calliope, herself, could not do the picture justice.

With a forest containing a fortune for all, if cared for, this "wild mother of ours," awaited the coming of the McDonalds. In 1801, they came, they saw, they conquered, and to-day Dubois county asks favors of none.

That mysterious "call of the wild" took possession of the McDonalds in Kentucky. It would hear of no answer but gratification; it acknowledged no result but success. Indiana was "the wild," the "Buffalo Trace"

was the road, and the pioneers' daring and ingenuity furnished the means, and with it all, Dubois county received its first permanent white residents and citizens. They followed the trace until they reached the site of Boone township, and there they made the first permanent white settlement within the present limits of Dubois county. This was achieved before the Indian title was fully extinguished or the land surveyed. In every sense of the word, it was an answer to the "call of the wild."

The "Buffalo Trace," now almost obliterated, was such an important factor in the settlement, not only of Dubois county, but of other counties in southern Indiana, that it deserves more than a passing notice.

Why the buffalo is seen upon the seal of the state of Indiana is easily understood when one recalls that buffaloes ranged in countless numbers, in Indiana. They made several paths through the state. One passed through Dubois county. Of this one we shall write. The old "Buffalo Trace" was so important in pioneer days that William Rector was employed to make a survey of the east end of it, which he did in July, 1805. The old trace from the prairies in Illinois to the blue grass regions of Kentucky crossed White river at Decker's ferry, north-west of Petersburg, entered Dubois county near the Miley school-house, passed Fort McDonald, went on south of Haysville, thence east, near Ludlow school-house, to Union valley, and entered Orange county within a hundred yards of the Southern railroad track in Columbia township. It passed near French Lick and Paoli. In Dubois county the trace practically paralleled what is now called "Buckingham's Base Line." Milburn's spring, in Columbia township, and Fort McDonald, in Boone township, were camping grounds along this trace. This old "Buffalo Trace" is also known as the "Mud Holes," "Governor's Trace," "Kentucky Road," "Louisville Trace," and "Vincennes Trace," but the primary cause of the trail was the wild buffalo. Its trail was always near water or wet places.

The buffalo wallows along this trace caused it to be called, by some, the "Mud Hole" trace. To-day a small branch of Mill creek bears the name "Mud Hole" creek. Gen. Harrison changed the trace in some places, in 1801, and it is sometimes referred to as the "Governor's Trace." On one of his trips over this trace, Gen. Harrison lost his gold watch, which was found some years later.

David Sandford, the government surveyor, who surveyed town one, south, range five, west, in Dubois county, in 1805, located the "Mud-Holes" at about one hundred rods east of the northwest corner of section three, that is, south of where Fort McDonald stood, and near Sherritt's graveyard.

In 1801, a traveler along the "Buffalo Trace," through what is now Dubois county, would have noticed here and there big circular patches, where the grass was greener, thicker, and higher than anywhere else around. Those curious circles of superior grass were due to a cause that will never be seen again. They were the existing reminders of the buffalo days. Those rank and verdant patches of grass marked spots where the once

common buffalo wallows were familiar and often welcome landmarks in the forest. Where a little stagnant water had collected, the ground being soft under the short grass, it was an easy matter for the buffalo to make a mud puddle in which to cool himself.

To accomplish this, a male buffalo—always a male that made the wallow—would drop on one knee, plunge his horn, and at last his head into the earth, and make an excavation into which the water slowly filtered. Then, throwing himself on his side as flat as he could, he rolled vigorously around, ripping up the ground with his horns and hump, sinking himself deeper and deeper, and gouging his wallow out larger, until it was of dimensions to suit his purpose. The excavation would gradually fill with water until the buffalo was entirely immersed, the water and mud, mixed to the consistency of mortar, covering him from his head to the tip of his tail.

A buffalo wallow was usually about twelve feet in diameter, and from two to three feet deep, and a male buffalo would complete one in half an hour. Sometimes there would be fifty or a hundred waiting for the leader to get through with his bath so they could have a chance at it. He usually took his time wallowing in the mud hole. When it suited him to come out, a frightful looking monster, dripping thick with ooze from his huge body, the male that had won the right to be next in rank entered the wallow for his bath.

Over the "Buffalo Trace," through Dubois county, many thousands of buffaloes passed annually. They crossed the Ohio river at the Falls. From the Ohio river to "Big Bone Lick," and the "Blue Licks," in Kentucky, these animals had beaten a path wide enough for a wagon road. In Dubois county the buffalo's presence was only transient. He was seen going or coming, and then not later than 1808. Toward the close of the eighteenth century a very cold winter, continuing several months, froze all vegetable growth, starved the noble animals, and the herds never regained their loss.

Their path made it easier for pioneers to travel in the forests, and accounts for the settlements in this county first appearing in the northern part. Notice that the first white man's path into the county, on foot, was not paralleled by rail until more than one hundred years had passed away. The "Buffalo Trace" was trodden from time almost immemorial. In turn the buffalo, Indians, "le coureur de bois," priests, French salt hunters, pioneers, soldiers, settlers, governors and mail-carriers trod its weary way. Over this "Buffalo Trace" the government mails, in Dubois county, were first carried. The first mail over it was carried on foot, by Mathias Mounts. George Teverbough, a noted pioneer hunter, also carried mail on foot over this trace once a week. One week he traveled from Louisville to Vincennes and reversed his steps the next week. Lieutenants of the "Shawnee Prophet" "trod the Buffalo Trace," before 1811, inciting the Piankishaw Indians against the whites. Pike county, as well as Dubois county, was first settled along this trace, Pike county at "White Oak Springs" and Dubois county at Sherritt's graveyard.

Hosea Smith was a prominent pioneer along this trace. He was born in North Carolina, and came to Pike county as a pioneer and laid out a town at "White Oak Springs." Here, in 1811, he was postmaster. Hosea Smith was county surveyor of Pike county for thirty years and has the distinction of having laid out three "county towns," Petersburg, 1817; Portersville, 1818; and Jasper, in 1830. He was also a justice of the peace, merchant, and farmer. In those days a surveyor was an important factor in county affairs. Near this trace, in Pike county, Samuel Pride and Hosea Smith built a fort, in 1787, which protected the white settlers from the Indians, who, at times, were troublesome. It is related that once when the garrison at the fort was at the point of abandoning it, Mrs. Hosea Smith saved the life of a child of the Indian chief by preventing the white guards from shooting it. She carried the child into the fort. The next day a treaty of peace was made.

In the organization of Pike county, on the second Monday of February, 1817, the commissioners named in the act convened, as the law required, at the home of Hosea Smith, and proceeded to discharge their duties. The law also provided that all the courts were to be "holden at the house of said Hosea Smith" until the court house of Pike county was constructed.

The *Indiana Gazette*, the first newspaper published in Indiana, bears date of July 4, 1804. In 1806, the plant was destroyed. It was located at Vincennes. The owner, Elihu Stout, determined to re-establish his paper and on July 4, 1807, again issued his paper, which he then called *The Western Sun*. The paper thus founded, with few changes, has had a continued existence. It is Democratic in politics. The material for this paper was purchased at Frankfort, Kentucky, and carried over the "Buffalo Trace" on three pack-horses. Mr. Stout rode one of the horses and on the other two were loaded the type, ink and other fixtures and supplies. For years all the material used in the publication of *The Western Sun* passed through Dubois county over this old trace. The line of travel is the line of intelligence, and this old trace was certainly a line of intelligence in its day. The *Western Sun* printed the session acts of the territorial legislature, up until 1814. It also printed the first Indiana Code.

General Washington Johnson, one of the commissioners to select a site for the county seat of Dubois county was a native of Culpepper county, Virginia. He located at Vincennes in 1793, and remained there continuously in the active practice of law until his death, which occurred October 26, 1833. He was one of the most prominent members of the bar during his day, was called by his fellow citizens to fill many offices of trust and profit under the territorial government and the borough of Vincennes. He was President Judge of the Vincennes circuit court. He served many terms as a member of the legislature from the county of Knox. He made the first compilation of the laws of Indiana territory. His book was the first law book printed in Indiana, and the paper used in the book was car-

ried on pack horses through Dubois county, along the "Buffalo Trace." The *Western Sun* printed the book, one page at a time. The book contains three hundred pages.

There lived along this trace many early citizens. James Harbison, Sr., of this county, a pensioner of the Revolutionary War, who was born in 1763, and who was nearly eighty years of age at the time of his death, was a "trace resident." Col. Simon Morgan, the Virginian and Whig, the first clerk of Dubois county, and a county official for twenty-three years, came here over this trace and lies buried near it in the Reed cemetery, south of Haysville. Judge Arthur Harbison, who bought land in Dubois county just twenty-five days after Capt. Dubois made the first purchase, and for whom Harbison township was named, lies buried on the trace. He was very influential in the organization of Dubois county, and was its first associate judge, having been an associate judge in Pike county.

There were, until recently, many logs buried in a field in Columbia township, placed there by General Harrison's men, in repairing the old trace. There are numerous other items or incidents that might be mentioned, showing the importance of the old trace, but the most significant is the settlement and organization of Dubois county. That is what makes the "Buffalo Trace" an essential factor in our county history.

The McDonalds came to Dubois county in 1801, and made a settlement at what is now Sherritt's graveyard. They were soon followed by others and built Fort McDonald, the strongest of all local forts, near the "Mud Holes," as a protection against the Piankishaw Indians, for at that date the Indians were the probable owners of the land. All of Dubois county, except a triangular piece two-and-one-fourth miles wide at the west end and seven miles long on the south side, in Cass township, was bought from the Indians, August 3, 1795, but doubts having arisen as to its correct boundaries, they were specifically defined by the treaty of Fort Wayne, June 7, 1803. The triangle in Cass township was ceded by the Delaware Indians, August 18, 1804, and by the Piankishaws, August 27, 1804, at Vincennes. The hypotenuse of the triangle mentioned above was run by Surveyor Thos. Freeman, July 21, 1802. Aside from the usual surveyors' blaze on trees, it seems in some places, the limbs of the trees were bent down and forced into the bodies of the trees, which, growing about the limbs, held them in place and formed a peculiar treaty line mark.

The land in the county was surveyed and divided into sections, thus giving pioneers the numbers and an opportunity to purchase their clearing from the government.

Dubois county was once a part of Knox, then a part of Gibson, then a part of Pike, but by 1818 it became strong enough to want a court of its own. Land about the "Mud Holes" had been entered, and there were settlers along White river, as well as southwest of the site of Ireland. A settlement had also been made near Haysville.

Fort Butler had been built near the settlement, on the Buffalo Trace; and Fort Farris stood southwest of the present town of Portersville. Then it was that Dubois county applied for an organization of its own.

The journal of the Indiana House of Representatives, under date of Wednesday, December 10, 1817, reads as follows: "Mr. Daniel presented the petition of Thomas Case and Jacob Harbison, and others, praying for the formation of a new county, out of the county of Pike; which was read and committed to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise; and thereupon Messrs. Daniel, McClure, Buntin, Campbell, Chambers, Lynn and Holman were appointed that committee."

On Saturday, December 20, 1817, Jonathan Jennings, governor of Indiana, approved, at Corydon, an act creating Dubois county. The full text reads as follows:

**AN ACT FORMING A NEW COUNTY OUT OF THE EASTERN END
OF PIKE COUNTY.**

Approved December 20, 1817.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, that from and after the first day of February next, all that parcel or tract of country lying in the eastern part of the present county of Pike, shall be formed into a new county, to be called by the name of Dubois, (to wit:) Beginning at a point on the bank of the east fork of White River, at which the center line of range six shall intersect said fork of White River; thence running south with said center line, until said center line intersects the present line dividing Warrick and Pike counties; thence east with said line, to the line dividing Perry and Pike counties; thence with said line to the line dividing Orange and Pike counties; thence with said line until it shall strike Lick Creek; and thence meandering down said creek until it empties itself into the east fork of White River; thence meandering down said river to the beginning.

SEC. 2. That General W. Johnson, of Knox county, Thomas Polke, of Perry county, Thomas Montgomery, of Gibson county, Richard Palmer, of Daviess county, and Ephraim Jourdan, of Knox county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to meet at the house of William McDaniel [McDonald] near the Mud-Holes, on the second Monday of February, 1818, and proceed to select a site for the seat of Justice for said county, under the directions and provisions of an act passed in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, entitled "An Act providing for the permanent fixing of the seats of justice in all new counties herein to be established."

SEC. 3. That all suits, complaints, actions and proceedings which may, before the said first day of February next, have been commenced and instituted and pending in the now county of Pike, shall be prosecuted to final judgment and effect in the same manner as if this act never had passed. And whenever the seat of justice within the county of Dubois shall have been established, the person or persons authorized to dispose of and sell the lots at the seat of justice, shall reserve ten per centum on the net proceeds of the whole sale, for the use of a county library in said county; which sum or sums of money shall be paid over to such person as may be authorized to receive the same, in such manner and in such installments as shall be authorized by law. And until suitable accommodations can be had, in the opinion of the circuit court, at the seat of justice of said new county, all the courts of justice shall be holden at the house of William McDaniel [McDonald] near the Mud-Holes, in said county; after which time the circuit courts necessary to be held at the county seat, shall be adjourned to the

same. And the county commissioners shall, within twelve months after the site of said seat of Justice shall have been selected, proceed to erect the necessary buildings thereon.

SEC. 4. This act to take effect from and after the first day of February next [1818.]

On January 29, 1818, an act was approved, by the same governor, at Corydon, detaching eighteen sections from the southeast corner of Dubois county. The act reads as follows:

SEC. 2. After the fifteenth day of February next, [1818], all that part of the county of Dubois included within the following boundaries, to-wit: Beginning at the southeast corner of township three south, and range three west; thence west with said township line to the line dividing ranges three and four west; thence north with the same three miles; thence east through the center of said township to the line ranges two and three west; thence south with the same to the place of beginning, shall be attached to and form a part of the county of Perry, to all intents and purposes whatever, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

On January 17, 1820, an act was approved by the same governor, at Corydon, creating the county of Martin out of parts of the counties of Daviess and Dubois. That act took from Dubois county all that part of range three north of the present line between Martin and Dubois counties, and reduced Dubois county to its present size.

Ephraim Jourdan was a private in Capt. Dubois' company of spies and guides of the Indiana Militia, from September 18 to November 12, 1811, covering the battle of Tippecanoe. Gen. W. Johnson was the prominent pioneer attorney heretofore mentioned. He was also in this battle under Col. Joseph H. Daviess, who was killed and after whom Daviess county was named. Johnson was quartermaster, promoted from the ranks, October 30, 1811. Gen. W. Johnson was auditor of public accounts for Indiana territory, but resigned in 1813, the same year he was so commissioned. On May 29, 1813, he was commissioned treasurer of Indiana territory and served until the state was admitted into the Union. In 1813, he was also adjutant general of Indiana territory. Gen. Johnson was a state representative during the 6th, 11th, 13th, and 14th sessions of the General Assembly, serving part of the time as Speaker.

Apparently some of the commissioners appointed by the General Assembly in December, 1817, to locate a seat of justice for Dubois county were not present when the selection was made and the county organized, for the next legislature passed a "legalizing act" approving what had been done in their absence.

About the time Dubois county was organized, John Niblack, of Fayette county, Kentucky, moved to Dubois county. He was appointed "County Agent" to complete the organization of the county. He secured Hosea Smith, a surveyor of Pike county, and laid out the town of Portersville, conducted the sale of lots and built the first court house and jail—both of hewn logs. This court house was two stories high; the lower room was the court room, while the upper story was divided into rooms for jury pur-

poses. There was a separate building for a clerk's office. The jail was also two stories high, the lower story being built two logs thick, to form a "dungeon" for criminals of the worst class, such as horse thieves—then the most despised of all men. In those days imprisonment for debt was possible, and the upper story was used as a debtors' prison. These buildings have been removed. A piece of the old timber is on exhibit in the archives of the Soldiers' Monument at Jasper.

The survey of Portersville shows a public square, which forced a public square upon Jasper, under a later law creating Jasper a "county-town." All this was a Kentucky idea and came through a Kentuckian being our first county agent.

John Niblack was a progressive man and an active friend of education. He took an active part in building up Dubois county and was one of its associate judges. His son, Hon. Wm. E. Niblack, born at Portersville, in 1822, was on the supreme bench of this state for several years. John Niblack lies buried in Sherritt's graveyard. His grand-father, *Thomas Hargrave*, was a Virginia soldier in the Revolution.

Land for the county seat of the new county had been entered by Jacob Lemmon, in 1814. It was on White river, which was soon declared a public highway and cleaned out by an act of the legislature, thus permitting boats to come up the river as far as the new county town of Portersville. Jacob Lemmon and Arthur Harbison, influential men in their day, secured the location. The "Irish settlement" was too close to the Pike county line to secure the county town, but it made itself felt, in 1830, when the county seat went to Jasper. A mile west of Portersville on the west side of section twenty is a strip of land often called "the Lemmon donation." This was donated to the county in order to secure the seat of justice at Portersville.

There came to Dubois county, in 1816, about the time there was talk of the organization of a new county, Dr. Simon Morgan, of Virginia, a graduate of a medical school in Philadelphia. He was following the "Buffalo Trace" to St. Louis, but took sick when he reached the "Mud Holes" and was obliged to remain there for some time. He was prevailed upon to remain and accept the position of county clerk, then the most important position in the county. He did so, and served until his death, which

Simon Morgan.
Clerk of the Dubois
County Court at
Jasper this 26th
day of Nov 1831
Simon Morgan Clk

Col. Morgan's Penmanship.

occurred at Jasper, January 12, 1841. He was also a colonel in the county militia and the leader of the Whig element in Dubois county. Adam Hope was the first sheriff. These were about all the officials then required.

On Wednesday, January 28, 1818, an act was approved by Governor Jennings incorporating a county library in the county of Dubois. This became a criterion, for several counties, previously organized, had acts passed creating libraries, in which they always referred to the Dubois county library. New counties embodied the library act of this county in their act of organization.

The act stipulated that the qualified voters of the county of Dubois were authorized to assemble at the court house, on September 7, 1818, and every three years thereafter, and when so assembled they were to elect a president and seven trustees of the county library. The law created these eight men and the qualified voters of the county "a corporation and body politic," with a perpetual charter, by "the name and style of the president and trustees of the county library of the county of Dubois." The library was to have a seal. This seal was made of iron, and when hot was pressed upon the books. The board elected a librarian and a treasurer. The treasurer gave bond. The county agent paid over the ten percentum on the sale of the lots at Portersville, and the board was authorized by the act to "lay out the same in the purchase of books, maps, etc., and such other property, real or personal, as it may think the most conducive to advancement, etc." This act took effect July 1, 1818, and was the origin of the Dubois county library. With the iron seal "D. C. L." was often burned upon the law books about the court house. The library, which to-day would have been very valuable and interesting, was lost in the court house fire, 1839.

The names of all citizens who lived in this county on the day it was organized may never be ascertained, but here are the names of all men who owned real estate in Dubois county, December 20, 1817, our "Organization Day"—the names occur according to priority in the purchase of real estate:

1807: Toussaint Dubois, Samuel McConnell, Arthur Harbison and James Folley; 1810: James Farris; 1812: Adam Hope; 1814: David Wease, John Thompson, John Walker, Jacob Lemmon, Wm. Shook, Edward Wood, Edward Greene, Jacob Harbison, Joseph Stubblefield, Henry Lacefield, Samuel Smythe and James Hope; 1815: Ashbury Alexander, Issac Alexander, Hugh Redman, Sr., William Anderson, Thomas Anderson and John Coley; 1816: Jonathan Walker, Nelson Harris, Ebenezer Smythe, Joseph Kelso, John Lemmon, Robert Stewart, Jesse Corn, James Harbison, Thomas Patton, William Hurst, James Payne, Thomas Pinchens, John Stewart, Jas. Greene and Samuel Greene; 1817: Samuel Kelso, Thomas Kelso, Edward Gwin, John Payne, James Kelly, Anthony McElvain, William Greene, George Armstrong, John Greene, John Cartwell, John Niblack, Jr., James Niblack, Andrew Anderson, Joseph Corn, James Harris, Capt. John Sherritt, Edward Hall, Edmund

Gwin, John Armstrong, Andrew Evans, Richard Wood, Reuben Mathias, Nicholas Harris, Henry Miller and Thomas J. Wethers: in all sixty-four land owners.

All of the land in the names of the real estate owners named above is in the northwest quarter of the county, excepting eighty acres, entered by Thomas Pinchens, at Union Valley, October 18, 1816; eighty acres entered by Edward Hall, one mile north of Schnellville, August 1, 1817, and one hundred sixty acres entered by Henry Miller, one mile northeast of Schnellville, December 6, 1817. There where no individual real estate owners anywhere else in the county. And, thus, in 1817, Dubois county started on its career.

The most authentic list of the pioneers of Dubois county is the census of 1820, the same being the first census taken after the organization of the county. This census was taken by Wm. Edmonston, and in his report he certifies that it was taken by actual inquiry at ever dwelling house in Dubois county, or by asking the heads of every family in the county. His compensation for taking this census was \$29.20. The report shows that there were in the county at that time 241 boys under ten years of age; 88 boys between ten and sixteen; 26 boys between sixteen and eighteen; 118 men between eighteen and twenty-six; 118 men between twenty-six and forty-five; and 47 men over forty-five years of age.

This report also shows that there were 220 girls under ten years of age, and 82 between ten and sixteen. There were 108 women between sixteen and twenty-six; 98 between twenty-six and forty-five; and 40 over forty-five years of age. At that time there were no foreigners in Dubois county. The report shows that there were 343 persons engaged in farming. The population of the county, in 1820, was 1168; all of whom were white persons, except eight. There were eight free black persons in the county. This does not include any Indians who may have been in the county at that time.

In the family of Pioneer Eli Thomas were one negro boy under fourteen years of age, one negro man twenty-six years of age, and one negro woman twenty-six years of age. In the family of Pioneer Silvis McDonald were two negro girls under fourteen, and a negro woman not over twenty-six. Pioneer James Richey had in his family a negro woman not over twenty-six. Pioneer Wm. Brittain had in his family one negro man. All these colored people were listed as *free*, though perhaps not practically so.

The following is an alphabetical list of the heads of the two hundred two families in Dubois county in 1820:

Nathaniel Applegate,
Ashbury Alexander,
Isaac Alexander,
Thomas Anderson,
William Anderson,
George Armstrong,
William Adams,
William Acly,
William Brittain,
James Blagraves,
Esther Blagraves,
Harrison Blagraves,
Jacob Binit,
Dipinersy Brinton,
James Butler,
John Butler,
James Brown,
Margaret Brown,
James Baily,
Richard Black,
Henry Barker,
Zedekiah Bletcher,
Peter Beard,
John Beard,
Nathan Brooks,
Alexander Baker,
Peter Bruner,
Elizabeth Camron,
Jacob Case,
Philip Conrad,
Emanuel Cissem,
Lewis Combs,
Jesse Corn,
Joseph Corn,
William Classon,
Joseph Clarkson,
Anna Curry,
Archibald Constant,
Beryman Combs,
Benjamin Cox,
Mary Campbell,
William Cooper,
William Conrad,
Elizabeth Dofren,

Michael Dofren,
James Doane,
Zery Davis,
Hugh Dyer,
Azil W. Dossy,
Wm. Edmonston,
B. B. Edmonston,
James Edmonston,
Andrew Evans,
Joseph Enlow,
Henry Enlow,
James Farris,
William Farris,
Henry Frakes,
Jesse Fitsjiles,
Anna Green,
Samuel Green,
James Green,
Elizabeth Green,
Mossback Green,
Wm. W. Gordon,
James Hope,
Sarah Hope,
Arthur Hackens,
James R. Haggins,
Nicholas Harris,
Wm. Harris, Jr.,
Wm. Harris, Sr.,
James Harris,
Nelson Harris,
Arthur Harbison,
Jacob Harbison,
Absolom Harbison,
Wm. Hurst, Sr.,
Wm. Hurst, Jr.,
Abraham Hurst,
Charles Hurst,
Edward Hall,
John Hall,
Wm. Hall,
Joseph Hall,
Thomas Hall,
Steven Hamby,
John Haddock.

Willis Hayes,
 Robert Hargraves,
 James Hargraves,
 William Hargraves,
 James Heddy,
 Felix Hoover,
 Thomas Helums,
 Moses Hill,
 John Hill,
 Thomas Hill,
 Job Hunggret,
 Abner Hobbs,
 William Hanley,
 David Hawkins, Jr.,
 David Hawkins, Sr.,
 John Hendrixson,
 Wm. Hendrixson,
 Josiah Hart,
 John Jason,
 Abner Jallif,
 Isaac Johnson,
 Adam Jameson,
 Gilbert Kellums,
 Philip Kimble,
 Jesse Kinsey,
 Samuel Kelso, Jr.,
 Samuel Kelso, Sr.,
 Samuel J. Kelso,
 Joseph Kelso,
 Joseph J. Kelso,
 Thomas Kelso,
 Jesse Lett,
 Henry Loisfield,
 John Lemmon,
 Jacob Lemmon,
 Mary Lemmon,
 John Laisbrell,
 John Louis,
 Margaret Lagstor,
 Levi P. Lockhart,
 George Linous,
 Reuben Mills,
 Simon Morgan,
 Sarah Morgan,

David Morgan,
 Adam Miller,
 Henry Miller,
 Philip Miller,
 Reuben Mathais,
 Silvis McDonald,
 Alexander McDonald,
 Jane B. McDonald,
 James F. McDonald,
 Steven McDonald,
 Anthony McElvain,
 Ephragm McClane,
 Wm. McMahan,
 John McMahan,
 Joseph McMahan,
 James McKee,
 James Noble,
 Alexander Porter,
 Thos. Payne, Jr.,
 Thos. Payne, Sr.,
 James Payne,
 Wm. Ponix,
 Michael Pilgrins,
 Wm. Parris,
 Samuel Postlewaithe,
 Jesse Pets,
 Reuben Padgett,
 Geo. Poole,
 John Price,
 James Richey,
 Phoebe Risley,
 Joseph Rayse,
 John Rayse,
 Samuel Reade,
 Isaac Reade,
 Nathan Rice,
 Wm. Riley,
 John Riley,
 Thomas Scott,
 Ebenezer Smythe,
 Samuel Smythe,
 Moses Simmons,
 Adam Stutsman,
 Jacob Stutsman,

Aaron Standridge,
John Stewart,
Robert Stewart,
John Stubblefield,
Capt. John Sherritt,
William Shaok,
Brice Summers,
Richard Stillwell,
Eli Thomas,
John Tribby,
Nancy Tolley,
John Thomson,
Thos. Tilony,

Wm. Talan,
C. John Twity,
Woodruff Tuny,
Isaac Walker,
Jonathan Walker,
Wm. Wineinger,
Edward Wood,
Zedekiah Wood,
John Woods,
John Williams,
John Webb,
Joel Webb,
John White.

The name of William McDonald, the head of the pioneer family, does not appear in the census, he having died in 1818.



Mrs. Col. B. B. Edmonston.

The family record of pioneer William McDonald is as follows:

Wm McDonald, Sr., born October 10, 1765; died July 19, 1818.

Jane B. McDonald, his wife, born March 31, 1775; died in 1834.

David B. McDonald, son, born February 20, 1792. Alex McDonald, son, September 12, 1795. James F. McDonald, son, born November 9, 1797. Mary F. McDonald, daughter, born December 19, 1799. Joanna H. McDonald, daughter, and wife of Col. B. B. Edmonston, born January 27, 1802. Napoleon B. McDonald, born May 5, 1804. John McDonald, born December 5, 1806. Allen McDonald, born January 15, 1809. Wm. McDonald, Jr., born January 9, 1811. Maria McDonald, born July 19, 1817.

William McDonald, Sr., and his wife, Jane B., lie buried in Sherritt's graveyard. Many descendants of William McDonald, Sr., live in Dubois county.

The children of his son, Alexander, were as follows: William A., Mary, Marie, Esther, and Jane. Miss Jane McDonald, in 1841, became the wife of Jesse Traylor. She died in 1861. Her children are Senator Wm. A. Traylor, Ex-Sheriff Albert H. Traylor, Joel, Lockhart, Perry G., Louis, Ellis, Edward S., and Basil Traylor.

William McDonald's daughter, Joanna H., became the wife of Col. B. B. Edmonston. Allen McDonald, the first white boy born in Dubois county, is the father of Lieut. Hiram McDonald, Louis A., Mary A., Sarah, Leander, Alexander, Frances, Fletcher, Eva, and Oscar McDonald—and so the descendants run into many families.

Thomas Sherritt, a British soldier, landed in America during the American Revolutionary War. In the course of time he became an American soldier and remained in Virginia at the close of the war. His son, *John*, was born in Virginia, March 27, 1785, and came to Dubois county, in 1815. He entered land in 1817. It is about a half mile south of the "Mud Holes."

John Sherritt came to Dubois county from Louisville, with one horse loaded with merchandise. At that time William McDonald had a cabin on the "Buffalo Trace." It was about sun down when John Sherritt rode up to the McDonald cabin. There were several Indians in the cabin, and Sherritt looked upon them with some degree of fear. After McDonald assured him that they would not harm him he entered the cabin and remained over night.

The next morning he opened up his pack of goods and traded the entire stock to the Indians for fur. He then returned to Louisville and secured another supply. Two horses were required to transport his new stock. He entered land and upon it built the first store house in Dubois county, in 1817.

On December 31, 1818, John Sherritt married Jane Brown, who was born June 2, 1800. She was the daughter of Pioneer Samuel Brown, who came to Dubois county from Virginia, in 1818, and died here the same year, of "milk sickness." John Sherritt and Jane Brown were the first couple to be married in Dubois county. Their children were, Eliza, William B., Samuel B., James W., Thomas F., Sarah Jane, Margaret Ann, and John.

Pioneer John Sherritt was commissioned captain in the state militia June 20, 1823. Capt. Sherritt died April 1, 1849, and his remains were put to rest in the graveyard that bears his name.

This graveyard is mentioned so often that it may be well to remember that it contains about one acre of ground, and is not under the supervision of any church. In 1909, its trustees were Henry Breidenbaugh, Lieut. Hiram McDonald and Hiram Horton.

Robert Stewart was the first gunsmith in Dubois county. He was the grandfather of the Hon. Samuel H. Stewart, of Ireland, and the great grandfather of Judge John F. Dillon, of Boone township.

Pioneer Robert Stewart settled on the Sherritt farm at an early day and erected a shop not far east of the Sherritt graveyard. Here he made and repaired guns for white men and Indians. The Indians would come a great distance and bring their families to visit Pioneer Stewart, the gun-

smith, while he repaired their guns. To him the Indians were quite talkative, but not when other white men were around. To Stewart the Indians brought "virgin silver," from which he made ornaments for them and decorations for their guns. They gave him silver for lead, from which to make bullets for their guns. The Indians informed him that they obtained the silver at no great distance, and volunteered to show him if he would go with them. Mrs. Stewart would not consent to him going. The Indians may have obtained it at "Buck Shoals," the "Silver Well," or in section fourteen north of Jasper. It must not be inferred from this that silver is to be found in Dubois county in commercial quantities.

After Capt. Dubois entered the land upon which Robert Stewart had built his gun shop, Stewart left the "Buffalo Trace," and on May 13, 1816, entered land in section thirty-one, on Patoka river, in the Irish settlement. On August 18, 1818, Robert Stewart became the first coroner of Dubois county.

CHAPTER II.

LOCAL GEOLOGY OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

Knowledge of natural objects adds to our appreciation of them—Exact location of Dubois county; of the soldiers' monument—Size of county—Altitude of a few places—Patoka river receives the surface drainage—Slope of hills; cause—Report of State Geologist Cox; of State Geologist Blatchley—The "highland" home of Mrs. L. L. Cooper, in Boone township—Level land northwest of Jasper—The glacial drift—Probability of oil and gas in Boone and Cass townships—Patoka river during the pre-glacial times; high banks of river on the south and probable cause—Frog island—Enlow's mill—Patoka Lake Plain—Government ditches—Limestone deposits in Columbia township—Stone coal—The great book of Nature, open and free, in Dubois county.

It is well known that some knowledge of natural objects greatly adds to our appreciation of them, besides affording a deep source of pleasure in revealing the harmony, law, and order by which all things in this wonderful world are governed. Hills, plains, valleys, streams, and forests, when we begin to observe them, seem to become more than ever our companions—to take us into their confidence, and to teach us many a lesson about the great part they play, or have played, in the general order of things. Our admiration of the beauty of things about us is not lessened, but rather increased, when we learn what part they have played in the very formation of our homes, or of society in general.

Our own county becomes a subject full of life and interest when so considered, or when its past life, in the mineral world, is brought to light. The story of the hills, as written on their own rocky tablets, and on the very boulders lying loose on their sloping sides, and as interpreted by geologists, is a long one; for it takes us far back into the dim ages of the past and, like a serial story, may always be continued. To those who follow the stony science it is quite as fascinating as a modern romance, and a great deal more wonderful, thus illustrating the old saying, "Truth is more wonderful than fiction."

From a geological and scientific standpoint there are many things of interest in Dubois county. We shall not attempt to cover all or even refer to all. Situated, as it was for many years, away from the great highways of travel, it failed to receive, from geologists and other students of nature, the attention it deserved. Occasionally, it is mentioned in the daily papers by some correspondent possessing but a superficial knowledge of the county and its inhabitants, which usually results in an adverse criticism.

To be technical, Dubois county covers 19' 3" latitude and 20' 15" longitude, though it is so located that it is twenty-two miles north and south and only twenty-one east and west. The minutes that measure its lati-

tude are on a great meridian passing through the poles of the earth; hence, are longer than those used here in measuring its longitude, which are, in a general sense, on Buckingham's base line, a circle 38° , $28'$ and $20''$ north of the equator, therefore a smaller circle, which also means short minutes of longitude. As a matter of reference in locating our county, let us add that our soldiers' monument is 38° , $23'$ and $56''$ north latitude and 86° , $56'$ and $27''$ west longitude from Greenwich.

The altitudes of the county vary considerably. Here are a few places, mentioned because easily located: Birdseye, 711 feet above the sea; Mentor, 717; Kyana, 503; St. Anthony, 487; Bretzville, 529; Huntingburg (at station), 462; Duff, 467; Velpen (in Pike, near our line), 475; Johnsburg, 500; Jasper (at station), 467; at river, 450. The foregoing figures were taken from the "Dictionary of Altitudes," issued by the Government. The profile of the Southern Railroad places the elevations higher than the reports to the general government show. The profiles may refer to the natural surface, while the government reports may refer to the track elevation; however, it does not matter for our present purpose. The U. S. Geological survey, more recent, and certainly far more accurate, places the town of Ferdinand 525 feet above the sea, and Johnsburg 486. Ireland is placed at 476; Zoar, at our county line, 563; Velpen, 490; and Otwell, 496. (These last two places are in Pike, but near our county line.) Railroad surveys place Bailey creek, south of Dubois, at 480 feet, and the banks of Dillon creek, near the Orange county line, at 523. Of course, Portersville, Haysville, Kellerville, Crystal, and Hillham, all occupy higher altitudes than Jasper. The high hill just south of Kellerville is 265 feet above the waters of the east fork of White river, and about 700 feet above the sea.

In 1835, the legislature of Indiana had levels taken in Dubois county preparatory to the Wabash and Erie canal surveys. These levels show the Patoka, at the dam at Jasper, to be 450 feet above the sea, and 123 feet below the waters of Lake Erie. What do all these altitudes indicate? You will notice that the elevation of Jasper at the river is lower than that of any other town mentioned. Apparently this makes Dubois county one basin or immense funnel, with Jasper as the center and Patoka river the opening through which nearly all the surface drainage of the county passes. To be technically as well as grammatically correct, citizens of Jasper should use the preposition "up" in speaking of going to other towns in Dubois county, as "Up to Ireland," "Up to St. Anthony," "Up to Ferdinand," etc.

The hills of Dubois county, as a rule, slope gently toward the south and southwest and are abrupt and steep on the north and northeast. It is said that the rains and winds which for countless ages have swept down upon Dubois county, have been from the south and southwest, thus reducing the surfaces of the hills to gentle slopes. We mention this observation and others for what they are worth and leave the subject for the consideration of the reader.

It is well known that miners of coal, in what are known as slope mines in Dubois county, prefer entering a hill on the southwest and driving their entries northeast, because in that way the water in the mines finds its own way out.

As a general rule, nearly all of Dubois county is what is known as "highland," that is, land higher than that covered by the drift and alluvium of the glacial period.

There is something peculiar about the level tract of land north and west of Jasper, and reaching past Otwell and down to Petersburg. Some of the earlier writers say there were no prairies in Dubois county, yet, in 1871, State Geologist Cox marks Boone township and the north half of Madison township in this county as "level tableland, formerly lake bottom and prairie," while in 1898 State Geologist Blatchley's reports call it "Patoka Lake Plain."

As a rule, all of this tract is level or nearly so. Rock is absent, quicksand is reached frequently only twelve feet from the surface, while in many places the basins of large ponds or lakes are plainly to be seen, and frequently need draining to become profitable for farming purposes. The "highland" home of Mrs. Josephine Cooper, in Boone township, is an exception. The glacial silt was exhausted before this high hill became covered. The height reached by the silt is plainly to be seen, while at the sand near the foot of the hill water flows continuously. The hill is perhaps sixty feet above the plain around it, thus showing that ages ago before the silt covered the surrounding hills it was "monarch of all it surveyed," which it practically remains, since for miles around it becomes the beacon light to students of geology as they tread mother earth with hammer and sketch book.

This level land northwest of Jasper belongs to that vast level area produced in Indiana by the gradual melting of the great ice sheet reaching from here to Iowa, and eventually producing the prairies of Illinois and Indiana. Its eastern limit reaches to Monroe, Dubois and Posey counties. This is shown by bowlders sometimes found that are foreign to the highlands.

Scientific men say that gas is sunlight stored away in the earth for ages, eventually to produce heat for man's accommodation, and that oil is liquified sunlight bottled up in the earth for the same purpose. Coal is a solid of the same source and preserved for the same purpose. If this be true, perhaps the silt from the glacial drift served as a cover to the reservoir containing the deposits. The great coal fields of Indiana are below the level of this silt deposit. Notice that oil and gas are found in pockets below this silt deposit. The oil, gas, and salt wells at Loogootee, and thence around to Petersburg, seem to justify such a conclusion. This suggests that there might be oil and gas in Boone and Madison townships, in Dubois county. The drift and alluvial deposits of this territory vary in thickness from a few feet to twenty-six feet. The outlet to all this level

land during glacial times appears to have been the low lands near Francisco, and Princeton in Gibson county, which the Wabash and Erie canal engineers found in constructing the canal.

The large level tract of land in Patoka and Cass townships, now drained by Hunley and Short creeks, is the bottom of what was an arm of the Patoka lake of glacial days. It reaches up to a point just south of the old Central M. E. Church cemetery, near the line between Patoka and Cass townships. Coal is found in Dubois, Pike, and Gibson counties down deep beneath this so-called Patoka Lake Plain.

It is quite probable that during pre-glacial times Patoka river flowed northwest of Frog island and through what is now known as Buffalo Pond to the head waters of Mill creek, eventually emptying into White river through Mill creek. The silt on the watershed between these two streams is pointed out by geologists, and banks of the probable stream seem visible. The observer will notice that, as a general thing, the high banks of Patoka river are on the south, or left hand side. The land south from the summits of Krempp's hill, Rees' hill, "Little Round Top" and Rieder's hill dropped through some movement of the crust of the earth, as the broken, abrupt rocks along Patoka river at Frog island and the iron bridge at Eckert's mill indicate. Thus Patoka river changed its course and followed the line of least resistance. Even to-day Patoka river above Jasper could be drained into White river at the mouth of Mill creek, at which place White river is lower than Patoka river is at Frog island. In fact, White river at Hindostan, that mysterious relic of the past, in Martin county, is only 438 feet above the sea.

The dropping, ages ago, of the land upon which Jasper is situated and through which the artesian well was drilled, may have something to do with the failure of the gas company, at Jasper, to reach gas before the drill had gone 1,009 feet.

Some geologists think that the change in the course of Patoka river was brought about by the advancement of the ice sheet during part of the glacial period, when the ice probably pushed as far south as Portersville, damming the streams and causing Patoka river to break through the narrow gorge at Frog island. This gorge is about 190 yards at the north end, 350 near the center, and about 200 at the south end. Rieder's hill, Jerger's hill, Stephenson's hill, west of Frog island, and Miller's hill and Herbig's hills, east of Frog island, were one continuous formation before Patoka river found its way south through the gorge at the island, and along the stony walls of the left hand bank.

Perhaps it is but tracing God's design upon the trestle-board of history to predict that some day a concrete dam will be constructed across the narrow gorge at Frog island. It would create a beautiful lake out of Buffalo Pond and the low land around it. Enough power could be obtained to make Jasper the greatest manufacturing city in southern Indiana.

All Patoka river water above is compelled to pass through this narrow gorge, thus raising its height. Height in water is essential to power.

Water power was used in pioneer mills. Hence, Enlow's mill was built where the water had power. This old mill had much to do towards the selection of Jasper as a county seat. If you want to enter realms of speculation and idle fancy, you might say "ice forced the county seat from Portersville to Jasper."

This forcing of the waters of Patoka southwest found resistance in the base of Conrad Eckert's hill and the silt in the rush found lodgment there. Thus to this very day, it may be seen when excavating for graves in the old graveyard "on the hill across the creek." Silt does not hold water, therefore the graves in that cemetery are not wet. But, let us remain closer to our subject. There are also evidences that Straight river and Hunley creek flowed northwest past Otwell and emptied into White river. At any rate all these streams have been forced south, as is shown by the high banks on the south side.

On the Huntingburg road, near the southeast corner of section four on Gramelspacher's farm and stretching west, is a depression, indicating a river basin at some remote period.

A strange thing about the Patoka Lake basin, as seen to-day, is the fact that Flat creek, in Pike county, starts east of Petersburg, not far from White river and flows east about fifteen miles to Dubois county, turns south and empties into Patoka river, which in turn carries this same water west again, and only about five miles south of where it previously flowed east. Here we have within a dozen miles two streams flowing west with one between flowing east.

There were many low places in the Patoka Lake Plain, and these the State government had drained by ditches it constructed fifty or sixty years ago, and which are known as government ditches. These may be seen in Boone and Madison townships with good sized forest trees now growing on the banks thrown up in the excavating.

Dubois county has what was known as the divide (watershed) between what pioneers called the "Wabash country" on the north and the Ohio river valley on the south. In the eastern part the limestone of Orange and Crawford counties meets the Mansfield sandstone of our own.

Columbia township has plenty of limestone deposits and is in position, so far as materials are concerned, to be the first township in the county in improved roads.

We might add here that in 1763 Col. Croghan first noticed coal in Indiana, "on the banks of the Wabash." In 1804 coal was noted in the land surveys of Dubois county. The northwest quarter of section twenty-six, west of Haysville, was reserved by the general government, because the surveyors found coal there over one hundred years ago. One writer of early days says: "In Dubois county, in 1840, Mr. John O. Green, a small boy on a deer-hunting trip with his uncle, saw a vein of "new coal" opened with a mattock. This was considered wonderful, and it was called new coal, or stone coal, to distinguish it from charcoal, which had been

used for smithing. Even to this day we hear very old people use the term "stone coal." All this now seems strange in the light of discovery, for we now know that our county has many veins of surface coal, the thickest vein recorded being five feet. It is said 300 out of its 428 square miles are underlaid by coal, of which forty square miles are workable.

At various places in Dubois county are to be seen objects of interest to geologists and other persons interested in nature and nature study. Our county is not devoid of many lessons nature teaches. Her caves open their mouths for you to enter; her mounds and Indian villages speak of the buried races of years ago. Native birds sing their sweetest carols; wild flowers show their brightest faces and send up their offerings of undiluted fragrance. Trees present their trunks to the eye and hand of man and bend their boughs to the will of heaven. The finny tribe of our waters invite investigation and classification, while native wild animals tell the story of their lives in their plays and gambols in our green woods and native heather. The mineral world bares its bosom to the eye of man, so that he who runs may read.

Suffice it to say that the great book of nature is as open and free in Dubois county as anywhere else, and that some day we hope some one will come this way who can read the history hidden in its waters and beneath its soil, and written upon its rocks and upon its green hillsides.

All this teaches how little man knows and how wonderful and all-powerful must be the Hand that shapes our lives and rules the destinies of worlds beyond our own.

CHAPTER III.

LOCAL GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

Patoka Mound—Infusorial Earth—Sandstone—Silver Well—Annuity salt—David Dale Owen, State Geologist—Report of 1838—Vowell Cave in Columbia township—Description of Vowell Cave—Geological data.

Two miles south of Jasper, on Patoka river, in the east half of section eleven, town two, south range five west, and north of the mouth of Straight river, is a peculiar body of land, sometimes referred to as "Patoka Mound." It is an ellipse in form, 800 feet long and 300 feet wide, and contains an area of four and one-third acres. This peculiar body of land stands thirty-five feet above the bottoms in which it is situated and forty-five feet above Patoka river. There is sandstone a few feet below the surface of the mound, and the whole formation has the appearance of a hill whose summit had been cut away by an iceberg. Geological maps show its location, but no geological reports have anything to say about it. Mounds are also found southeast of Holland.

In sections twenty-six, thirteen, twenty-three, and twenty-four, in Ferdinand township, is to be found a bed of tripoli, or infusorial earth. Good tripoli is worth above seven dollars a ton. It is used for packing boilers, steam pipes and safes. It is a good non-conductor. It is called infusorial earth because it is made up of the remains of small water animals called infusoria, an evidence that water once covered the surface of Dubois county. The tripoli found near Ferdinand in "pockets" in the cherty limestone, forming the roof of coal K, is allied to both the flints and the sandstones. Its buff color is due to the presence of oxide of iron. Tripoli differs from sandstone and sharp sand more in physical than in chemical constitution. However, tripoli has for its basis the silicified skeletons of organic bodies, such as sponges, etc., showing that once upon a time it must have been covered by an ocean. It can be used as a polishing powder.

The sandstone in Dubois county may some day become a valuable asset. Much of it could be used for building purposes. Rocks for the construction of the aqueduct of the old Wabash and Erie canal over White river were taken from near Portersville. The rock is used in the construction of the piers of the railroad bridge between Petersburg and Washington.

THE SILVER WELL.

Salt was a valued condiment to all Indians, pioneers and early settlers. "He is not worth his salt" really meant something. In the early Indian treaties we read of the Indians selling their lands for salt to be supplied

annually, and called "annuity salt." Salt was such an important item that all lands surrounding saline springs were reserved by the general government in the original surveys of Indiana. Early geologists gave the finding of salt careful consideration.

New Harmony, Indiana, is one of the most remarkable towns in the state and its history reads like a romance. Of all the remarkable men that ever lived there, David Dale Owen stands pre-eminent. He was a great man for any country or any age—a learned Scotchman, a physician, a scientist and a philosopher. He was the father of American geology, the geologist of several states and a power in the scientific world.

By an act of the Indiana legislature, approved February 6, 1837, David Dale Owen was appointed "Geologist of the State." He made reports in 1837 and 1838, under the title, "Report of a Geological Reconnoissance of the State of Indiana." In this remarkable book Dr. Owen records many original observations about Indiana at large and, luckily, Dubois county in particular.

He observes that "the eastern boundary or base of the coal formation is the most likely place to afford salt water; for we find the most productive salt wells throughout the western country occurring in the inferior members of the coal formation. Thus, should symptoms of salt water make their appearance in the counties of Perry, Spencer, Dubois, Martin, Daviess, Green, Owen, Clay, or Putnam, the encouragement to make a search for salt would be greater than if found elsewhere in the state."

In talking about salt prospects he further says: "Borings for brine east of the second principal meridian [a line near Paoli] may yield salt water, but are not likely to afford as strong a brine as those west of that line, carried through the white sandstones lying at the margin of our coal basin." In another part of his report he recommends sandstone in preference to limestone for building purposes.

Dr. Owen also says "the greater part of Indiana must have been at some period of the earth's history, covered by an ocean; for most of the fossils in the limestone are of marine origin. None of the precious metals will ever be found in Indiana, unless in minute portions in bowlders, or in small quantities in combination with other metals, because the primitive and grauwacke formations in which alone productive mines of gold and silver ore occur, do not exist in Indiana." For the same reason it is not likely that anthracite coal will ever be found in Indiana. However, the part of his report, under date of 1838, dealing with Dubois county, is most interesting to us. He says:

There is in this county a remarkable looking spot called "The Silver Well," where considerable diggings have been made in search of ore. To this locality I first directed my examinations. On approaching it I found masses of flint scattered over the surface of the country. The vegetable growth is stunted and thin, similar to that on an old clearing, although the whole was still, I found, in a state of nature.

The excavations first exposed ferruginous clay, containing small nodules of iron ore. A stratum of flint, however, soon stopped the further progress of the digging.

Of course, no silver was found, but some of this flinty rock may prove valuable, as it has the appearance of being tolerably pure siliceous. Much of it, however, by the application of acid, showed by its effervescence a small percentage of carbonate of lime. This admixture, if universal, would render it unfit for the use of the potter. Could it be found perfectly pure in sufficient quantities, it would be a most valuable acquisition to those engaged in the manufacture of the finer kinds of potter's ware. This article is now the great desideratum wanted at Troy.

The stunted and barren-like appearance of this region originates evidently from the flinty nature of this rock, which, being intermixed with a stiff, tenacious, unproductive clay, forms the basis of a very thin soil. The wild and barren aspect of the country occasioned by this peculiarity of soil, together with the appearance, as reported will have it, of nocturnal lights, attracted the attention of the "mineral hunter" and induced him to enter upon a fruitless search after silver, which, as I remarked in my last report, could hardly be found in this part of the country.

In the neighborhood of Jasper sandstone is the prevailing rock. At the mill on the Patoka, near town, the rock is rather slaty and contains numerous fossil plants, chiefly calamites (arborescent horse-tails.) A mile or so below the mill a seam of coal is worked by the blacksmith of the place. It is overlaid by slaty clay (a kind of fire clay) exhibiting remarkable impressions of fossil plants. The deposit is, however, so very much disposed to crumble, that it is almost impossible to collect them.

The coal is near two feet thick and tolerably good. Another seam shows itself half a mile north of Jasper. This bed has a roof of sandstone.

The hills continue to increase in height as you ascend the Patoka, and are still capped with sandstone. You occasionally meet with specimens of brown oxide of iron in loose masses, lying on the declivities; I have, however, not yet been able to discover any important deposits of it. I was informed that on the Patoka, near the crossing of the old Mt. Sterling road, ore of this description exists in abundance, but I was unable to discover its locality. Deposits of the hydrated brown oxide of iron occurring in these ridges, amongst the sandstones of the coal formation, will usually be found, I fear, too much impregnated with sand to yield a profitable percentage in the furnace.

At Stewart's mill, on the Patoka, the sandstones have already acquired the fine grain and white color of the Hindostan whetstones, which occur in a formation corresponding to the muriatiferous strata between that place and the "French Lick."

Were the Patoka between Jasper and Stewart's mill a more considerable stream, I should pronounce that locality a favorable one for boring in search of salt water. But a better point for such works would probably be found on the east fork of White river, about the mouth of Lick creek, where the formation is similar, and a more plentiful supply of water may be expected.

The first appearance of limestone containing the archimedes, indicating the commencement of the sub-carboniferous group, presents itself in the deep hollows about two miles southwest of Stewart's mill.

The high ridges between Stewart's mill and the French Lick are still composed of the same white sandstone formation which we have been tracing. In places they will afford good grits. In deeply excavated ravines the upper members of the sub-carboniferous group appear. The boundary line of the coal formation runs through this county nearly in a north and south course, keeping between half a mile and a mile from the line between Orange and Dubois.

Dr. Owen does not record the location of the "Silver Well." It is reported by old people now living in Dubois county that the "Silver Well" was in section one, town two, south, range six, west, in Madison township, near the Armstrong ferry steel bridge.

VOWELL CAVE.

The eastern part of Dubois county contains many natural objects of interest. It is one of the best fields in Indiana for the naturalist, geologist and botanist. One of the most interesting natural objects in Dubois county is Vowell cave, near the center of section twenty-two, in Columbia township, on the old State road, about one and one quarter miles from Crystal. The hill containing the cave is of crystallized limestone formation. The stone has no technical name, not being pure enough for calcite. On the summit are many sink holes, or depressions, which collect the water that falls within their reach and permit it to permeate beneath the



View in Vowell Cave.

surface. The limestone in this hill has many crevices and the water, by constantly finding its way along and down these crevices, has caused several rocks to wear apart, and thus reveal the cave. The hill is covered with fine specimens of all the native trees, hard and soft wood, perennial and deciduous. They stand to-day in all the grandeur of nature.

The mouth of the cave is an opening just large enough to permit visitors to scramble down, one at a time, for a distance of thirty-five feet and at an angle of about twenty degrees from the perpendicular. At twenty-five feet from the surface appears a tall crevice in the limestone rock, which is called Lawton's Tower. At forty feet are many unique rocks, two of which are called Tailor's Goose and Mollie's Rocking Chair. These rest on what is the general floor of the cave, and near the stream of water that flows on one side or the other of the cave. The temperature of the water here is 58 degrees Fahrenheit. At Maiden's spring it is 56 degrees and at Rose's spring 55 degrees.

Beginning at the Tailor's Goose and going north is the Grand Reception hall, one hundred feet long, thirty feet wide and ten feet high. In here, as at various other places in the cave, are many "bear wallows," or lairs, in which bears hibernated many years ago. The bears have clawed them out the size of a large washtub. The prints of their monster claws can be seen very distinctly. In the wallows are debris of a bear nature.

At one hundred thirty-five feet is Maiden's spring and its picturesque basin and walls. Here also are the Towers of Babel. These are tall, circular crevices in the limestone, about four or five feet in diameter, and so tall that the visitors were unable, even with flash lights, to see the tops. There are many surface rocks and pieces of timber at the base which have dropped in from some opening on the summit of the hill, now closed and lost.

At one hundred fifty feet is Roberta's Rock Bell, which, when struck with a small rock or hammer, rings throughout the cave. It is a splendid specimen of suspended limestone. Here also is Roberta's Grotto, a circular cavern east of the bell. A stream of water flows beneath the bell and around a pillar. Near here are the finest specimens of stalactites, stalagmites and stalacto-stalagmites found in the cave.

At two hundred twenty-two feet the stream flows in a deep crevice in the floor of the cave. This is called Hudson river. It is one of the prettiest sights in the cavern. Mickler's hall begins here and runs seventy-two feet—a long, broad, low hall, with a splendid, smooth ceiling, all of limestone. There is also a side route here. At two hundred seventy-five feet is Kendall's hall, similar to Mickler's hall, but angular, ending in Lover's Leap. At four hundred feet is Wilson's hall, a tall rugged specimen of subterranean excavation. It contains Rose's spring of cool, clear water.

At four hundred forty-four feet begins Lottie's Parlor, which contains, at four hundred sixty-four feet, the Masonic spring, with its checkered floor. From here one arm extends a little west of north for one hundred fifty feet. At six hundred feet the cave is practically closed and can not be explored farther without excavating. North of the Masonic spring the stream was explored six hundred sixty-four feet from the mouth of the cave. Here it becomes too low for extended exploration without rubber suits. All water in the cave is crystal clear and cool. No fish are found, though it is reported fish have been seen in the cave.

In the north arm of the cave are many side passages, under and upper passages, side rooms, crevices and caverns.

After returning to the Grand Reception hall, it is fifty feet to McKinley's river, Harrison Point, Carrie's hall and the Fallen Rocks. One of these limestone rocks, thirty feet long, five feet wide and two feet thick, is almost like a rough ashlar. Here also is Mollie's hall, fifteen feet high, the Grand Canyon and several bear wallows. At one hundred twenty

WILSON'S HISTORY OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

feet is the Auger Hole, and here also are the Four Cardinal Points. These are four crevices in the rock above, that follow the points of the compass from the center to the vanishing points.

At one hundred seventy feet and under the east crevice are the Worshipful Master's Chair and Canopy. Nearby is a bear wallow and then comes Rock Island; and running from it and under and around to Mollie's hall is Nellie's hall, seventy-five by forty feet, with many passageways. It is a splendid specimen of a dry excavation. At one hundred ninety feet is Little Round Top, Andrew's Slide and Devil's Flue. At two hundred twenty-five feet is Carrie's Iron, suspended from the ceiling. It is fif-

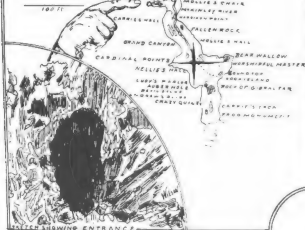
MAP & VOWELL

CAVE

Geo R. Wilson
Ct.

501

100 FT



Map of Vowell Cave.

teen feet long, four feet wide and very much resembles a smoothing iron. Nearby is Frog Monument, apparently ready to leap on the intruders, and overhead is a fair sample of the modern crazy quilt. Here this arm of the cave closes, so far as passage way is concerned. Nothing has been removed from the cave.

In some places in the cave the sides are draped and festooned with stalactites and stalagmites, sometimes hanging in graceful folds, or ribbed with corrugations, but they are in no wise equal to those in Marengo cave, in Crawford county. Some places on the roof stalactites hang similar to quill-like tubes, fragile as glass, each tipped with a drop of water which sparkles in the lamplight like a crystal jewel. Some parts of this cave are double-floored, the upper being dry and the lower one having a stream of water flowing through the greater part of its length.

In the cave and in the crevices of the limestone are deposits of a sandy substance resembling what is wrongfully called "soapstone," mixed with wet sand. It is probably a siliceous shale—that is, a shale containing a large percentage of sand or silica. Sometimes these exposed deposits are fifty feet long, ten feet wide and two or three feet thick. It is on these that the bears clawed out their nests, their claws cutting fearful gashes in the banks. Occasionally small pieces of sandstone were found in the stream. They must have been washed in by water.

This cave, like most of its kind, is an uncanny place to the average visitor. Here eternal darkness reigns supreme, and the fabulous Cimmerian people of old could have lived within its confines in a darkness to suit their most fastidious nature. The walls and ceiling are of a terra cotta color, occasionally covered with a mineral deposit which glistens under the rays of reflectors and lamps.

The cave, no doubt, has its origin in the slow, unceasing action of rain water upon the limestone strata in which it occurs.

The existence of this cave has been known in the immediate vicinity for many years. In 1901, it was explored and measured.

Subjoined are geological data obtained from personal observations, from interviews with miners, and geologists, and from official sources. Those who have a predilection for the study of geology may find them a source of pleasure and satisfaction.

Mill creek in Boone township has cut a small valley through the coal and shales in section 27, thus producing a large admixture of bituminous matter in its alluvial bottoms. Jets, or balls of fire are produced by decomposition setting free inflammable gases. Often, two or more of these "fire balls" have been seen at one time in Mill creek bottoms, moving with the uncertain motion of the wind and frequently with great brilliancy. The superstitious believe them to be the wandering ghosts of persons who have been drowned in the stream, or of Piankishaw Indians returning to claim their dead.

The "will-o'-the-wisp" as this moving light is sometimes called, has been the theme of many strange and interesting stories.

An object of great interest to a geologist is High Rock, in Daviess county, across White river from Boone township. It is 120 feet above the river, and overlooks the valley. Riven by a crevice from top to bottom, and bruised by storm and flood, it bears strong testimony to the good quality of the rock. A picture may be found in Chapter XVIII.

State Geologist Cox records that the plateau west of Ireland is one-hundred-twenty feet above White river, and that the gently sloping bluffs on the north side of the plateau are from twenty to twenty-five feet above the level of the river, once forming the "coast" or levee embankment of the Mississippi river, for he says, the Mississippi ages ago flowed there.

In the quick sand in wells in Boone township are found remains of shrubs and grape vines of enormous growth, indicating, perhaps, the luxuriance of a warmer climate.

At a height of from one-hundred-ten to one-hundred-twenty-three feet above the low water of White river, east of Haysville, and on the old Harbison farm west of Haysville, also at Portersville, and at some other points, are to-day found "sand-bars," dating back to the long past, yet they are easily identified. It is evident that some ancient river flowed there. Gravel and bowlders torn from the most obdurate rocks at its source formed shallows and rapids, then, as to-day. West of part of Haysville is a bed of geodes, which probably came from the mountain limestones of Orange and Lawrence counties. There is also a bed of geodes on the Beck farm on the Jasper and Portersville road.

The so called "rock houses" or "pot houses" found in Dubois county had their origin in this manner. Just beneath the massive sand rock, is often found a gray siliceous shale varying from two to twenty-four feet in thickness. Often plant remains are found in this shale. On exposure it decomposes and is carried away by water and frost while the massive rock above remains. In such places Indians often made their homes, an example of which is found in section thirty-four, north of Holland. In this one upon the ancient hearthstones human bones were found mixed with alkaline tufa. Raven Rock, Kitchen Rock and others are also examples of this nature.

The "Rock House" in section thirty-four north of Holland, is probably the location of the old Piankishaw Indian village of 1776, mention of which is made in Chapter XVIII.

There is a "Rock House" near the mouth of Wolf creek at the Rock House ford across White river. Near here, Col. B. B. Edmonston found part of the skeleton of a mastodon.

Official reports say in the "Rock House" in Hall township, droves of animals and whole tribes of Indians have been known to take shelter from the snows and storms of winter.

There are "Rock Houses" south of Birdseye, and near by is an alum cave.

East of Haysville and near Birdseye is found loess, a deposit of fine yellowish earth. It is upon the highest hills, imperfectly stratified and from twenty to thirty feet in thickness. It is rich in plant food and is called by many the walnut-level. Good timber is found in such locations.

Though Patoka river is a narrow stream its bottoms are unusually large, ranging from one to three miles in width. It flows through what is sometimes termed a loess deposit. As a rule the soil in Patoka bottoms is cold and impervious to moisture; hence it is very wet in winter and very dry in summer. Occasionally a sand bottom is found in Patoka valley.

The summit of many of the hills along the eastern boundary of Dubois county is close to four hundred feet above the water in Patoka river. In going from Jasper to Birdseye the road passes over several ridges from two hundred fifty to three hundred feet above Patoka at Jasper. Points near Birdseye are said to be four hundred feet above Jasper, and eight hundred seventy-five feet above the sea. They are probably the highest points in the county.

Davis creek in Columbia township is an interesting study for those who fancy the work of geologists. The creek enters Dubois county at the northeast corner, and goes direct southwest to Patoka river. It runs down a deep narrow valley, one of the prettiest in the county, and has cut its way down to the solid limestone, known as the upper member of the mountain limestone. The lower oolitic member, fifty feet in thickness, is the lowest and oldest exposed formation in the county, and consists almost entirely of wave worn crushed remains of shells, corals, crinoid stems, etc., pure and of a white stone color. It produces excellent lime. This valley has choice stone building material. Scientists tell us the supply of lime to be obtained in this valley will some day be a blessing to agriculturists.

Union valley in Columbia township has practically the same formation as the Davis creek valley in the same township.

There is a hill of choice glass sandstone near Celestine, and also one about a mile east of Hillham, in Orange county.

Excellent rock for the construction of rock roads is found in Cass township, and is used locally.

"In many of the lime rocks found in Dubois county may be seen fossil shells and casts of animals, exclusively of marine origin. Prominent among these are the remains of gigantic fish, and chambered shells, such as the nautilus. Some are very fragile, showing that once upon a time this county was in the profound and quiet depths of a central ocean, remote from the influence of waves as well as from rocky or sandy bottoms, until some mighty current of disturbed and muddy waters impelled by earthquake action overwhelmed these animals—the impure water putting an end to their life and burying them in the slimy bed deposited over the coal material." The eastern coast of this ancient sea was from five to ten miles east of Jasper.

The coal in the western part of Dubois county is generally a coking coal, indicating bog origin. The coal in the central part of Dubois county is about one-third block, the balance, coking or semi-block. This is held to indicate that the coal is of vegetable origin, incarcerated for a long period in sea water until pulpified and cast down. This theory is held to be reasonable because in beds of this coal are often found solid remains of marine animals, such as scales, teeth, and spines of fishes. Some block coal is found in the eastern part of Dubois county. Cannel-coal is also found in this county, near Ferdinand.

In 1908, Mr. Sigfried, a miner, at work in a coal mine near Ferdinand, found imbedded in the coal what appeared to be a rock, six feet long, four inches wide, and two and one-half inches thick. In the rock were holes in straight rows. It was probably a piece of the stem of *sigillaria*, one of the coal forming fern-like plants that existed during the carboniferous age.

While Dubois county was yet covered with a forest, thus preventing the rapid absorption of moisture, medicinal, salt, and other springs of like nature were found flowing. There was an "elm lick" in section 8, T. 1 S. R. 3 W. There was another "lick" in section 36, T. 1 N. R. 5 W. These springs were called licks because deer licked the rocks about them for salts, etc. In section 22, T. 1 N. R. 3 W. is Vowell Cave. A spring at its base is known as "blowing spring," because a strong current of air rushes out from the opening in the rock. There were other large springs in sections 33 and 36, T. 2 S. R. 3 W., in section 36, T. 1 N. R. 5 W., and in sections 1, 2, 4, 7, 10, 12, 13 and 14 of T. 3 S. R. 3 W., south of Birdseye. Many of the springs south of Birdseye flowed salty water.

The "Toussaint Dubois spring" in Boone township flows a strong stream of pure water, among the purest to be found in Indiana. It flows into Mill creek.

There is a supply of good potter's clay for common crockery, in Dubois county. It begins at the southern boundary of the county and extends north, reaching a depth of about eight feet at White river.

The clay lying immediately below the coal in Dubois county is generally siliceous and makes a fairly good article of fire clay. Some at Jasper and Huntingburg is more aluminous and makes a choice plastic clay well adapted for queensware potteries.

Potter's and white clay are found in many parts of the county, particularly in sections 15, 16, 21 and 22, north of Ferdinand; at Huntingburg; and at Fairmount Cemetery, south of Huntingburg. A fine potter's clay, four feet thick is found two miles east of Holland. Sand and white sand are found southwest of Huntingburg and west of Fairmount Cemetery.

Near the top of Reservoir hill, whose elevation exceeds that of the court-house yard at Jasper by about one-hundred forty feet, is an out-crop of soft, unctuous light-gray shale. It is about twenty-three feet thick. In Reservoir hill are four veins of coal, one being about three feet thick. Beneath

each of these four veins of coal there is a layer of fine grained and very light colored fire-clay, from three to five feet thick. It would prove excellent for pottery or other refractory purposes.

The shale mentioned above could be made into either vitrified or pressed front brick of high grade. This hill contains not less than thirty-five feet of good commercial clay, and the fuel necessary for its burning.

The shale beds in section thirty-four, a mile west of Jasper, are of an excellent quality, and the fire clay in the old coal mines is also of a good quality.

At Huntingburg is a deposit of one of the best potter's clay known in southern Indiana. Potteries at Louisville, Evansville, New Albany, and other points obtain clay here. It is about six feet thick. The "Huntingburg Pressed Brick Company" is making a buff front brick from a mixture of the potters' clay and the underlying fire clay.

There is also a deposit of drab argillaceous shale, about twenty feet thick, west of Bretzville, and also west of Duff.

On J. L. Schiller's farm in section six near Dubois occurs an outcrop of pale blue fire clay, about forty inches in thickness. The owner sometimes burns the clay in a kiln, and uses it as a fertilizer with good results.

Material for the manufacture of bricks is abundant in all parts of the county. The under clays accompanying coal seam A are generally siliceous, and are suitable for the manufacture of fire brick. The under clay of coal seam K is usually plastic and affords choice material for potter's use.

The soil of Dubois county is not of the best. Fair crops of corn, wheat, oats and grass are produced. Under draining is needed to develop a high value for the flat clay bottoms of Patoka. The reddish brown loam soil in the southern part of the county is excellent for cigar-leaf tobacco, and, at one time, much tobacco was raised and extensive tobacco warehouses were erected at Huntinburg, Ferdinand, and Holland. Except the northwest part of Dubois county the soil is known as residual soil.

Iron ores are found in several localities in Dubois county—some very pure, but the quantity is not sufficient for mining purposes. At Klingel's mill in section 20, northeast of Jasper, the hill is known to geologists as *Iron Mountain*. Iron ore is found about Hillham, Dubois, Schnellville, Birdseye, Kellerville, Ferdinand, Holland, and in Fairmount Cemetery. The hill south of Kellerville is two-hundred-sixty-five feet above White river, and in this hill is found iron ore. It is not probable, hardly possible, that ores of the finer metals will ever be found in paying quantities in Dubois county.

Iron ore is found in the following sections:

Sections 13, 14, and 22, T. 1 N. R. 3 W.

Sections 5, 6, 8, 9 and 17, T. 1 S. R. 3 W.

Sections 10, 14, 20, 23, and 36, T. 2 S. R. 3 W.

Section 3, T. 3 S. R. 3 W.

Sections 34, 35, and 36, T. 1 N. R. 4 W.

Sections 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 28, 29 and 35. T. 1 S. R. 4 W.

Section 34, T. 3 S. R. 4 W.

Section 18, T. 2 S. R. 5 W.

Sections 4 and 21, T. 3 S. R. 5 W.

Sections 22, 23, and 27. T. 3 S. R. 6 W. (Abundant.)

Ochre is found in Dubois county in the following sections:

Sections 9 and 22 T. 2 S. R. 3 W.

Section 35, T. 1 S. R. 4 W.

Section 28, T. 3 S. R. 5 W.

Surveyor Sandusky Williams found in a well in section 28, above, at a depth of seventeen feet, a bed of yellow ochre three feet nine inches thick. Under it is a four feet stratum of ochreous soapstone. This is in Cass township.

Conglomerate sandstone, massive sandstone, and subcarboniferous limestone are the prevailing stones of the country.

The massive conglomerate sandstone is a prominent feature in the eastern side of Dubois county. Like a massive wall it encloses the true coal basin. A spur of it also goes west and in many places forms the south bank of Patoka river. In this sandstone occasionally may be found small pebbles of quartz and jasper, indicating great age. In the sandstone between Huntingburg and Jasper are found petrified trunks of fern trees.

Near Schnellville is a heavy bedded deposit of beautiful snow-white sand rock. It is valuable and makes excellent door and window caps, ornamental coping, cornice work, and even gravestones, and church altars.

In 1887, a brown-stone quarry was opened at St. Anthony and operated on a small scale for two years. In 1894, it was re-opened for a few years. The stone occurs in a massive bed varying from ten to sixteen feet in thickness. It is overlaid and underlaid by shale. The length of the quarry floor is about eight hundred feet. Very large blocks of stone can be secured. A buff stone is also quarried near St. Anthony. It was used in constructing the Catholic church there. The brown stone zone in Dubois county runs from a point northeast of Ferdinand to a point near Dubois.

Gray and buff sandstone has been quarried for local use at several points near Jasper. It is harder than the average Mansfield variety. St. Joseph's church at Jasper is built of sandstone obtained near the town.

The earlier examples of stone buildings in Dubois county have a representative in the Catholic church at Ferdinand. It is built of a heavy bedded sandstone which lies just above the paint beds. Its color is white with streaks of grayish brown and reddish brown. Though somewhat odd, it is, no doubt, durable and the appearance is rather agreeable to the eye.

In Columbia township is found a limestone that furnishes choice white lime. The hills containing Vowell cave contain such limestone.

The lime used in the construction of St. Joseph's Church at Jasper was obtained from a limestone taken from sections five and eight, south of Ireland.

Flint or white flint sands are found in section 35 T. 1 S. R. 4 W., in sections 13, 15, 16, 21, 22, 23, and 24 in T. 3 S. R. 4 W. and in section 23, T. 3 S. R. 5 W.

The subcarboniferous or conglomerate sand rock of Dubois county will yield an unlimited amount of stone suitable for superstructures as well as for foundations. Most of it when fresh from the quarry is soft enough to work readily, but it soon hardens by exposure.

In 1902, and 1903, a number of bores were sunk for oil in the vicinity of Birdseye. In some quite a quantity of oil was developed in the carboniferous limestone. The first well was put down in section twenty-four six miles south of Birdseye. The drill went down 1030 feet. Light colored oil was usually found in the bores, between 300 and 400 feet down. The wells were sunk as follows:

The Eckert well, I,—1030 feet;

The Gehlhausen well,—1280 feet;

The Hartwick well, I,—1040 feet;

The Kitterman well,—1000 feet;

The Hartwick well, II,—995 feet;

The Eckert well, II,—1015 feet;

The Dixon well,—1600 feet;

The Bombolaski well,—600 feet, (dry.)

In all about thirteen bores were sunk at Birdseye. Oil was found, and some day this field may be re-opened, and work continued with some system. The oil found at Birdseye was of a very good grade. About \$50,000 was spent in the drilling.

In 1889, in search of oil or gas a well was sunk at Jasper to a depth of 1009 feet, but no oil or gas, of value was found. For years water flowed from the pipe at the well. It was used by many as a laxative and diuretic. In appearance and properties, so far as could be judged without an analysis, it was fully equal to many similar waters which are used in sanitariums, with excellent curative results.

Paint, paint beds, or paint stones are found in sections 32, 33 and 34 in T. 3 S. R. 4 W. and in section 21, T. 3 S. R. 5 W.

Between St. Anthony and Celestine are beds of good mineral paint—red oxide of iron and clay.

When the Anderson Valley Paint Mining Company was in operation, crushing oxide of iron, and grinding and preparing the paints, it furnished paints as follows: Light and dark butter-nut, maroon and light red metallic fire proof, brown and red Bismarck, and light and dark slate for cars, steamboats, bridges, roofing, etc. Light and dark yellow ochre, drab, Dubois stone, and raw and burnt sienna were recommended for house painting, wagons, plows, etc.

The supply of mineral for the making of mineral paint in Ferdinand township is unlimited. The quality of the paint is eminently satisfactory.

and challenges comparison with the best foreign competition. It should be developed, since there is now improved transportation facilities.

In 1859-1860—David Dale Owen, a noted state geologist, made investigations in Dubois county. He reports iron ore three and one-half miles south of Jasper, and near Kellerville, and says, "In this county they have limestone enough to supply kilns, and the eastern portion furnishes sandstone for building purposes from the Millstone grit." During his survey of Dubois county, milk sickness prevailed to a considerable extent near White river.



Michael Wilson.

Michael Wilson, for nearly fifty years a miner in Dubois county says:

"The coal deposits of Dubois county, although thinner than those of more favored districts will be found sufficient to supply home demand for mills, dwellings, etc., for a long time to come, if mine owners will not abuse their mines by grasping operations.

The stratified rocks of Dubois county belong mainly to the coal measures, with a limited exposure of mountain limestone. With the exception of the extreme eastern boundry some coal may be found almost anywhere in the county. Some geologists contend that the entire area of the county is underlaid by coal.

Near Ferdinand is a coal that is compact, very hard, a dry splint, and free from sulphuret. It is much valued for the forge.

I have examined practically every one of the two hundred thirty-three coal openings in Dubois county, and feel safe in saying that the eastern limit of the coal area of the county passes west of Birdseye and through Union Valley in Columbia township. West of that line coal, more or less profitable for mining, may be found. Even the thinner veins may some day be operated. The coal in the eastern part of the county is in pockets, more or less, and sufficient for home consumption, only. The coal for transportation, if found in Dubois county, at all, will be found in the western half of the county too deep for the ordinary slope mines. In Reservoir Hill at Jasper are four beds of coal, coal M, L, K, and A. Coal A in this hill is one hundred forty feet below the summit of the hill and lies between a bituminous shale, and a dark bituminous clay. This broken hill has been my favorite study for nearly fifty years. In it are found sandstone, black slate, four veins of coal, iron nodules, different shales, hard flinty

limestone, black slate, plastic fire clay, hard fire clay, blue clay shale, shaley fire clay, clay with iron nodules, archimedes or "rock screws" and oolitic limestone. Lime for the erection of brick buildings at Jasper, was burned, at the foot of this hill sixty years ago. Jerger's Hill, east of Reservoir Hill has a similar formation, and the position of its clays have caused the north side of the hill to slide down. Reservoir Hill has an anticlinal formation.

There are about nine different kinds of coal in Dubois county and, in thickness, the coal runs from a few inches to five feet. About three hundred square miles out of the four hundred twenty-eight, are underlaid by coal, but only about one-tenth of the area of the county contains workable coal.

In my younger days I used to mine coal K in Reservoir Hill. It was block and semi-block, three feet thick and of a dull black color. The middle part of the seam was excellent coal. Its specific gravity was 1.416 and one cubic foot would weigh 88.50 pounds. Its composition was in the main as follows:

White ash.....	2.50
Fixed carbon.....	53.00
Water.....	4.00
Gas.....	40.50
Total	100.00

The white ash and carbon formed the coke part of the coal.

This is the heaviest coal I have noticed in Dubois county. On Davis creek in Columbia township is a small vein of coal with carbon at 53.50 and weight at 81.62 per cubic foot.

The coal bed found by the government surveyors near Haysville, in 1804, contains cannel coal and semi-block coal. This coal is remarkably rich in gas, almost as much so as the celebrated "Boghead coal" of Scotland. A cubic foot of this coal weighs 74.87 pounds.

The coal at Bretzville weighs from 79 to 81 pounds to the cubic foot, that at St. Anthony weighs from 78 to 83, some near Ferdinand weighs $77\frac{3}{4}$ to the cubic foot. Near St. Henry is a vein three feet thick that weighs about 82 pounds to the cubic foot; coal at Portersville, Celestine, and southeast of Ferdinand runs about 78 pounds to the cubic foot. The coal about the old "Rosebank" runs from 78 to 83 to the cubic foot.

In the roofs of some of the coal mines in Dubois county are often found what we local miners call boulders or nigger heads, but what geologists call pyritous iron balls. From one of these found in a mine near the southwest corner of Dubois county, besides more than twenty species of shell fish, was found a fish bone, about eight inches long. In it was inserted a row of large saw-edged teeth. This curious fossil was homogenous in its texture.

Some geologists think that such bowlders are formed from what was once the excreta of wonderful monsters endowed with the power and capacity to destroy and digest gigantic animals, for the reason that the bowlders contain the petrified remains and other solid remains of various animals, such parts being hardest to digest. There are found portions of many different animals not likely to be found together except dead, and in the alimentary canal of some wonderful monster. If this be true, we have a proof that the ocean once covered a large part, or perhaps all of Dubois county.

In my sixty-five years' experience down deep in the mines of England, America and my own adopted county of Dubois, I have found many things, strange and wonderful to say the least."

CHAPTER IV.

NATURAL SCENERY IN DUBOIS COUNTY.

An ideal spot for the artist, the poet, the scientist, and the novelist—Buffalo trace, and Buckingham's base line—Southern railroad; unfair to judge county from car window—Totem rocks and Saltpeter cave with Indian relics—Raven rocks near the line between Columbia and Hall townships; size and color; nests of ravens—Raven rock near the line between Dubois and Martin counties: discovered in 1804—Description of Wild Cat Rock—Blue Bird Rock and Hanging Rock—Piankishaw Rock—Indian Kitchen Rock in Hall township; Indian relics and mortars—Cliffs in their winter beauty.

An ideal spot for the Indiana artist, a dreamland for the Hoosier poet, a place where the young scientist would revel and delight his soul, is surely amid the natural rocks and scenery in Dubois county. Here the future romancer may find abundant material for his novel, for here have been enacted wild scenes of adventure both in the exciting chase for game and in the study of the Indian. Here for years burned the camp fires of the red men and their trails traversed the hunting grounds over which their sway was undisputed until the white man came with the march of civilization and drove them toward the setting sun. Farewell to the Piankishaw!

Here, also, is the "Buffalo Trace"—that mysterious, yet once plain and beaten path that guided the white man through the forest fastnesses of southern Indiana and blazed the way for the government surveyors. Instrumental in locating the "Buckingham Base Line," it gave the technical name and number to millions of acres of Indiana farms and forests.

The building of the Southern, between Jasper and French Lick, opened up to public travel places hereinafter mentioned. All are within thirty minutes ride from Jasper or French Lick, and an hour's ride by carriage, from their nearest railroad station. In the hands of skillful management these places could be made interesting spots to visitors at the Springs. Nature has made them attractive; the press can make them known.

The railroads of Dubois county pass through its roughest territory. Its valuable lands lie beyond the eye of the railroad traveler, and visitors to the county misinform themselves, if they judge the county from what they see from the car window.

There are many interesting rocks, caves, paths, bear wallows, springs, and mounds in Dubois county that are worth a careful study. Space forbids a description of all, but among them may be mentioned the following:

TOTEM ROCKS.

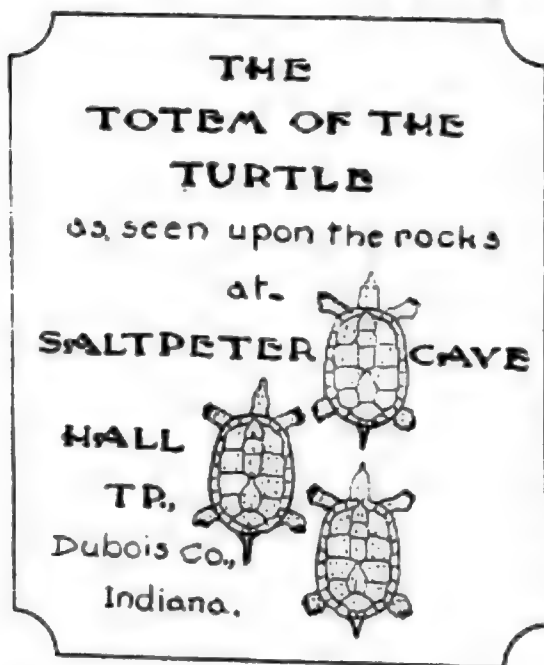
In speaking of the Indians and these "Totem Rocks" let us introduce them by a quotation from Longfellow:

"And they painted on the grave posts
Of the graves, yet unforgotten,
Each his own ancestral totem,
Each the symbol of his household,
Figures of the bear and reindeer,
Of the turtle, crane and beaver."

Up on the side of "Pilot Knob," in Hall township, near the Hall schoolhouse, projects the cliff known as "Saltpeter Cave." Properly speaking it is a cliff of Mansfield sandstone about thirty feet high and two hundred feet long. It is situated about sixty rods south of the center of section twenty-four, town one, south, range three, west. The cliff projects beyond its base and many large rocks have broken themselves from its face, and gone tumbling down the hill-side. The cliff faces the east and extends north and south. It gets the name "Saltpeter" from the amount of nitrate of potash, or saltpeter, found in the rock, or in the dry sand which dropped from the side of the rock. Indians and early settlers were

known to frequent the rock to obtain saltpeter, which formed an important constituent of their gunpowder.

An old settler, by the name of Houston, would gather up the dry dirt from under the rock and put it in a hopper, like our old-fashioned ash-hoppers, and after pouring water on it, catch the drippings and boil them, thus securing saltpeter. Much saltpeter remains in the hard rock to-day. Its taste is cooling and very salty. However, much of the rock has lost its original appearance, because men and boys would fill the large fissures in the rocks with kindling, apply the torch, run away, listen to the loud crackling, and look at the saltpeter



Totem Rock.

flashing briskly. Sheep and other animals frequently stand under the projecting rocks as a protection to the inclemency of the weather. Many years ago, an old settler, who had a terrible dread of cyclones and tornadoes, would rush under this rock for protection, whenever dark clouds hung in majestic awe and terrible outline in the western sky. The names of many early settlers may be seen carved, in rustic fashion and sprawling hand, upon the bare faces of the rock.

Hunters after Indian relics while digging about this rock have found earthen ware, shells, arrow heads and other Indian makeshifts. On trees about this cliff are cut outlines of turtles. Upon a large rock that has fallen from the main body are distinctly cut in outline three turtles. They appear to be traveling in one direction, and may indicate, in the Indian language, some historical fact relative to the tribe of Indians that frequented the spot. Each totem, as cut in the rock, is twelve inches long and nine inches wide. There are other figures, not recognizable to any who have lately visited the spot. Not far away, but upon another rock, are holes in which the Indians ground their corn.

RAVEN ROCKS.

There are two rocks in Dubois county known as "Raven Rocks." They are about six miles apart. We shall describe each one separately.

On October 23, 1804, Levi Barber, a United States government surveyor,



Indian Relics Found in Dubois County.



Raven Rock, Hall Township.

discovered a large rock near the line between Columbia and Hall townships. It is located by him as being on the line dividing section sixteen and seven-

teen, township one, south, range three, west, and sixty chains north of the south lines of said sections. The rock is in longitude $86^{\circ}, 45', 43''$ west of Greenwich, and $38^{\circ}, 26', 26''$ north latitude. This rock is known as Raven Rock. It is about seventy-five feet high, shelving out from the base to the top, which projects about thirty-five feet beyond the base. The rock is massive, dark buff to brownish in color, composed of coarse, loosely cemented sand with some mica.

The lower part of the ledge is characterized by numerous thin, wavy bands of iron ore running through the ledge in a most intricate fashion.



Crevice in Raven Rock. Hall Township.

In this rock are shelves, very difficult to reach, and on these, or, rather, in the crevices, the ravens built their nests up to the year, 1894. These nests were rough, constructed of large weeds, and sticks, and lined with hair or wool. Ravens resemble crows, but they are very much larger, being two feet from bill to tip of tail, which is round in shape. They feed on rabbits, eggs, etc. The people in the neighborhood did not like them and looked upon them as an ill omen. They were often seen five miles from the rock. "Arch Rock" and "Straight Rock," near by, are also worth a visit. Their names indicate their general outline.

ANOTHER RAVEN ROCK.

At Thales P. O. about ten miles west of French Lick, up near the line between Dubois and Martin counties, and on the line between Columbia and Harbison townships, is one of the greatest natural objects of interest

in Dubois county. For beauty and majesty this rock is unsurpassed in the county. It is known to inhabitants of that neighborhood as Raven Rock, from the fact that ravens were known to have built their nests in the crevices of the rock up to about 1820, and perhaps later. The greater part of the rock is in Columbia township. The rock is sixty-one feet high and three hundred fifty-five feet long. It is in the shape of an arc cut from a large circle. The top extends fifty or sixty feet beyond the base and could afford protection for a battalion of infantry, if necessary. A bed of coal fourteen inches thick exposes itself from the base of the rock. A spring



Raven Rock near Thales. Find the Man and Boy.

of water flows from the floor of the cave. Under the extending eaves are found large rocks that have fallen from the main body above. When struck with the foot one of these rocks echoes and re-echoes throughout the cave, producing a feeling akin to solemnity. On the side of this rock, water has worn a perfect circle, about two feet in diameter, in such a manner as to make it appear, at a distance, as a perfect large seal of the state of Indiana. Raven Rock is worth going a long distance to see. This rock was also discovered, in 1804, by Levi Barber, United States government surveyor. It is situated thirty-eight chains north of the southwest corner of section eighteen, township one north, range three, west, in longitude $86^{\circ}, 47', 54''$ west of Greenwich, and $38^{\circ}, 31', 17''$ north latitude.

WILD CAT ROCK.

This rock, which is, no doubt, a continuation of "Raven Rock," just mentioned above, is a vast wall of stone, beginning at a point one-fourth

mile north of the latter and extending northward one-fourth mile. This wall, or precipice, averages fifty feet in height. At the southern extremity there is a sheer fall of sixty feet. Here is the part of the rock which is most interesting and from which the name is derived. Long ages ago a large boulder one hundred fifty feet in length and of nearly like thickness fell from the main ledge, leaving a yawning chasm, or gorge, sixty feet deep and one hundred seventy-five feet in length. The walls of this gorge are truly grand to behold, and remind the visitor of descriptions and illustrations of old castles, towers, etc., portrayed in ancient history. At the extreme southern part of this gorge, is a cave or cavern sixty feet in length. One can pass from the gorge to the outside, by going through this cavern. In here is a room which is perhaps twelve by fifteen feet in size. Its walls are of perfect stone, which one cannot help but think were wrought and finished by human hands. The huge boulder, which reminds one of a miniature Pisa, inclines slightly westward from the ledge. Its top is covered with a thin coat of soil, and various shrubs and vines, and a few fair sized saplings cling there despite the forces which are constantly operating to remove them. From underneath the boulder bubbles an everlasting spring of excellent water. Farther down the ledge, is another spring equally as good. Extending backwards from the gorge are great cracks or crevices varying in width from eight to eighteen inches; in depth from forty to sixty feet; and in length from seventy-five to one hundred feet. A fall into one of these chasms would certainly mean death. Old settlers say that at one time wild cats frequented this rock. There is no reason why it should not afford a safe retreat. While Raven Rock strikes the eye and fills the visitor with wonder and excitement, he is no less amazed when standing in the solemn silence of the gorge of Wild Cat Rock.

"BLUE BIRD ROCK."

Blue Bird Rock is located on Dillon creek, in Columbia township and faces the new town of Cuzco. It is on the side of a very steep hill. It is so named because blue birds in great numbers used to build their nests about or near it. This rock is seventy feet long, twenty wide and thirty high. It is located on a high hill, and overlooks Union Valley. It thus forms a very prominent landmark, and will be seen by thousands of people from the car windows on the Southern.

HANGING ROCK.

Not far away, and in the same neighborhood, is Hanging Rock, on the Simmon's farm. The top projects twenty-four feet over the base. This rock is fifty feet high and one hundred twenty feet long. In the early days the pioneers, with their hounds, would run deer over the precipice, the fall killing them. A spring flows from the base of this rock.

"THE PIANKISHAW ROCK."

This is an overhanging rock about two hundred yards in length and about twenty feet thick, on the farm of Joseph Dudine, about a quarter of a mile southwest of Patoka river and about three hundred fifty yards south of the Southern railroad track. Many Indian relics have been found about this rock, indicating its use for camping purposes.

"INDIAN KITCHEN ROCK."

Another interesting rock is situated in Hall township, in the northwest



Indian Kitchen Rock, Hall Township.

quarter of section twenty-six and the northeast quarter of section twenty-seven, township one, south, range three, west, and about one-half mile west of Roberts' Chapel. It is known as the Sand Cave or the Indian Kitchen Rock. This rock is forty-five feet high and projects thirty-six feet. It is several hundred feet long, and in the shape of a horse-shoe; really in shape of Niagara Falls. Springs of fine water flow from its base. The over-hanging rocks with massive trees growing near their edges, give the place a majestic appearance, while the prevailing quietness aids one in the study of its beauty, in recalling its history, and in imagining Indian rites there enacted. Many Indian relics have been found buried in the sand at the base of the rocks. Mortars cut into the large stones that fell from the main body ages ago may yet be seen. The largest measures about eighteen inches in depth and ten inches in diameter. Occasionally some faithful paleontologist finds a pestle in the sand nearby.

In the winter time when ice hangs from the projecting cliffs of these rocks, in great white sheets finally forming gigantic pillars, and glistening in the light of the cold, pale December moon, in an awful stillness, broken only by the whistle of the wintry blast, one sees nature wrapt in an apparently endless sleep.

CHAPTER V.

DUBOIS COUNTY AS A PRIMEVAL FOREST.

The "Barren"—Buffalo Trace—Gigantic iceberg—Three peculiar discoveries—"Cooper Hill"—Patoka lake basin—Value of county's original timber—Topography of county—Natural forest timber—Tulip poplar—Thick, dark forest—Forest undergrowth—Swamp land in Madison township—Corduroy roads—Forests of Dubois county one hundred years ago—List of indigenous trees—Milk-sickness; cause—A day of public prayer—List of smaller varieties of vegetation—Effect of the removal of vegetation on climate; on health—Abraham Lincoln—Daniel Boone.

No young Dubois county nimrod that strolls with his shot gun or rifle through the scattered patches of woods that now stand like islands in a great sea of cleared land, can get a good, adequate idea of the conditions that prevailed in the forests of Dubois county, in 1801, when the McDonalds found their way over the "Buffalo Trace" to the "Mud Holes" of Boone township.

At that time the county was an immense forest in which open spaces were very few, very small and very far between. In Ferdinand township there was one small open space called the "Barren."

On June 4, 1814, a terrible tornado passed over Dubois county, following Patoka river. It was in the shape of a cone, with the apex downward, and as black as pitch, and "appeared to boil." It was about one mile wide, and destroyed much timber. Its path, the "barren," some ponds and the streams in the county were about the only places that admitted sunlight. Dubois county had one of the greatest hardwood forests in the Ohio valley.

To pioneers the prospect was very disheartening because of the immensity of the labor involved in clearing the forests for farming purposes. The labor was so great that it can hardly be imagined by the citizens of the present day. It was the fear of this labor, between 1800 and 1821, that caused the greater part of the emigrants of that time to follow the "Buffalo Trace" to the prairies of Illinois, where nature had bared it for the plow. In Dubois county for many weary years the pioneers had to fight nature with their axes before the ground was ready for cultivation.

Some noted geologists claim that at one time a gigantic iceberg was plowing its way southward, and that it extended from the Jasper and Portersville road, in Dubois county, to Denmark, Iowa; that it melted and left the debris it had pushed down from the north to fill up the previous

valleys, thus producing level land, which became prairies. In this connection, mention may be made of three peculiar discoveries in Dubois county, which tend to show a previous geological condition, namely: (1) In one of the boulders found near Holland was a large fish bone, with saw-edged teeth, at first supposed to be a jaw-bone, but later pronounced a caudal or dorsal armature of a ray fish. (2) North of Holland are some "rock-houses," caused by the washing away of a softer lower strata of sandstone. Reports have it that remains of animals and human bones have been found in these rock-houses. (3) Near the mouth of Wolf creek, in Harbison township, part of a mastodon's skeleton was discovered.

The crown of the "Cooper Hill," in Boone township, was too high for the glacial debris to cover; otherwise all of Boone township and part of Madison township fell under this iceberg. The level land so produced is sometimes referred to as the "Patoka Lake basin." It may have been at one time prairie land, in fact is so regarded by some geologists; nevertheless, timber covered it at the time of the government surveys. It may not have been so very dense, and this may have had its influence in causing Boone township and Madison township to attract and hold the pioneers.

For more than three generations the battle for mastery has steadily raged, and though the forest is at last completely conquered, it has been at best perhaps a losing fight. If this county's original timber stood where it stood in 1800, it would to-day be worth \$7,500,000. In view of this, and of the present and future needs of the county, it would be a good policy to re-forest a part of the rough land in the eastern part of the county and restore it, as far as possible, to its old condition.

The rough lands surrounding the head springs of the streams, and especially their valleys and banks, might be replanted. Perhaps no long-time investment would pay better, to say nothing of the improvement to the climate and general health. European experiences support this suggestion.

It will be best to get a general idea of the topography of Dubois county and of its forest conditions as they existed when the McDonalds trod the "trace." They were the first pioneers of the county, and the first permanent white inhabitants of this section. The county is not level. Hills are numerous, with their surfaces sloping gradually to the southwest, in which direction nearly all streams, large and small, wend their way, in narrow valleys, which widen as the streams flow onward. For scores of miles in all directions from Fort McDonald the land was covered with a more or less dense growth of hardwood trees from one hundred to one hundred fifty feet high; their tops so interlaced, when in full foliage, that the rays of the sun seldom reached the ground. On dark days, in many parts of the county, the shade was so deep, that, in the forest, noon daylight was no stronger than twilight.

In the early years of settlement much of this timber was very large, as will be seen by the following measurements of several varieties:

COMMON NAME.	DIAMETER.	FIRST LIMB AT	TOTAL HEIGHT.
Sweet Gum.....	3½ feet.	65 feet.	125 feet.
Sugar Maple.....	5 feet.	62 feet.	120 feet.
White Oak	6 feet.	60 feet.	150 feet.
Black Oak.....	6½ feet.	75 feet.	165 feet.
Sycamore.....	7 feet.	60 feet.	150 feet.
Burr Oak.....	7 feet.	70 feet.	160 feet.
Scarlet Oak.....	7 feet.	90 feet.	181 feet.
Black Walnut.....	7 feet.	70 feet.	155 feet.
Poplar (Tulip) ..	8 feet.	90 feet.	190 feet.

As there was little market for the fine natural forest timber, what would now be worth millions of dollars, was destroyed by burning, or used for fence rails, in order to get it off the land and out of the way for cultivation. Some of the best specimens of the original forest trees can, at present (1909), be seen within a mile of Fort McDonald's site. The tulip poplar was the queen of the forest. The sweet gum was her maid. In 1908, a maple tree that stood south of Jasper was cut down. It contained 2,445 feet of lumber. In 1909, one hundred twenty trees in Madison township were sold for \$6,600, or \$55 a tree.

When the "county-town" of Jasper was laid out, there stood along what is now Mill street several giant tulip trees, eight feet in diameter. A very large one stood near the corner of 6th and Mill streets, another near the corner of 7th and Mill streets. Just south of Trinity Church stood two splendid specimens of the beech tree. Some of the finest and largest sycamore trees, in Indiana, stood along the banks of White river, west of the first "county-town" of Portersville.

In the northeastern part of Jackson township were several groves of most excellent chestnut trees. The groves covered parts of four sections. In section fifteen, at the mouth of Hunley's creek, was a large cane brake. Southeast of Maltersville was another cane brake. There were sassafras trees four and five feet in diameter.

Underneath the giant forest trees in Dubois county stood other trees of the same or lesser species, striving upward to light, eager to fill the spaces left by lightning or tempest in the upper ranks. Great tall poplar, hickory, and sycamore trees for flag poles for political rallies were easy to obtain fifty years ago. The thick, dark forests were conducive to the production of tall trees.

In some places under the forest trees, crowded thick masses of bushes, vines, and weeds, which, with fallen trunks, tops, and stumps, made a jungle impassible, in many places, unless a way was cut with the axe. Therefore, the paths of the buffaloes, bears, deer, and other wild animals

were followed. However, in some places the forest undergrowth was annually burnt out by the Piankishaws. This undergrowth was not equally bad everywhere, but it prevailed generally. The heavy small undergrowth in Boone township marked a strong, deep, rich soil, far more lasting than soils in other parts of the county.

In some parts of the county much of the ground, such as the "Patoka Lake" basin, in Madison township, was swampy and wet, especially in spring and autumn, and the pioneer splashed for long distances, ankle deep in water. It was difficult for a man on foot to traverse it, barely possible for a horseman, and impossible with a wagon, unless the way was first cleared with the axe.

Under such conditions the opening of roads was of no small importance. The timber cut on the road-bed was used to corduroy the road, the trunks being placed side-by-side, across the swampy locations, and earth heaped on them to make the road-bed even. Miles of such "corduroy" road existed in Dubois county, in the early years of its settlement. General Harrison rebuilt part of the old "Buffalo Trace," in Columbia township, in such a manner. "Corduroy" may still be found on Main street, in the town of Jasper, five hundred feet north of the court house and five feet under the street surface.

It is said that no denser or more valuable forest could be found in the Ohio valley than that which shaded the soil of Dubois county one hundred years ago. Trees of nearly all sizes and kinds stood unmolested and mighty. On account of the desire of each tree for sufficient light and air, a uniform height was reached, though a tree three hundred years old stood by the side of one fifty years of age. Taking as a standard, the concentric circles found in the trunks, none of them was more than four hundred years old. Perhaps but few of those found here by the pioneers were standing when Columbus discovered America.

Below will be found a fairly good list of the different indigenous trees found in the forests of Dubois county, and since the first settlement was made. Some trees may be named twice, since they are known by two or more names. The list is not given as a complete list. It is now perhaps too late to obtain that. It is given simply as a fairly good and complete list, to-wit :

- Aspen tree,—large-toothed.
- Ash,—blue, and white.
- Buckeye,—sweet.
- Beech,—red, white, water, and swamp.
- Basswood,—(white lin.)
- Birch,—red, white, water, sweet, and canoe.
- Balsam tree.
- Balm of Gilead,—(Paradise tree.)
- Cherry,—wild, black.

- Cucumber tree,—(yellow lin.)
 Cedar,—red, white.
 Cottonwood,—yellow and white.
 Coffeenut.
 Chestnut,—rock, oak.
 Cypress.
 Catalpa,—hardy.
 Dogwood,—flowering.
 Elm,—red, hickory, slippery, yellow, white, sour, and swamp.
 Gum,—sweet, sour, tupelo or black, red, and sweet-black.
 Haw tree,—black, yellow, and red.
 Hickory,—swamp, shellbark, white-heart, white, small-fruited, black, king-nut, and pig-nut. The Indian word for hickory was "pohickory."
 Hackberry.
 Hop hornbeam.
 Ironwood.
 Kentucky coffee.
 Linden.
 Locust,—black, honey, and oldfield.
 Maple,—black-sugar, hard, rock, sugar-tree, soft, red, and swamp.
 Mulberry,—red.
 Oak,—white, red, black, shingle, chestnut, burr, barren, post, chin-quapin, over-cup, yellow-bottom, blackjack, swamp-white, spanish, pin, willow, scarlet, and live oak.
 Poplar,—yellow (or tulip), white, and blue.
 Pecan,—yellow and white.
 Persimmon,—(Virginia.)
 Plum,—wild red.
 Pawpaw.
 Redbud.
 Sycamore,—red and white (buttonwood or plane.)
 Service-berry.
 Sassafras,—red and white.
 Thorn-tree,—red-fruited, glandular, and cockspur.
 Willow,—yellow, white, and black.
 Walnut,—black and white (butternut.)
 Wild crab-apple.

Practically all of these trees are deciduous trees. There were very few trees in Dubois county that could be classed as coniferous trees.

Living for a long period in the shade of such a forest produced a depressing effect on some pioneers, and in many cases, caused sickness and death.

The Kentucky coffee-nut trees were found in the rich woods along the valleys in Dubois county. They were the coarsest and burliest of all our

pod-bearing trees. They had thick, clumsy twigs, and their branches were stout and stiff. The twice compound leaves were unusually large. The flowers on the trees were small, greenish-yellow, and salver form. The pods bearing the fruit were oblong, flattened, hard, pulpy inside, and contained several seeds. It is said the Kentucky pioneers on the "Buffalo Trace" used these as a substitute for coffee, hence the common name. The other name is *Gymnocladus Canadensis*. These trees grow tall when in the woods, but when in the open, they branch low and form broad tops. For years one grew on the southwest corner of Sixth and Jackson streets, in Jasper.

The early settlers had to contend against chills and fever, and sometimes milk-sickness. No settlement of pioneers wanted to admit that any one in its neighborhood had milk-sickness. The "Irish Settlement," in Madison township, located it at the "Mud Holes," in Boone township, while the settlers in Boone township placed it at Jasper, or in Madison township, and so it kept on moving. Near the "Camp Ground," in Patoka township, are graves of several pioneers whose deaths are attributed to milk-sickness.

The real cause of milk-sickness is still in doubt. Medical men of good scientific attainments, who have had opportunities of observing the disease for years, fail to agree as to its cause, but concur in the opinion that the disease was confined to those who had partaken of the flesh, butter, or milk of infected animals, and that this infection was confined to animals that fed in localities noted for dense shade, such as thickly-shaded jungles. Chills and fever, and milk-sickness (which was a peculiar form of malignant fever), caused so much sickness in parts of Indiana, from 1820 to 1823, that the legislature, on Monday, December 31, 1821, passed an act setting apart Friday, April 2, 1822, as a day for public prayer to

"God Almighty, that He may avert the just judgments impending our land, and that in His manifold mercies He will bless the country with fruitful seasons, and our citizens with health and peace."

Chills and fever were more easily understood and acknowledged by the pioneers. The remedy used at the "Mud Holes" and in the "Irish Settlement" was to get above fever heat by drinking plenty of whiskey or brandy.

The writer is no botanist, but gives below a list of some of the smaller varieties of vegetation as recalled by old pioneers. Some of these may have been transplanted from other states by the pioneers themselves. It is uncertain now. This list is not given as a complete list, simply as an index, namely:

Briers, blackcurrent, blackberry, elderberry, gooseberry, hazel, Indian arrow, kinikinick, leatherwood, prickly ash, mountain laurel, raspberry, sumach, spicewood, wahoo, and wild rose.

Bluegrass, foxtail, peppergrass, many kinds of sandgrasses, swamp-grasses, watergrasses and sedges.

Wild cucumber, fox grapes, summer grapes, frost grapes, honeysuckle, poison ivy, strawberry, sarsaparilla, and the Virginia creeper, or trumpet flower.

White, blue, and yellow violets, yellow and white daisies, hollyhocks, anemones, spring beauties, four-o'clocks, touch-me-nots, larkspurs, blue bells, many varieties of golden rods, buttercups, asters, ladies' slippers, Johnny-jump-ups, foxgloves, wild morning glories, wake robins, marigolds, adder's tongue, phlox, mist flowers, pinks, button flowers, sweet Williams, and Dutchman's breeches. Mistletoe is still found growing on elms, black gum, and oak trees.

Here are a few of the weeds and other plants: Milkweed, cottonweed, ironweed, pigweed, ragweed, catchweed, jimsonweed, smartweed, poke-weed, bindweed, squawweed, thistle, nettle, mullein, dog fennel, ginseng, May apple, purslane, Indian turnip, skunk cabbage, burdock, sour dock, wild mustard, dandelion, spinach, careless, ground ivy, lobelia, calamus, horsemint, peppermint, catnip, white and yellow lilies, cat-tail flag, blue and yellow flags, plantain, crow's foot, wild parsnip, wild carrot, blood root, angelica, cotton, flax, Jerusalem apple, or wild tomato (the uncultivated modern tomato), balsam apple, teasel, hoarhound, pennyroyal, sheep sorrel, night shade, ground cherry, cocklebur, spanish needle, beggartick, snakeroot, comfrey, and many kinds of rushes, burrs, pond weeds, ferns, and mushrooms.

The number of trees, shrubs, vines and other plants producing nuts, berries, roots and other edible products was large, and wild animals found plenty of food. To the thinker the destruction of this once mighty forest has all the features of a long-continued tragedy. To some it seems like a crime against the past, the present, and the future.

The removal of the greater part of such a tremendous vegetation has had a marked effect on the climate and on the general health. The original forests served as a moderator of the cold winds of winter and caused the spring to come on slowly and safely, thus protecting the fruits. Fifty years ago, in Dubois county, the fruit crops seldom failed. Upon scores of farms around Jasper were good fruit orchards, and nearly every farmer distilled apple and peach brandy. Pioneers seemed to need these drinks, and generally used them in moderation; practically all drank.

In the early days the surface was saturated with moisture at nearly all seasons. The spring and summer rains and the winter snows remained longer on the ground, percolating slowly through the leaves and weeds to the creeks or streams. Patoka river, Straight river, Anderson river, Indian creek, Hunley's creek, Hall's creek, Fall creek, and practically all others were clogged with drift. Such a condition so retarded the current that these streams were practically bank full most of the year. They rose and

far North; and along with him came no less than six different varieties of wild geese and at least twenty kinds of wild ducks. Old settlers in Dubois county tell of seeing ducks covering an acre of backwater at a time. Other water fowls, such as gulls, terns and even the great cormorant and unsightly pouched pelican belong to our list, while such visitors as the ibis and the roseate spoonbill from the tropics, and the snow bunting and great snowy owl from the arctic regions, were not altogether strangers to Dubois county.

Occasionally a crane was found, sometimes of great size. One was killed that measured six feet and two inches from tip to tip, and stood five feet two inches high.

There were here two very large members of the woodpecker family that are now growing scarce. One of them is occasionally found in this county, where woods still remain. This is the pilated woodpecker, log-cock, or wood-cock, which, including the tail, measures from fifteen to nineteen inches in length. He is a noble looking bird. Any one who has noticed the common "red-head" hammer may guess how this powerful fellow could make the bark and chips fly. The other one, known as the ivory bill, because of his white beak, is still larger and yet more rare. Once he was found in Dubois county, but so far as is known, none exist here now.

Another bird that is now very rare is the noble wild turkey, which was once so abundant that the early settlers frequently shot it from their cabin doors. It is not likely that there are any in Dubois county to-day. Wild turkeys were used by the pioneers for food. In the meat line turkeys and deer were the chief subsistence. They were so plentiful that it did not pay to kill the smaller game for food. If needed, a pioneer could kill a dozen or more wild turkeys in a day. Often a load of them would be taken, on foot, to Vincennes, and exchanged for a bag of salt, which would be carried back home.

Squirrels were so plentiful that they had to be shot to save the ripening corn.

A bird not now found in the county is the raven. It looked like a crow, but was considerably larger. Ravens were seen at "Raven Rock," near Ellsworth, as late as 1894. Within later periods none have been seen in the state, with perhaps one exception. Once there were many in Columbia township, and two romantic rocks bear their name.

Of the other birds that were once common here, but which are found no more, two will be mentioned—the Carolina paraquet and the wild pigeon. The paraquet was a small parrot, brightly colored with green, yellow and red, and was frequently found in large flocks, especially in the low lands around "Duck Pond" in Patoka township, and "Buffalo Pond" near Jasper. Their brilliant plumage and noisy chatter made them very noticeable, and so we find them mentioned by our pioneers. The Piankishaw Indians were fond of their feathers for ornamental purposes. They were wasteful and mischievous, destroying both the buds and the fruit of the orchards beyond all reason. Before the forests were cut away the fruit-trees grew

better and bore more regularly. The pioneer set great value on his fruit crop. So he waged a war of extermination on the paraquet, and their going caused no sorrow.

Almost every one has heard of the enormous number of wild pigeons formerly in this county. When they came it was by the million, the great clouds of them fairly darkening the sky. What has become of them is one of the mysteries not explained. Like the robins, crows, and blackbirds they would select roosting-places, which they would occupy every night, and settle so thickly on the trees as to break down the branches. People would go with torches to these roosting-places, and with guns and clubs, wage warfare on the flocks. Then there would be a strange and exciting scene.

The poor, bewildered birds would be dazed by the glaring torches. Sometimes, at the report of the guns, the pigeons would rise in a vast swarm, only to settle again in a moment, and the thunder of their wings, followed by the cracking of tree limbs, as they came down, was like the sudden coming of a hurricane. The dead ones were carried away by the hundreds by any one who came to the hunting. The shame was that hundreds were killed that nobody could use. They could be purchased for twenty-five cents a bushel delivered at your residence.

About 1838, a famous pigeon-roost occupied the trees where Huntingburg now stands. The pigeons were so numerous that even large trees were broken down. People for many miles around secured all the birds they wanted at this roost. Louisville people came here to hunt. Goodlet Morgan, at that time assistant county clerk of Dubois county, and a member of the county council of Pike county when he died, (Sunday, October 14, 1907), reports that forest trees were stripped of their branches by the weight of the birds. The roost covered several hundred acres and was famous, even in those days of plenty, in the wild game line. These wild pigeons practically located "Hunting"—burg.

In the springtime, the wild pigeons were frequently so numerous that they appeared like so many floating clouds in the sky. They also had a roosting place near St. Henry, and almost destroyed a forest near there, by breaking off the limbs of the forest trees.

John W. Kemp, of Cass township, says: "I can remember the pigeon roost in Cass township. Pigeons were so numerous they darkened the sun when in quest of food, going out in the morning and returning in the evening. The timber broke under their weight. Their excrement covered the ground to the depth of several inches. Jonathan Walker, the well known fist fighter, lived on the pigeon roost land."

In 1875, the wild pigeons made their last visit to this part of the country. Boys, then just beginning to carry a gun, well remember how it used to excite them to see the great flocks come streaming overhead. Every old gun was popping all the time, but as the pigeons were swift flyers and hard to bag when on the wing, the boys' warfare was chiefly noise. Wild pigeons were frequently in the woods in countless numbers, hovering close to the

ground searching for beech-nuts, and the wind from their wings was continually blowing the dry leaves about. When they would suddenly rise, on such occasions, a sound like a roll of thunder would result. Somewhere, perhaps, a few wild pigeons may still exist. They are supposed to be almost extinct. No wild pigeons have been seen in Dubois county for many years. The birds that *were*, are now, in the main, replaced by birds that love small wooded areas, thickets, and the open fields. The birds of our pioneers are practically gone.

The "bee-hunter," or "bee-tracer," was a character among the pioneers. To be a successful bee-hunter one had to have some special gift in that line. To locate a bee-tree and recover many pounds of wild honey (often hundreds), was a piece of work to be looked upon with pardonable pride and pleasure, for a bee can outfly a pigeon.

A bee-hunter had various ways of following his occupation. Having, with the keen eye of the pioneer, spied a bee flying by, he sat down and patiently waited for another bee to pass, and then carefully noted its course. Marking the spot where a bee was first seen by blazing a tree, he proceeded to mark the place where a bee was last seen, in the same manner. Then ranging himself with the two blazed trees, he waited for another bee, which, if he had his range true, would soon pass him. Another bee, another blazed tree, and so on until the bee-tree was located. An ax would do the rest.

The pioneer bee-hunter kept his sharp eye on the red and the sugar maple trees, where the wild bee went to get sap during the first warm spring days. He also watched the catkins of the willows along Mill creek, and other creeks in this county. The first spring honey was obtained from the flowers of the red maple and the golden willow. The dandelion, a wild and humble plant, not only furnished greens for the pioneers, but nectar for the wild bees in spring. Indian corn, catnip, and mint, (the latter brought here by Kentuckians, from the mint patches of Kentucky), were favorites of the wild bee, but the bloom it loved most was from the linden or bass-wood tree. From one of this kind the pioneer always felt sure of getting a line on a bee tree. The basswood was a tall, smooth, light-gray tree found on rich lands, and it grew high enough to carry its deep-green crown far above the surrounding forest trees. Melissa, the goddess of honey, has placed her seal upon this tree and marked it as her own. The pioneer knew little and cared less about that, but he did know where to go to get a "line." Wild bees often went three or four miles in quest of honey, hence it required much skill to locate their hive.

Sometimes the bee-hunter would bait the bees; that is, he would burn honey, or honey-comb, in the woods, which would attract the bees, and noticing their departure, he would range his line to the tree. Again bees visit certain places, usually low and muddy, to drink. Spying bees at such a place the bee-hunter would get his range on the bee. Many bees at a

drinking place usually indicated that their hive was near by. If the bee flew low it meant he was near his hive. If he flew high it indicated that his hive was beyond the first strip of timber.

Indians knew of the habits of bees and often Indians and pioneers found themselves after the same hive, only to find a bear in possession. A bear loves honey and when a bee-tree was located, it was always watched for bears. Judge Arthur Harbison and William Curry, each killed an Indian near the old "Buffalo Trace" southwest of Haysville. The redmen had located a bee-tree and were gathering the honey, when the white bee-hunters came up.

People marvel at what they call the wisdom of the wild honey-bee, yet there were some things it never learned from experience. It never knew when it had done its work, when it was time to quit, and that it was storing up honey for the use of others. Gather and store honey as long as there was any to be had was its motto, and in that rule it was safe. Perhaps for it to do just this way was the design of Providence.

The Indian, pioneer, and bear knew just when, where, and how to profit by the industry of the wild honey bee, and they ate its honey—and such honey as would tempt the most fastidious appetite of an epicure—with evident gusto and satisfaction. It was a fit reward for the success of their prowess. Frequently the bear found the honey, the Indian found both, and the pioneer found all. It was then a case of the "survival of the fittest."

Before he was driven away by the woodman's ax, the primitive agent of civilization, the deer, like the other native animals, was at home in the woods of Dubois county. Occasionally deer would become frightened and run into the smaller towns. Dr. E. Stephenson used to relate that when was deputy county clerk, in the "forties," he shot two deer in Jasper from a window at the north side of the county clerk's office. They were running down Main street, between Seventh and Eighth.

The red deer were plentiful, and had paths across the divides in the hilly country and to springs and "deer licks" in the valleys. The deer path often became a path for human feet, then a bridle path, and finally a wagon road and public highway. The deer was inclined to be social, but suspicious, and well he might be. When a deer was killed, in the early days, only the skin and hams were taken. Sometimes the hunter kept the branching antlers to grace his cabin.

One way the women had of cooking venison (or turkey) was by hanging it beneath a piece of bear meat, allowing the dripping grease of the bear meat to fall on the venison (or turkey) and thus season it by means of the rich grease of the bear. Mills were scarce, and frequently wild meat and hominy were the only articles of food.

The black bears were plentiful in the forests of Dubois county, and left the imprints of their powerful claws upon many of our large forest trees. Bear wallows were often to be seen in the deep woods, and of all vicious wild animals that lived in this county, the bear has left his mark the most enduring even to this day. In Vowell cave, in Columbia township, are to

be seen, at this time, bear wallows, or nests, or lairs, in which bears hibernated many, many years ago. They were clawed out of the soft floor of the cave to the size of a bath-tub. The prints of their monster claws may be seen very distinctly.

The black bear was ever a troublesome and intrusive neighbor, while the wolf was dangerous and menacing. The latter was so undesirable that the first general assembly that met at Corydon, 1817, passed a law allowing a bounty on wolves, if killed within six miles of a settlement. If the wolf was under two months old the hunter got one dollar, if over, he got two dollars. The hunter had to produce the wolf scalp and both ears to prove his claim and get his bounty. Even so late as January 24, 1828, the Indiana legislature, in session at Indianapolis, made appropriations out of the state treasury to pay for their destruction. Wolves were often killed by hunters finding their dens, catching the puppies and making them cry. That would bring up the old ones only to be shot.

Hogs were wild in the woods, and roamed in such great numbers that they were dangerous. One pioneer did lose his life, in Hall creek bottoms, through their viciousness. They were allowed to feed on the masts and roots and to care for themselves. About the only thing the pioneer would do would be to determine how many he wanted or needed, and when they became fat, proceed to supply himself. No one seemed to care; they required no trouble to raise and brought a very small price upon the market. However it is said that in 1835, a flat-boat was loaded with pork and taken down to the southern markets. Wild hogs destroyed many rattlesnakes and moccasins.

Hogs and other stock ran in the open woods and pioneers protected their property by cuts and marks upon the animals. In a little record of seventeen pages that, in some mysterious manner, escaped the court house fire in 1839 appears the following entry:

"William Shoemaker marks his stock with a swallow fork on each ear and an underbit on the left ear, January 28, 1832."

The above paragraph is a copy of the first entry in this old book and thus becomes the first entry on existing official records in Dubois county.

Among other entries are the following:

"Moses Kelso marks his stock with a split in each ear.—March 9, 1832."

"Raleigh Horton marks his stock with a split on the right ear and under slope out of the left ear.—Sept. 18, 1832."

"Abraham Corn marks his stock with a swallow fork and underbit on the left and a slit and underbit out of the right ear.—April 3, 1834."

"Thomas Shoulders marks his stock with a crop and half crop on each ear.—February 4, 1837."

The following pioneers have their "stock marks" recorded in this book:

In 1832: William Shoemaker, Jacob Weidman, Ashbury Alexander, Jr., Thomas Alexander, Adam Miller, Robert Oxley, Moses Kelso, Alexander Bowling, John Bowling, Stephen Robinson and Raleigh Horton.

In 1833: Mecaja Hayes, Ewing Grimes, John Robinson, Martin Kemmell, Richard Harris, Jr., John Hart, Jonas Robinson, William Sherley.

In 1834: Johnston C. Main, Stephen Robinson, Abraham Corn, Elisha Payne, and John Rasagrants.

In 1836: John Donald, Thomas Hayes, George Parker, William Kelso, Elisha R. Jacobs, and William Jacobs.

In 1837: Zachariah Myers, James B. McMurtry, Cedar Shoulders, Thomas Shoulders, Jacob Hurtsucker, Fidelia Hoffman, Benjamin Hawkins, John Sherley, Charles Bogart, John Main, Adam Shy, Nicholas Small, Lewis Combs, Daniel Hawhee, Aaron Green, George Cox, Elijah Cox, Joseph Harmon, Jacob Kellams, Alexander Shoulders, James Hutcheons, Amson Cavender, Thomas Pewsey, Thomas C. Hills, Zadock Tucker, John Harbison, Capt. John Sherritt, Nelson T. Penley, Jacob Fisher, John Fisher, George Thompson, William Goodman, Jacob B. Shively, Oliver Haberly, Jesse Corn, Jr., Michael Burkhardt, Jacob Shandy, Thomas Harris, Election Athens, Marsulles Yeager, John McCausland, Joseph Peack, Joseph Enlow, and J. W. Powers.

In 1838: Christopher Dammond, George W. Judson, John M. Beard, John Mauraunt, Sampson Cox, and George Abel.

This list gives the reader reliable information of the class of men constituting the original resident pioneers of this county, between 1833 and 1838. Not all were land owners, but resided here, which some land owners did not do. In a sense, the little record is a roll of honor.

There are now living in Dubois county many descendants of these pioneers.

Early settlers brought the black rats, and later settlers, the brown rats, which drove out the black ones. Neither were natives.

The native products consisted of wild game, fish, plentiful in every stream, paw-paws, wild plums, haws and small berries.

The pioneer kept his squirrel rifle in a rack over the door and his hounds in the yard, and a blast from his horn and a call to Watch or Tyler, the hound by that name which was trained to lead the pack, always brought them. They were the signals for the chase that all well understood, and it may be said, parenthetically, that to the man who loves dogs and a fox hunt there is no other music so sweet as that of a pack of hounds on the trail of a fox on a frosty October night when there is naught to mar the melody. A "coon" hunt perhaps comes nearer to it than any other sport.

The old-time fox chase would continue all night and would frequently take those engaged in it ten, fifteen, and sometimes, twenty miles away from their starting place; and woe to the rail fence that was too high for the horses to jump. It was thrown down and left down. The pursuers of reynard were too eager in the heat of the chase to put up fences. Fortunately, in that day, such an act was not considered seriously. The present law of trespass had not evolved so as to punish the devotee of the chase.

The commissioners of Dubois county would pay out of the county treasury fifty cents for each fox scalp, with both ears attached, that hunters brought to their court. Occasionally a hunter killed a shy gray fox. The pioneer always wore the "brush" of this fox with pride, for he was hard to kill. The red fox lingered in Dubois county for years after the gray fox had disappeared.

Pioneers claimed that a common fox could cover a mile in two minutes and twenty seconds, a fox hound in two minutes and forty seconds, and a gray wolf in three minutes. A first class grey hound can run a mile in two minutes.

To save their fences from being torn down by men on the chase, pioneers, in the course of time, often built their fences "horse high, pig tight, and bull strong." No fences bounded contiguous fields; the settlers lived too far apart. Contiguous fences came into use in 1850, but are now rapidly passing away, under the operations of the stock law requiring stock to be fenced *in*, not *out*.

The pioneers of Dubois county, as a general rule, settled along the rivers and creeks. The country was then in a normal condition, an unbroken, dense forest of various kinds of timber, with a rank undergrowth of bushes, vines, and weeds. It was a perfect jungle, and the hunter and pioneer, in order to pass through it, were compelled to follow the deer paths, which usually crossed ridges in low places. It was the natural abode of wild animals—the black bear, panther, wolf, lynx, wild cat and other smaller carnivorous animals. It was a hunter's paradise. It is said that there were more beavers on Patoka river than anywhere else in Indiana. Even to-day many signs of their industry are to be seen, mostly in the shape of "beaver dams."

Among the mighty pioneer hunters in Dubois county might be mentioned Robert Stewart, (who was also gunsmith for both Indian and Caucasian), William Fisher, James Cox, Sr., Henry Bruner, John Mayraw, Nelson Harris, Sr., (the first land owner in Bainbridge township), Griffith Evilsizer, Isaac Alexander, Thomas Simmons, of Cass township, who was born in Kentucky, October 12, 1807, (Mr. Simmons shot black bears in Cass township), and Martin Mickler. Mr. Mickler, in his old age, was presented with a medal for his prowess as a "mighty hunter." There is a story that once upon a time John Mayraw climbed a tree which was bent very low, over-hanging Patoka river, in order to get a shot at some wild turkeys across the river. He noticed a peculiar blazed spot on the upper side of the body of the tree, and that the tree was trying to grow over a dead piece of timber that had been pinned into its body. With the assistance of Nelson Harris, Sr., a few days later, the dead piece of timber and the new growth of the tree that was holding the timber in its place, were chopped away, only to find in the hollowed place beneath it the shrunken remains of an Indian child.

On July 30th, 1909, road builders plowed up the remains of a Piankishaw Indian warrior, on "Indian Hill," where Patoka river, the Southern

railroad and the Kellerville pike meet, about two miles from Jasper. He was of heroic stature, buried face downward, the head of the body being to the north. With the remains were found tomahawks, beads, arrow heads, and a copper spear. The spear was nearly nine inches long, one-half inch wide at one end, and tapering to a fine point.

This Indian burial ground eventually became a "pigeon roost," and there are many inches of pigeon excrement above the original land surface. The Indian was buried about four feet below the original land surface.

About two miles northeast of this Indian burial ground, and near the corner of Harbison, Marion and Bainbridge townships is an Indian cave. In this cave many beads, arrow heads, tomahawks, and other Indian relics have been found.

The Piankishaw Indians were not savages as Indians are sometimes considered. The tribal village, Chipkawkay, was on the banks of the Wabash, at Vincennes, and the friendly influence of the French made itself felt. They got beads, crosses, blankets, hatchets, guns and trinkets at Vincennes. As a rule, the Piankishaw Indian buried his dead in the ground.

The present generation cannot possibly have any clear conception of Dubois county at the time the McDonalds entered its dark shade with the determination to make a home for themselves and families. From our knowledge, gained by conversations with many pioneers now dead, and from official records and laws then enacted, we were able to record the obstacles that had to be surmounted. The constant daily toil and hardships endured by the first pioneers, in their heroic struggle to transform the wilderness into cultivated fields, deserved to be broken, occasionally by merry hunts and other recreations.

CHAPTER VII.

INDIAN TITLES AND ORIGINAL SURVEYS.

Piankishaw—Patoka—Chip-kaw-kay—Vincennes tract—Indians and French at Vincennes—Wabash Land Company—William Rector's base line—Government surveys—Buckingham's base line—Second principal meridian—Initial point—Rectangular system—Printed instructions given the government deputy surveyors—Government's knowledge of Dubois county land—Surveyors—Flagmen—Surveyor's compass—Blazed tree—Surveyor's blaze—Congressional townships—Area of Dubois county—Donations—Three flags in Dubois county.

"Piankishaw" is not a tribal name, but it means "those who have scattered out," or seceded from a main stock. The main stock was that of the Miami Indians. In 1902, there were three or four of the original stock [full blood] living in the Peoria Reserve, near Baxter Springs. The verb part of Pi-an-ki-shaw figures in this manner: "The men get scattered." It can be said of birds, cattle, hogs, fish, snow flakes, etc. Some Indians claim it means "a scattering about the head," as of hair, etc. It is claimed that the Piankishaw Indians came to Vincennes through the influence of Sieur de Vincennes, and that many of them were Catholics.

"Patoka" is also an Indian word. Some Indians claim it means a "loggy bottom." In the language of the Fox Indians, "Patoka" refers to the "totem of the wolf," and is used in this sense, "*Patoka?*" meaning "Wolf, how deep is the water?" "How far does the water come up on you, wolf?" as though spoken to a wolf crossing a creek or river. "Patoka" may mean "how deep?" Both "Patoka" and "Piankishaw" belong to the Miami language. According to the Bureau of American Ethnology, "Patoka" means a hill or eminence. In Dubois county, which has the north branch of the Patoka river, you will observe the "high bank," or "eminence," on the left hand side of the stream. It is a deep stream, as streams are considered in Indiana, because it lies low in the valley, and but little above the Ohio river. There was a Fox Indian chief, in Illinois, called Patoka.

Chip-kaw-kay, or Chip-kah-ki. This is the name of the village of the Piankishaws that stood at Vincennes in 1702 (or 1731.) It is probable that Vincennes was founded on its site between 1702 and 1731. Authorities differ as to the date. The Miami name of Vincennes was Chip-kah-ki-oon-gi. It is said to mean "Place of Roots."

There is a traditional account to the effect that the descendants of the French founders of Vincennes had been granted a large tract of land, since called the "Vincennes Tract," in the year 1742, by the Indians of that

neighborhood. In the year 1794, and again in 1817, the French residents of Vincennes made some fruitless efforts to obtain from the government of the United States an acknowledgment of the validity of this old Indian grant. The grant was for land in Illinois and Indiana. The Indiana part of the grant extended fifty-seven miles east of Vincennes. It ran from the mouth of White river to Point Coupee, on the Wabash river above Vincennes. It included all of Dubois county except 5,600 acres, which lie south of the old treaty line in Cass township.

The French had lived at Vincennes probably a hundred years before the McDonalds came to the "Mud Holes" to erect their "cabin in the clearing," and probably had some kind of a peace treaty or purchase agreement with the Indians, but when Indiana territory came under the American flag, in 1779, the Vincennes officials could produce no documentary evidences of their title.

Indians and French, at Vincennes, had intermarried and lived very much in common. They belonged to the same church. Both races, at Vincennes, were idle and indifferent. Commanders at the old Fort were in the habit of assigning tracts of land about Vincennes to citizens for various reasons and considerations. Sometimes the allotments or assignments were in writing, but generally they were given orally.

The "Vincennes Tract" was especially excluded from the limits of the Indian country by treaty of August 3, 1795; nevertheless, so uncertain was the French title to this tract that Congress would not recognize it as absolute, and proceeded to secure a new treaty with the Indians to confirm, or quiet the title. This new treaty was signed at Fort Wayne, Tuesday, June 7, 1803. The United States was represented by General William Henry Harrison, while the Indians were represented by the chiefs and head men of the Delaware, Shawnee, Pottawattamie, Eel River, Kickapoo, Piankishaw, and Kaskaskia tribes. The area of the "Vincennes Tract" was about 1,600,000 acres.

On Wednesday, October 18, 1775, at Vincennes, the "Wabash Land Company," through Louis Viviat, agent, secured a treaty with the Piankishaw Indians, which gave the company a claim to 37,497,600 acres of land in Indiana and Illinois, lying on two sides of the "Vincennes Tract"—the north side and the south side. On the south the mouth of White river was the dividing line. This line extended in a southeasterly direction. It was surveyed by Thomas Freeman, July 21, 1802, and struck Dubois county two-and-one-fourth miles north of its southwest corner. It cut a triangle from Cass township two-and-one-fourth miles by seven miles and contained 5,600 acres, more or less.

The southeast corner of the "Vincennes Tract" was in Perry county, seven-and-one-half miles south of the southeast corner of Jefferson township, south of an eastern fork of Anderson river, and near the northeast corner of Leopold township, in Perry county.

The "Wabash Land Company" was composed of English, French, and American speculators, with Louis Viviat, an Illinois merchant, acting as agent. The following Piankishaw Indian chiefs and sachems signed the deed for their people, namely:

Tabac (or "Tobacco"),
Montour (a Piankishaw Indian chief),
LaGrand Conette,
Ouaouaijao,
Tabac, Jr. (or "Tobacco, Jr."),
LaMouche Noire (or "The Black Fly"),
Le Mariugouin ("The Mosquito"),
Le Petit Castor (or "The Little Beaver"),
Kiesquibichias,
Grelot, Sr., and
Grelot, Jr.—eleven in all.

However, this deed was never approved by the United States. The agents of the company applied to Congress for a confirmation of at least a part of the claim, in the years 1781, 1791, 1797, 1804, and 1810, but all applications were rejected.

It might be a little interesting to know how the Indians were paid for their lands. The land of this "Wabash Land Company" would have made more than one hundred counties the size of Dubois county. It was paid for, with five shillings in cash, and a collection of goods and merchandise. Taking the proportionate part of each item, item by item, and counting all fractions of an item as one unit, in order to mention the item, Dubois county, in 1775, in Indian valuation, could have been bought, on the basis of the "Wabash Land Company's" deed, for the following consideration, namely:

One penny,
Three blankets,
One piece of stroud,
Two shirts,
Two star garters,
One very small piece of ribbon,
Four ounces of vermilion,
One very small piece of housing,
One very small piece of maltose,
One fusil,
Three large "buckhorn handle" knives,
Three couteau knives,
One brass kettle; weight, three-and-one-half pounds,
Seventy gun flints,
Four pounds of gunpowder,
Fourteen pounds of lead,

Three pounds of tobacco,
One peck of salt,
Twenty-one pounds of flour,
One horse,
One large silver arm band,
One silver wrist band,
One silver whole moon,
One silver half moon,
One silver ear wheel,
One large silver cross,
One small silver cross,
One silver nose cross,
One silver hair pipe,
One silver brooch, and
One silver earbob.

This deed was never confirmed by Congress. It was made before there was an American Congress. In order that there might be no future trouble about the Indian title, a new treaty was made by General Harrison, at Vincennes. The Delaware Indians signed this new treaty Saturday, August 18, 1804, and nine days later the Piankishaw Indians signed it, thus perfecting the title in the United States. From the east line of the "Vincennes Tract" to Louisville, the "Buffalo Trace" was made the boundary line in this treaty, and it appears that William Rector surveyed the line July 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, and 16, 1805. He also did some surveying of the base line, and there the base line is known as "William Rector's Base Line."

The title to all land in Dubois county now seemed to be clear, and rested in the government of the United States, the Commonwealth of Virginia, which had a title through General Clark's victory, having by cession, March 1, 1784, given her title to the United States.

To sub-divide this wilderness into congressional townships, six miles square, was the work of the federal government, and the next most important step. This was done by deputy United States surveyors. Below are their names, date of beginning the work, and the territory assigned to each: Levi Barber, September 10, 1804, range three, west; Nahum Bent, September, 1804, range four, west; David Sandford, October 17, 1804, part of range five, west; Robert Stubbs and Jacob Fowler, October 24, 1804, part of range six, west; Arthur Henrie, 1805, range five, west, lying and being south of the south line of the "Vincennes Tract," as surveyed by Thomas Freeman, July 21, 1802; Augustus Stone, August 29, 1805, range six, west, the same being that part south of the "Freeman line," in Cass township.

The government surveys were finished in 1805. The records show where the various section lines struck the "Buffalo Trace," and other

smaller Indian trails, deer paths, creeks, mounds, cliffs, etc. Ebenezer Buckingham, Jr., surveyed the base line in 1804. For that reason pioneers and some acts of the early Indiana legislatures often referred to it as "Buckingham's Base Line." This base line and the second principal meridian govern all the surveys in Dubois county.

The second principal meridian coincides with 86° , $28'$ of longitude west from Greenwich (England), starts from a point two and one-half miles west of the confluence of the Little Blue and Ohio rivers, runs north to the northern boundary of Indiana, and with the base line, in latitude 38° ,



A Cabin in the Clearing.

$28'$, $20''$ north, governs the surveys of Indiana and part of those in Illinois. The first principal meridian is the east line of Indiana. The two meridians are eighty-nine miles apart. The base line is twenty-five miles north of Louisville, and strikes the Wabash river four miles above the mouth of White river. Where the base line crosses the meridian line is called the "initial point." It is near Paoli, in Orange county, twelve miles east of the Dubois county line. For the convenience of settlers, land offices were established in time, at Vincennes, Washington, and Jeffersonville. To these offices pioneers went to "enter land," as purchasing it from the government was called.

From "Buckingham's Base Line" townships of six miles square were run out and established by the government surveyors heretofore mentioned. These townships were sub-divided into thirty-six sections of one mile square each, or six hundred forty acres. The survey of these sections was so made that they were also practically divided into quarter sections

of one hundred sixty acres. When three corners of a quarter section were established, it was sufficiently established for the use of the government and pioneers.

The survey of the wilderness into tracts of land as small as one hundred sixty acres was a great undertaking, but it was the wisest precaution that could have been taken, and resulted in early settlement, clear titles and boundary lines, and much convenience to future generations. If you ever lived in a state that has no rectangular system of surveys, you would certainly appreciate the Indiana system.

In Dubois county a good surveyor can run out three-fourths of all the farms in the county without as much as ever seeing the deeds to them, and the larger the tracts, the shorter the deed. In Kentucky, for example, where the rectangular system of surveys does not prevail, farms have every conceivable shape, and everybody's deed must be read and used to get the "calls" of the lines. There a farm can have any shape and any number of corners, and a large farm frequently has a deed as long as some "calls" in the deed itself.

The rectangular system of surveys, as used in Indiana, was endorsed and urged by Thomas Jefferson, chairman, and Messrs. Williamson, Howell, Gerry, and Reas, members of a congressional committee on surveys. Jefferson lived to be president and signed the first patent for land ever issued in the county—the very land he had been so instrumental in having surveyed.

The principle of the survey is a very interesting study, but since it is too technical for the general reader, it is omitted, except only such parts as all may readily and easily understand. The land was covered with forests, and trees were the most convenient things to be found, consequently they were utilized by surveyors and pioneers in the sub-division of the forest.

Among the printed instructions given the government deputy surveyors we find these:

All those trees which your line cuts must have two notches made on each side of the tree where the line cuts; but no spot or "blaze" is to be made on them, and all or most of the trees on each side of the line, and near it, must be marked by two spots or "blazes" diagonally or quartering toward the line.

You will take care that your posts be well driven into the ground and that there be one or two sight trees marked between every quarter section corner; also at the section corners that there be marks for every section corner where they corner.

The posts must be erected at the distance of every mile and half mile from where the town or sectional line commenced (except a tree may be so situated as to supply the place of a post), which post must be at least three inches in diameter and rise not less than three feet. All mile posts must have as many notches cut on two sides of them as they are miles distant from the town or sectional line commenced, but the town corner posts or trees shall be notched with six notches on each side, and the half mile sectional posts are to be without any marks; the places of the posts are to be perpetuated in the following manner, viz: at each post the courses shall be taken and the

distances measured to two or more adjacent trees in opposite directions, as nearly as may be, which trees, called bearing trees, shall be blazed on the side next the post and one notch made with an ax on the blaze, and there shall be cut with a marking iron on a bearing tree, or some other tree within and near each corner of a section, the number of the section, and over it the letter "T," with the number of the township, and above this the letter "R," with the number of the range, but for the quarter section corners you are to put no numbers on the trees; they are to be distinguished by the mark " $\frac{1}{4}$ S."

You will be careful to note in your field book all the courses and distances you shall have run, the names and estimated diameters of all corner or bearing trees, and those trees which fall in your line called station or line trees, notched as aforesaid, together with the courses and distances of the bearing trees from their respective corners, with the letters and numbers marked on them as aforesaid; also all rivers, creeks, springs, and smaller streams of water, with their width and the course they run in crossing the lines of survey, and whether navigable, rapid, or mountainous; the kinds of timber and undergrowth with which the land may be covered; all swamps, ponds, stone quarries, coal beds, peat or turf grounds; uncommon, natural or artificial productions, such as mounds, precipices, caves, etc.; all rapids, cascades or falls of water; minerals, ores, fossils, etc.; the quality of the soil and the true situation of all mines, salt licks, salt springs, and mill seats, which may come to your knowledge;—all are particularly to be regarded and noticed in your field books.

The government and the state each have a record made as per these and more particular instructions, but Dubois county never purchased any but an abridged copy of it. By reference to the records made by the deputy surveyor you can learn the distance any and all creeks, trees, etc., are from any section corner; thus the government had an exact and complete knowledge of Dubois county before it had sold a single tract of land in it.

The principles promulgated by the United States government in regard to surveys and surveying have been copied by state governments and other smaller political units. The government surveyors blazed or marked about ten thousand forest trees in Dubois county. More than a century has passed away since then, yet a few of the original trees remain, having withstood the hand of time and the more destructive hand of commerce. To-day one of these old trees, with its government surveyor's marks, is standing one-half mile north of the county seat.

The marks, blazes, and bearings mentioned in these government instructions were taken up and followed by Hosea Smith, John B. McRae, Gamaliel Garretson, Jacob Morendt, Miles Shuler, Gen. John Abel, Wm. E. Niblack, and other pioneer surveyors who worked in Dubois county. Thousands of government corners in Dubois county were perpetuated by county surveyors planting stones, properly marked, before the government trees were destroyed. The subsequent surveys in Dubois county rank above the average in Indiana. In pioneer days a surveyor was a busy and useful man. The surveyor was the advance agent of civilization, the pioneer of progress. From his work came the knowledge, and the plans and instructions, that eventually changed the forests to cultivated fields.

The flagman of the government surveyors usually rode a horse and wore a red shirt that he might be seen better by the surveyor. Some of the helpers who "blazed" the trees were also on horses. Their marks were higher up on the trees than those who were on foot. The surveying corps camped near the center of a congressional township while on its survey. To one who loved the deep forest the occupation was a romantic one.

The experienced surveyor and his pioneer woodsmen could easily find their camp without the aid of a compass. In fact, a surveyor's compass gets more credit than it deserves. It points "*toward*" the north; very rarely "*to the north*." Good surveyors use the needle but seldom. These experienced woodmen knew by the moss on the trees which way was "*toward the north*," and they also knew that the long, thin limbs of a forest tree always grow on the north side. The surveyor knew, almost by instinct, when he quit his day's work, just what angle to take, and how far he had to go to reach camp. Having gone that distance, a shot from a rifle brought an answer from the camp and all was well.

In September, 1830, when Hosea Smith laid out the "county-town" of Jasper, he found the old government trees standing. He was assisted by William McMahan, then the county agent, and by James McMahan and Abraham Corn, principal chainmen.

To show how valuable a "blazed tree" was in pioneer days, this quotation is taken from an act of the Indiana legislature, approved January 8, 1821, authorizing the survey of the State line between Illinois and Indiana, namely:

"The line is to be marked in the following manner; where the same runs through timbered land each sight tree to be marked with three notches on each side, and the trees at a convenient distance on each side to be blazed in such manner as will show on which side the true line runs, and at the end of each and every mile to mark two or more bearing trees, as nearly as may be in opposite directions, with a blaze and notch across the same, and note the kind of timber, estimated diameter, and course and distance, etc."

The "blazed tree" was a most important item to the pioneers. To "blaze" was to chip off from the trees with an ax or hatchet a portion of the bark of the trees, cutting sufficiently deep to take off a small portion of the wood beneath the bark.

In blazing for a path very small trees were cut, while in blazing for the bounds of a lot or a town, or a farm line, larger trees were selected, the blaze being usually made breast high. When, however, as was often the case, lines were blazed by men on horseback, the blaze was high up on the trees. After such blazes were grown over and lines were hunted for it was necessary to look high up on the trees for them. County surveyors, failing to do this, often experienced much trouble in following old lines.

In running a line or establishing bounds through a forest, the surveyor blazed in this manner: If a line went to the left of a tree designed to be

blazed, the tree was blazed upon the right side; if to the right the tree was blazed upon the left side; if the line struck the tree direct it was blazed upon both the front and rear sides. In running a boundary line at a corner where two lines came together, either a monument was erected (a stake and four bowlders being usually regarded as such a monument), or a tree was blazed on all four sides; or, as was sometimes the case, three or four trees were scarred so as to indicate, as nearly as possible, the turning point in the line, that is, its corner, around which they grew. In Indiana the surveyor recorded the distance from one of these posts, or monuments, at every mile, thereby establishing the line with absolute certainty at that point and giving a secondary basis for the written description of the boundary required in title deeds and abstracts of claims. All our early "state roads" were so marked out.

The permanency of the record made by blazing trees was quite remarkable, and it is a matter of fact that, in many cases of disputed lines or boundaries of lots in forest lands, the courts have held to the record of the blazes, and carefully drawn plans and formally attested title deeds have been set aside as containing possible errors. The wound of the blazed tree heals over, but never so completely that the scar will not be readily recognized by the experienced surveyor; therefore, as long as the blazed tree escaped the ax of the lumberman, so long such tree was an unquestionable record to the truth of the line. The surveyor's recorded figures may have been in error, and his written description may not have coincided with the line of his hatchet, but blazes were unchanging, and in a court of law they were indisputable evidence. They could not be made to lie, no cross-examination could confuse them, no argument could confute them. They fixed dates as accurately as they preserve inscriptions. The outer shell which had grown over the scar was cut away and the rings in the wood beneath the bark testified to the date.

This whole subject is most interesting. Whether taken as an early landmark in the history of the county before roads were common, as establishing bounds of farms, or settling disputed points in Indian treaty lines in cases before courts, the blazed tree was a factor of historic and legal importance that can hardly be overestimated.

However, with all the instructions given by the government, the work of the deputy surveyors could not be very accurately done. There were too many obstacles in the way, and land was so cheap, a few acres, more or less, were not considered as a serious matter. The following illustrations will show. A congressional township should contain, as near as may be, 23,040 acres. Here are actual results given by the government surveyors themselves:

"Town one south, range three west, 22957.04.

"Town two south, range three west, 22944.28.

"Town three south, range three west, 23362.61.

- "Town one south, range four west, 23078.54.
- "Town two south, range four west, 23174.46.
- "Town three south, range four west, 23390.50.
- "Town one south, range five west, 23186.55.
- "Town two south, range five west, 23402.86.
- "Town three south, range five west, 23095.30.
- "Town one south, range six west, 22692.32.
- "Town two south, range six west, 22651.37.
- "Town three south, range six west, 22529.26."

This variation of the practical surveys from the theoretical surveys accounts for the variations in our section lines and the "fractions" that bother so many people not acquainted with surveys. With all this, the surveys were a blessing to future generations, and all of us can say: "Well done, good and faithful servants."

The law makes the government surveys absolute, final, and without appeal, and therein lie their force and effect. "It is well."

The area of Dubois county, according to the original government surveys of 1804 and 1805, is 273976.40 acres, or four hundred twenty-eight square miles. The government survey of Dubois county, in 1804-5, shows many interesting things. Here are a few, which will tend to show how swampy and wet the county was, due in a measure, to its dense forest. "Buffalo Pond," about two miles northeast of Jasper, contained about seven-hundred acres. In its center was an island. A mile east of "Buffalo Pond" was a swamp of one hundred acres. Southwest of Jasper, now part of Jasper, was another swamp of one hundred acres. Southwest of Ireland was a pond and swamp covering eight hundred acres, while near Shiloh was a swamp covering one hundred sixty acres. "Duck Pond" in Patoka township covered two hundred fifty acres. There was a two-hundred-acre-swamp east of the "Devil's back-bone" in Madison township. Southwest of Rose-bank was a swamp covering one hundred acres, and another one north of the mouth of Straight river with an area of three hundred acres. There was also a small pond recorded east of Huntingburg. A swamp of one-hundred-sixty acres is shown between Patoka river and Leistner's cut on the Southern railroad. By cutting away the forest, and draining the land, more than half of these tracts are cultivated fields. Fifty years after the government surveys of these swamps and ponds the state of Indiana made surveys, dug "state ditches," and drained many of these ponds and swamps. Dr. Ed. Stephenson, of Jasper, was appointed treasurer of the Swamp Land Fund, in Dubois county, in 1853, by Governor Joseph A. Wright, and about twelve hundred acres of swamp land was all that remained unsold fifty years after the government surveys.

In 1850, seven ditches were dug to drain swamp lands. The digger took swamp land in payment for his services. At that time William Monroe acted as commissioner and let the contracts.

The government surveys located many other interesting things. They show a "barren" in a small part of Ferdinand township, while at what is now the northwest corner of Harbison township David Sandford, the surveyor, records a "coal bed." It is a mile west of Haysville, on the Portersville road. No attempt is made to mention all. These few are mentioned simply to show how well the general government did things even in its infancy.

After Indiana had been surveyed, the United States was very liberal in donating large tracts of land for various purposes. The names of these donations indicate their general purposes. Here are a few names given to certain lands: "Wabash and Erie Canal Lands," "Swamp Lands," "Saline Lands," "University Lands," "Seminary Lands," "School Lands," etc. The state of Indiana sold these lands under various acts of the general assembly, and patents were issued to the individual purchasers in the name of the state, the state having acquired its title from the general government. Some of these grants covered many acres of Dubois county land, the Wabash and Erie Canal alone covered 106675.53 acres. Of this amount 4034.10 acres were known as "first class;" 84721.65 acres as "second class," and 17919.78 acres as "third class." The first grant to the Canal was made in March, 1827; the second in February, 1841; and the third in March, 1845. Government patents date from as early as 1803; 1809 being the first in Dubois county. Patents from the state date as early as 1816. Swamp land patents were issued by the Governor as early as September, 1850; and State University patents date from February, 1854. The canal issued its own patents. However, the greater part of Dubois county was retained by the United States government itself, and from it, patents were issued direct to the pioneer purchaser. The money it brought the general government was used largely in helping to defray the cost of the American Revolution, though Lewis Powers, James Harbison, Sr., and John Hills, were the only known resident revolutionary heroes.

Lewis Powers, with Major T. Powers on September 10, 1830 bought from the United States the eighty acres of land which embraces Buchar's addition to Jasper. It also embraces part of Milburn's addition and the High School grounds. It is thought by old pioneers that the remains of Lewis Powers, the Revolutionary soldier, lie buried in "Renner's graveyard" near Shiloh.

Dubois county, as a part of Indiana, has always been *near* the current of American national life, and its very beginning, as a part of the "Vincennes Tract," united it with wonderful achievements in the life and progress of the nation. Three flags have been its emblems of government, and wars far from its wilderness, have played their part in its history. Early in the eighteenth century the French settled on the Wabash at Vincennes. A treaty signed at Paris, France, Thursday, February 10, 1763, ended French dominion and brought the British flag to Vincennes. In 1779, that flag was followed by the American standard, through the capture of Vincennes, by General Clark. He planted our flag in Indiana to stay.

CHAPTER VIII.

EPITOME ON PIONEERS AND THEIR ETHNOGRAPHY IN DUBOIS COUNTY.

Life in Dubois county—Water the great highway upon which pioneers traveled—Creeks bear the names of early settlers—Blazing a path through the forest—The Buffalo trace, and its importance as an overland route—Buffalo pond—The first paper in Indiana—Corduroy roads, forts and taverns—Buckingham's base line—Settlers in the north half of Dubois county; settlers in the south half of Dubois county—Neglected grave-yards—Religious history of Harbison township—Piankishaw Indian villages—Isolation of Dubois county—Wedding invitations—German accent.

It was said by Cicero that "not to know what happened before we were born, is to remain always a child, for what were the life of man did we not combine present events with the recollections of the past"?

The purpose of this history will be easily divined as we pass from chapter to chapter. A fair impression will appear of what has entered into the county's making from its earliest beginning in the wilderness down to the present time. To some there is no other romance more picturesque and strange than the story of actual life, and life in Dubois county has not been less romantic than life in surrounding counties. From the first foot-fall of the white man in her forest down to this hour, our county, as wilderness, clearing, farm, and home has played well its part.

If you carefully scan the pages of the history of the world you will find water to have been the great highway upon which discoverers, explorers, and conquerers traveled. This holds true of races, families, tribes, and individuals, in going to new continents, countries, islands, territories, or even counties. Consider for a moment how many states and counties bear the names of rivers. As a rule the rivers first bore the names and from them they passed to the state or county. In counties, settlements were frequently named in reference to creeks, and creeks bore the names of the early settlers or explorers. For example, Cane creek, Dillon creek, Hall creek, Hunley creek, Green creek, Risley creek, and many others in our own county. When waterways were wanting forest paths had to be marked out or sometimes even cleared so that man or beast could pass through.

No Hoosier pioneer, woodman, guide, forester, or camper-out needs to be told the meaning of *blaze*—he knows it as he knows his alphabet. Should we turn to the dictionary we would find it to mean: "To indicate or mark out, as by cutting off pieces of the bark of a number of trees in succession, as to blaze a path through a forest." In the early days when southern Indiana was nearly covered with forests, when clearings were

being made and when there were few or no roads, travel from place to place or from neighbor to neighbor was by means of the blazed paths through the forest. Hunters and woodsmen were in the habit of blazing their course through the deep woods in order that they might not become lost, but at any point that they might be able to retrace their steps by means of the blazed trees to their place of starting or of entering the woods. It is said that Father Kundeck, the founder of Ferdinand, blazed his way through the woods from Jasper, while prospecting for a suitable site to lay out a new town.

It is pleasing to record that the animal world, in the shape of the buffalo, now remembered upon the great seal of our state, served so efficiently as a guide to the pioneers of southern Indiana and our own county in particular. It was the custom of this animal to travel in herds. The buffaloes after feeding upon a species of short, sweet grass, on the prairies of Illinois, crossed the Wabash river below Vincennes, turned south and crossed White river at what was called "Rocky ford," passed through Pike county near Otwell, and through Dubois county near the Sherritt graveyard; marching on east through Union Valley in Columbia township into Orange county, they passed the initial point in the surveys of the Northwest Territory; thence going southeast they crossed the Ohio river at the "Falls," their destination being the Big Bone and Blue Licks as well as the present blue grass region of Kentucky. To these salt springs they came in armies too great to be counted. After feeding in Kentucky they returned to Indiana and Illinois over this same path. This was an annual occurrence. Near these licks in Kentucky their path was twenty feet wide.

By their annual pilgrimage these wild animals kept a path opened through the forests of southern Indiana, which forest is said to have been one of the densest in the Mississippi valley. They thus marked the way on old mother earth for the coming of civilization. To-day their cousins are following their worthy example in darkest Africa.

This buffalo trace, sometimes called "Mud Hole Trace," was for many years the only overland route from and to the first capital of Indiana from the east. Gen. Harrison, the first territorial governor, and later the ninth president, went over this route in 1801, on his way to Vincennes, and for that reason it is frequently called the *Governor's Trace*, or *Vincennes Trace*. George Rogers Clark Sullivan, who was prosecuting attorney of this circuit in pioneer days, found his way here by following this old trace. To-day evidences of it remain in some of our highways, which still follow the trace, in what are known as buffalo wallows in Columbia township, and in Buffalo Pond, near Jasper. Here the animal fed upon the wild cane, beds of which may be seen to this day. The buffalo himself is gone, and about all in the neighborhood of the pond that reminds us of his buffalo-ship is the gnat that makes himself so obnoxious on summer afternoons. But why dwell so long on this old buffalo path? Simply because it was

the first all-land path to our own county, and over it traveled hundreds and hundreds of pioneers to this, Pike, and Knox counties, and to the Illinois country. Along this trail the emigrants traveled in search of land on which to settle. Along it came the power that conquered the wilderness and compelled it to yield up its hidden wealth to enrich humanity.

The first paper in Indiana issued its first number July 4, 1804, at Vincennes. The type and files of this paper were destroyed by fire in 1807. The outfit, type, paper, ink, etc., to re-establish the *Western Sun* were carried from Louisville over this trail on pack horses. For years afterwards all the paper used in its publication was carried over this trail. This route was traveled so much when civilization dawned that the mud holes in it were covered with corduroy. In some places its logs or rails remain to-day.

It was along this path that the first cabin in the clearing stood in Dubois county, and where the county was organized. A fort for the protection of settlers was erected, courts were first held here, and here our school system began. Taverns were erected for the wayfaring man, and gunsmiths plied their useful trade, to the satisfaction of the Indian as well as of the pioneer. The first graveyard found its silent acre by its side, while soldiers, emigrants, adventurers, governors, and ministers followed its weary way. Buckingham's base line, from which millions of acres of land in the Northwest Territory count their bearings, crosses this path time and again, its location itself being due to the buffalo trace.

The north half of Dubois county first fell within the white man's power. The settlers came from Pennsylvania, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Kentucky, in 1802, all following the path of the buffalo. The southern part came within the pale of civilization at a later date through the efforts of our German friends. This is shown by actual dates and names of individual settlers. Though all these were lost, a student could demonstrate the correctness of the statement. For example, divide Dubois county into halves by an east and west line; that would be a line just south of Jasper. North of that line we have Hillham, Cuzco, Crystal, Haysville, Portersville, Ireland, Jasper, Dubois, Ellsworth—all of American origin, and only Kellerville and Celestine that bear evidences of the German. On the other hand, south of that line, we find Schnellville, St. Anthony, Bretzville, Huntingburg, Holland, Johnsburg, and Ferdinand, all showing foreign origin, while only Birdseye, Altoga, Kyana, St. Marks, and Duff show a mixture or an American source.

Orange county, northeast of us, was settled by people from North Carolina. In fact, it is named in honor of their home county away down in their native state. The same line of people came on west and found at least a temporary home in Dubois county. Some of their old cotton fields may be seen to-day, while rocks from their old cotton gin lie near the scenes of its early usefulness. Colored servants rest beneath the sod in

forgotton fields. As a rule, the early settlers were abolitionists, and their descendants were the first in Dubois county to answer Lincoln's call to arms.

Were all written records of their passage through our county obliterated, you could read its history in the private graveyard to be found on nearly every long-settled farm in northern Dubois, while the graceful willow, the tall pine, and the green cedar to be found near old established house sites bear evidences of southern tastes.

In speaking about the south half of Dubois county, it is better to say it was colonized. The Germans, as a rule, came here in colonies, and immediately established places of worship and interment. Hence, private graveyards are not to be found, except where an American found a habitation and a home before our German friends found their way hither.

The American pioneer came from a country scarcely more settled, brought his horse, his ox, his cow, his dog, his gun, and his family, to remain as long as fancy dictated, then to move on with the firing line of civilization. The German came from his crowded home in Europe. He brought his belts of gold and his family, and settled down in the heart of the wilderness to remain; hence his work was permanent.

Some of the pioneer graveyards are strange, sad places. Many are now open spaces, unfenced, with the roughest possible surface, while some are plowed over annually. Sometimes large forest trees have grown on the unkept graves, whose very existences are known only by the sunken surfaces, and the smooth French Lick grit stones, upon which is the record in the scrawling characters of early days. Sometimes wanton bushes hide broken stones and wild running vines cover long forgotten names. From every sunken and dismantled grave there comes a tale. That, of course, is a mystery forever. Some pioneers were put away in walnut coffins rudely constructed. Occasionally one is found in a good state of preservation, save that the ochre stain used on the coffin has disappeared.

Frequently these old graveyards were in one corner of the farm, where surveyors often found them while locating property lines and corners. In some places in this county they have fallen into the hands of owners who, lacking in interest and sentiment, use them as lots upon which to feed their stock. In many cases the crumbling stones are hidden beneath shrubbery grown rank. Again dead trees support tangled and unpruned vines. Ivy runs wild over name and epitaph. For those forgotten graves without markers there is no bloom now save that of the "paradise tree," sorrel grass, mullein, and white clover. Time equalizes all things. What is left but mother earth? These forgotten and desecrated graves may be but a phase in our county's history, but what a phase! One that would put to blush a Chinese or an Indian—who do not allow the desecration of the bones of their ancestors. Is it possible that land in Dubois county has

become so valuable that the graves of the very men who gave their lives to wrest and develop this county from the wilderness should be used for material or commercial purposes?

Various church houses and parsonages came and went (as have the pioneers) to be succeeded by structures of other religious denominations. The most striking illustration of this is the religious history of Harbison township. It once contained several English speaking churches; now none remain. At Haysville years ago was a well established Methodist Episcopal church and parsonage. Now the graveyard is all that remains of that congregation. The iron fences and granite headstones are being crushed to earth by the falling of forest trees. Its unmarked graves have been obliterated by the rains and snows of winter. The Methodist Episcopal church house has been "enlarged," "improved," and is now a village blacksmith shop, while a few crumbling logs are all that remain of the old parsonage. We are not measuring the relative worth or value of different church denominations, or even nationalities, but simply recording observations.

The Scotch-Irish settlers of this county brought with them the Presbyterian creed, and they have demonstrated some tenacity and staying qualities. Their location is in the northwestern section of the county.

The construction of the Wabash and Erie canal near Petersburg made itself felt even this far from its bed, in that some of our pioneers reached here over this watery route. In one sense this far reaching effect is not surprising for 106675.53 acres of land in Dubois county were donated by the general government toward its construction. The grant contained thirty-nine per cent of the county's area.

So isolated was the county that even in 1830, when Jasper became the county seat, not one forty-acre-tract south and east of the Southern railroad had been entered. Buying land of the government was then called "*entering it.*"

Before 1800, there were two Piankishaw Indian villages near Jasper; one on what is now the Troy road at the hill north of Straight river, and one on the hill where the Southern railroad passes between Buffalo pond and Patoka river two miles northeast of Jasper. The roadbed cuts through the Indian burial ground. Both villages were located upon hills facing the south and toward small rivers. Whether this is a coincidence or was intentional can not now be ascertained, but it has been observed that the Indians in this locality buried their dead near flowing water.

For years Dubois county was practically alone in the wilderness. No large navigable rivers touched her territory and transportation was always a factor in going to and from the county. The county did not lie in the lines followed by state or other great internal improvements. The Ohio river is one county south of us, the New Albany and Paoli "turnpike" one county east, the Baltimore and Ohio Southwestern railroad one county

north, and the Wabash and Erie canal was one county west. Thus it sat isolated as it were from the great highways of travel, and in all the grandeur of a primeval forest. Consequently the early settlers and emigrants were left to "reason in a circle," until the construction of the Southern railroad.

Their isolation caused them to retain many customs of their native states or the country of their nativity. A few may yet be noticed, for in one part of our county a rather poetic, pleasing, and picturesque custom prevails of conveying and accepting wedding invitations. A friend of the high contracting parties is commissioned to invite friends to the wedding. He carries a staff as a badge of honor and "symbol of authority." Mounting his horse he rides from house to house as instructed. He delivers the invitation and the invited party ties a silk ribbon a yard long to the staff as an acceptance of the invitation and an emblem of joy over the favor bestowed. Since each invited guest chooses any color of ribbon his fancy suggests, by the time the staff is returned to the prospective bride it bears all the colors of the rainbow with all their shades and tints. If the invited party has no ribbon at hand, the money for its purchase is given to the bearer of the invitation, who secures the article at the village store. Thus the children and grand children, even unto the fourth generation, have souvenirs galore.

Another point noticed by strangers is that nearly everyone in Dubois county—the real American as well as the hyphenated American—has a German accent in his speech, or uses German idioms. Lapses in pronunciation have never been punished with death on the banks of the Patoka, as at the fords of the Jordan, where the shibboleth test is said to have cost forty and two thousand lives.

Let us add that the gradual rise of Dubois county has been accomplished by phenomena of unusual interest and variety, and whatever contributions the county may make to the total of Indiana's achievement—as a state—are to be valued in the light of her history and development. The origin of the pioneers of the county, the influences that wrought upon them, the embarrassments that have attended the later generations in their labors, become matters of moment in any inquiry that is directed to their intellectual and social history.

Dubois county has given to the state no great men, but it is not of so much importance that individuals within a county shall from time to time succeed and show unusual talent or genius, as that the general level of patriotism, education, manhood, honesty, and the cardinal virtues in full, shall be continually raised.

Busy people seldom get lonesome and pioneer people were very busy. There were many calls for neighborly acts in pioneer days when all were so dependent on one another for comfort and pleasure, and all gladly responded to these calls. A woman with a family of little ones found it difficult to get her thread spun ready for the loom; when such a condition became known, three or four neighbor women would shoulder their wheels and wend their way along the bridle path to her home and give her a day's spinning.

Every cabin had its spinning wheel and loom, and the women spun and wove all the clothing worn by their husbands and themselves.

Pioneers often had to carry their corn fifty miles to get it ground into meal, and many a bushel has been carried on horse back from Boone township to Vincennes. Later, some pioneers from near Washington carried their corn to mills on Patoka river. It might have been a hardship to go several days without bread of any kind, as they frequently had to do, but they had potatoes and meat, and the pioneer women knew how to make an excellent rye hominy, which they kept on hand to take the place of the "staff of life." Both the men and the women worked very hard all the time. They did not believe there was any other way to do if they succeeded in redeeming their homes from savagery and from the wilderness.

The women made the clothing their families wore, and also the bed and bedding. The raccoon and wild cat skins were made into caps, and the squirrel and rabbit skins, into gloves. There were hatters and other tradesmen in Dubois county not found here now.

Women made garden, attended to the cows, dried meat before a great fireplace for summer use, and frequently lent a willing hand in the clearings. Love and hope sweetened and brightened every thing, and they did not seem ever to experience hardship or misfortune. But they had their full share of earth's ills, and now and then death cast its shadow among them. The grim monster is no respecter of persons. At times children especially suffered. Upon many headstones in the old pioneer cemeteries, one finds the birth and death dates painfully close together.

The pioneer women raised buckwheat, and their buckwheat cakes and maple syrup were said to have been delicious. Maple trees grew all about the forests and gathering the sap was not a difficult undertaking.

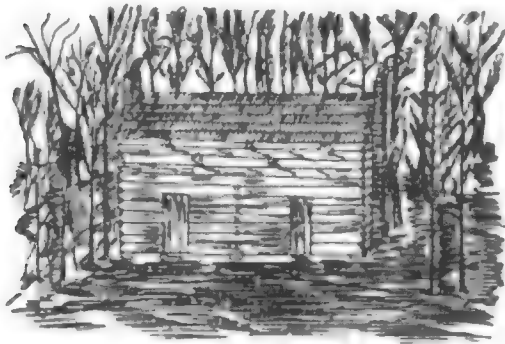
The men wore homespun shirts and when they went from home, they always carried their guns, in order that they might use every opportunity offered to get game for food. They drew their hunting shirt close about their waists, knotted the lower points in front, and such a bloused shirt made an excellent game-bag. As years went on new settlers came to the "Mud Holes" or to the "Irish Settlement" and soon became good helpful neighbors. They built comfortable homes, raised good crops, were successful in their undertakings, and thus the county grew and prospered.

In pioneer days, if a young man could build a good "stick chimney" or a good "stone chimney" he stood almost as high in society as a pioneer miller or blacksmith. The very first chimneys were made with sticks. They were lined and made fire-proof by using clay.

The sugar camp was the pride, the joy, the boon of every pioneer. Into a trough, rough-hewn, the sap was caught as it ran from the sugar-tree through an elder stem with the pith punched out. Emptied into barrels, it was conveyed on primitive sleds to the camp kettles for the purpose of being boiled into sirup or stirred into sugar. There were some excellent sugar camps along the "Buffalo Trace," and north of it in Columbia township. Frequently the "stirring-off" time was an opportunity for the young folks to gather together. From neighboring settlements the boys and girls would come, pair off, choose sides, and in pleasant, friendly rivalry contend for the deposit of maple wax to be found in the bottom

of every kettle. This recalls to mind another pioneer pastime, namely, the "trap-matches," since called the "spelling-matches." Pioneers may have been poor penmen, but as a rule, they were good spellers.

The first settlers, after providing for their most urgent wants, built what were called block-houses. These houses were constructed of blocks of wood, ten



Fort McDonald.

or twelve inches square at the ends, and from fifteen to twenty feet in length. The ends were dovetailed or double wedged, so that they could not be forced apart. The logs or blocks were placed one above the other as ordinary log houses are constructed, each block wedging down to one beneath it, so that when completed, a solid wall of wood ten or twelve inches thick, presented itself to the Indians or enemy. The chimney was usually built in the center, so that it could not be torn down. Port holes were cut in the logs; that is, small holes, large enough to permit a rifle being put through from the inside, aimed and discharged. These holes spread toward the outside, so that a rifle could be raised, lowered or aimed by one within the house without much danger from an enemy outside. In this way the pioneer shot plenty of deer, bears, turkeys and other wild game without going out of his house. Fort McDonald was similarly constructed, but much larger, for it held several families when the Indians were troublesome. It was considered much as common property by the settlers. Fort Farris, near Portersville, and Fort Butler, near Haysville, were also block-houses.

William McDonald built a log house near the base line on the banks of Mud Hole creek, a branch of Mill creek. The map made by David Sandford, the government surveyor, in 1805, shows the exact location of this

cabin. It is the oldest map of Dubois county in existence. At this place the commissioners, who were to locate a county seat for Dubois county, met and selected the land upon which Portersville now stands, perhaps because it is on the banks of White river, streams in those days being valuable as means of transportation. Court was also held at the McDonald house until the first court house could be erected.

The early pioneer was not a man sordid, gross, uncouth, or entirely illiterate. Far from it. He belonged to a race of men intelligent, courageous, honest, freedom-loving, devout, and sincere. The pioneers of Dubois county were generally self-made; consequently but few failed in life. As an individual our local pioneer was tolerant, but he kept his squirrel rifle handy to maintain his theocracy and eternal right to his possession in the wilderness. He estimated his endurance by the time between the rising and the setting of the sun. He lived with nature. He was imbued with such wisdom as God bestows upon every free agent. He was under no control except his own judgment, and was subject to the rule of government where it did not conflict with the law of necessity—as he interpreted it. His self-reliance, born of necessity, was developed by his knowledge and the force of human wants.

The lifehood of the early Scotch Irish settler, of the "Irish Settlement" was distinguished by an independence of character, never subtle, but radiant with open-handed and liberal charity for the judgment of others. He was greatest in inoffensive simplicity; he was always sincere because he could not be other than natural. His environments quickened his ardor for life's duties. Nothing ever led him to forget his manhood or his dignity. Though gentle and peaceable to a fault, woe unto the person that provoked him to anger, for then he would as soon fight as eat.

Under the early laws there were various courts, now practically consolidated into the circuit, though the commissioners' court represents a part of the early courts. All judges held their offices seven years. The "President Judge" was chosen by the Legislature and was usually some good lawyer. The "associate judges" and "probate judges" were chosen by the people. Clerks of courts and county recorders were chosen for seven years, justices of the peace for five years, and county sheriffs for two years. Among the local "associate judges" were B. B. Edmonston, Sr., Ashbury Alexander, Edward Wood, John Niblack, Daniel Harris, Henry Bradley, Willis Hays, Robert Oxley, Wm. Cavender, Col. Thomas Shoulders and Conrad Miller. Their service was under the first constitution of Indiana. As probate judges we find the names of B. B. Edmonston, Sr., Daniel Harris, Moses Kelso and Andrew B. Spradley. The first citizen and native of Dubois county to sit upon the bench, as a circuit judge, in this county, was the Hon. Wm. E. Niblack, who was born at Portersville, May 22, 1822, when that town was the "county town." Afterwards he became a member of the Supreme Court of the state for twelve

years. He was circuit judge from 1854 to 1858. He also served as a member of Congress previous to 1861, and from 1863 to 1875. He was a Democrat. Judge Niblack spent his early life on a farm, and when but sixteen years of age was sent to the State University. He was a surveyor for three years, and while following that occupation studied law. He was



Judge Wm. E. Niblack.

also a member of the Indiana senate. His widow, Eliza Anna Niblack, died at Indianapolis, August 13, 1908.

A part of the life of every settlement was the pioneer doctor. Tireless, sympathetic, and ever ready to answer the call of the distressed, his humanity triumphed even over the severity of the winter storm. His journey, by night may have been governed by the stars, or by a flash of lightning, yet he sped onward through the forest to the bedside of the sick one. If all human skill failed, his great soul was the first to invoke Divine compassion and comfort to the bereaved. His many hardships and his being frequently exposed to severe weather generally made the pioneer doctor short-lived.

Dr. Aaron B. McCrillus seems to have been the first pioneer doctor in Dubois county. He was long a leading citizen of Jasper, where he died of smallpox, May 1, 1851, aged fifty. His widow and children laid out two large additions to Jasper. Dr. McCrillus is often mentioned as one of the founders of Jasper. He was also the first physician at Portersville. In 1838 Dr. John Polson arrived at Jasper, and died there, April 26, 1842, at the age of thirty-two. Both Drs. McCrillus and Polson served as state representatives. Their remains lie buried in the old pioneer cemetery, south of Patoka river, at Jasper. Drs. Kruse, Montgomery, and Stephenson were also pioneer physicians at the new county-seat. Dr. E. Stephenson was born January 7, 1823, and died at Jasper, June 30, 1907. Dr. Kruse was the first physician to introduce vaccination into Dubois county.

Dr. Wm. Sherritt was an early physician at Jasper. He came to Dubois county as a physician in 1844, and practiced at Jasper and Haysville. He was also a pioneer politician. He moved to Paoli in 1847, where his remains

lie buried. Dr. Sherritt died at Indianapolis in 1887. He was a cousin of Pioneer Wm. B. Sherritt. Dr. Sherritt was born in Virginia in 1820.

Among the pioneer physicans at Huntingburg were Drs. Kruse, Scheller, Hughes, Beeler, Messick, Adams, and Welman. Dr. Welman moved to Jasper, where he died, February 14, 1884. Ferdinand's pioneer physicians were Drs. Seifert, Keller, Sunderman, and Kempf. The last named was a member of the faculty of the Kentucky School of Medicine. He died at Louisville, in 1880. Dr. Kempf was a member of the Indiana legislature in 1859. He was the author of "The Wandering Cainidae, or the Ancient Nomads," published in 1879.

The early physician at Holland was Dr. Rust. About 1830, Dr. Spore became a physician at Haysville. Dr. William Sherritt was also an early physician at Haysville. About 1846 Dr. Edward A. Glezen located in Madison township. About 1852, he built the second building on the present site at Ireland. Dr. Glezen was born in Pennsylvania, May 20, 1824, and died near Ireland, February 11, 1901. The first physicians of the other towns in Dubois county can hardly be classed as pioneers. In 1850 there were but seven physicians in the county. Early physicians were often paid in farm products for their services. In 1850, Dr. Welman advertised in the *Jasper Courier* for hogs and cattle in return for professional services.

Many of the settlers in the northern part of Dubois county lived in a state of alarm during the years preceding the war of 1812. They feared the Indians. One "Buffalo Trace" pioneer thus described how he worked: "On all occasions I carried my rifle, tomahawk, and butcher knife, with a loaded pistol in my belt. When I went to plow I put my gun on the ploughed ground, and stuck up a stick by it for a mark, so that I could get it quickly in case it was wanted. At night I had two good dogs. I took one into the house, leaving the other one outside. The one outside was expected to give the alarm, which would cause the one inside to bark, by which I would be awakened, having my gun always loaded. I kept my horse in a stable close to the house and through the house wall next to the stable there was a porthole so that I could shoot to the stable door."

A lady pioneer of the Irish Settlement says: "My heart still goes back fondly to those early days, when the little cabin was gladdened by a neighbor stopping with a quarter of deer across his horse for us; or when we women friends met on the old bridle path—each of us, it might be, with a baby at the saddlehorn—to exchange the scant news of our forest homes. Every woman in the settlement could ride a horse sixty years ago. In those days whoever went to a postoffice brought away all the mail for his whole neighborhood, and faithfully distributed it. In those times, in a country sparsely settled, the "brotherhood of man" was a reality. The question of personal liking, of individual attractiveness, did not figure so largely as in older settlements. Every woman was your sister and every man was your brother, all were children of the wilderness and of inexor-

able necessity. The memories of such times and such conditions are like memories of childhood, the family, the home. Good and bad, pleasant and painful, they are of one's very nature a part. I look back with love to my pioneer days."

Lieut. Hiram McDonald, grandson of the pioneer William McDonald, reports that it was a common occurrence, in Boone township, to see a son or a daughter of the pioneer, walking by the side of the father carrying the long trusty flint-lock rifle, while the father held the plow. He also says that "A short time after my grandfather, William McDonald, settled in Dubois county, the Indians called on him, and insisted that the pale face should be initiated into the mysteries and secrets of the original Redmen. He consented, whereupon one of the braves killed a hawk, its head was cut off, and impaled on a tall pole, when all proceeded to the banks of Mud Hole creek. Pale Face McDonald was given the pole and required to hold the hawk's head above his own, while the Indians joined hands and danced about him in all their gruesome style. He thus became the first adopted Red Man in Dubois county, and lived to tell the tale to his future neighbors.

One of the earliest merchants in the county was George H. Proffit, of Portersville. He conducted a store there about 1825. He was a Whig and a member of the State legislature. He served as Congressman in 1839-1843. Congressman Proffit was below the medium size, short, slim, and spare. He had a good mouth, small head, high forehead, bony cheeks, dark eyes and light brown hair. He was quick and ready, a splendid orator, and a power on the stump. He was also our charge to Brazil, under an appointment made by President Tyler. His remains lie buried at Petersburg. Congressman Proffit was born in New Orleans, 1800, and died at Louisville, September 7, 1847. Congressman Proffit and Judge Wm. E. Niblack reflect honor upon the old "county-town of Portersville."

The Hon. Goodlet Morgan, the first assistant county officer of Dubois county, later a county commissioner, county clerk, and councilman of Pike county, and whom we freely quote, married a daughter of Congressman Proffit, on November 24, 1848.

The burning of the court house at Jasper, August 17, 1839, destroyed the old court records, and the loss of the trustee's office, of Bainbridge township, by fire, caused the loss of much interesting matter relative to the early laws and law enforcement; therefore a synopsis of the territorial penal laws, in general, is given, since the county courts were governed by them. When these laws were in force, Dubois county was a part of Knox county, to-wit:—

By the provisions of the territorial code of 1807, the crimes of treason, murder, arson, and horse stealing were each punishable by death. The crime of manslaughter was punishable according to the common law. The crimes of burglary and robbery were each punishable by whipping, fine,

and, in some cases, by imprisonment, not exceeding forty years. Riotous persons were punishable by fine and imprisonment. The crime of larceny was punishable by fine or whipping, and in certain cases, by being bound to labor for a term not exceeding seven years. Forgery was punishable by fine, disfranchisement and standing in the pillory. Assault and battery, as a crime, was punishable by fine, not exceeding \$100. Hog stealing was punishable by fine and whipping. Gambling, profane swearing, and Sabbath breaking were each punishable by fine. Bigamy was punishable by fine, whipping, and disfranchisement. The law provided for the punishment of disobedient children and servants by the following section:

"If any children or servants shall, contrary to the obedience due to their parents or masters, resist or refuse to obey their lawful commands, upon complaint thereof to a justice of the peace, it shall be lawful for such justice to send him, or them so offending, to the jail or house of correction, there to remain until he, or they, shall humble themselves to the said parents' or master's satisfaction. And if any child or servant shall, contrary to his bounden duty, presume to assault or strike his parent or master, upon complaint and conviction thereof, before two or more justices of the peace, the offender shall be whipped, not exceeding ten stripes."

Some of the earlier pioneers of Dubois county had been slaveholders in the south and they brought negroes with them. These negro remains are at rest in some of the pioneer graveyards of the county. It can not be said, as a fact, that these negroes were held as slaves after being brought to Dubois county, but they were servants who did as told. The court records of Pike county show that there were slaves in Pike county. On November 28, 1817, Ede, a colored woman, of Pike county, became of her own free will, an indentured servant of Francis Cunningham for thirty years. She received \$280 in money, and when her thirty years of service had expired was to get "a feather bed, bedstead and clothing and two suits of clothes." Bob and Anthony were two colored men who brought suit for their freedom in Pike county, in 1817. They won. This is mentioned here because suit was brought before Judges Brenton and Harbison. Associate Judge Arthur Harbison then lived in what is now Harbison township in Dubois county. He was the only judge in this county, to ever try a case concerning the liberty of a slave. The case was in the courts five years before it was finally settled.

It is said that Eli Thomas, Silvis McDonald, William Brittain, and James and Lacey Ritchey, early pioneers, came from the south, and brought their negroes with them. This was not an unusual occurrence in Southern Indiana. An act passed by Indiana territory's law making body, in 1805, permitted slave holding, under certain restrictions. The law was abolished December 14, 1810.

The first newspaper published in Dubois county was the *American Eagle*. The files of this paper were destroyed by fire, at Paoli, Indiana, previous to 1899, and, no doubt, much early information about Dubois county was lost.

Henry Comingore was the publisher of the *American Eagle*, at Jasper. He arrived there July 4, 1846, and began the publication of the *American Eagle*, in what was the County Assessor's office in the court house of 1845-1909. He continued the paper until 1848, and then moved it back to Paoli. There was no paper published in Dubois county for some time after the removal of the *American Eagle* and legal notices had to be published in some near-by paper. The following notice appears in the *American Eagle*

of July 2, 1852, after it had been moved from Jasper back to Paoli, in Orange county:



Henry Comingore.

NOTICE.

The undersigned, treasurer of Dubois County, in the state of Indiana, is ready to redeem all the orders drawn on the treasurer of said county, and have been presented for payment, from the first day of March, 1844, to the 30th day of December, 1848.

MILES SHULER, Treas. D. C.
Jasper, June 15, 1852.

Miles Shuler also served the county as a deputy county surveyor.

The paper was Democratic and supported Franklin Pierce for presi-

dent and shows that Senator Benjamin R. Edmonston was the Democratic presidential elector for the first district in Indiana. Wheat, corn, oats, corn meal and potatoes were receivable on subscription to the *Eagle* as announced in its columns.

Here is the *Eagle's* editorial on the death of Henry Clay:

"The Hon. Henry Clay, died, at Washington City, twenty-five minutes after 11 o'clock, on Tuesday last. Another great man has fallen. Both houses of Congress adjourned immediately on the receipt of the news of his death."

The *Eagle* was a four page, six column paper, and space was valuable. No other county near us has been more unfortunate in the loss of its early sources of information. Fire in the Knox county court house, fire in the Dubois county court house, the burning of the trustee's office of Bainbridge township, the thoughtless act of a clerk in the State House, at Corydon, in burning old documents to get rid of them, and the loss, by fire of the files of the *American Eagle* make local historical research difficult.

Since 1850 is about the close of what might be termed the "Pioneer Period" it might be well to state that at that time Dubois county had but six townships, namely:

Columbia township, population.....	600
Harbison township, population.....	750
Bainbridge township, population.....	1700
Hall township, population.....	530
Patoka township, population.....	1400
Ferdinand township, population.....	450

In 1850, there were three hundred forty voters in Bainbridge township. Then civil townships were much larger than at present. The town of Ferdinand had thirty-one houses, and one hundred fifty inhabitants. The population of Haysville was one hundred eighty-eight. Haysville had two stores, a ware-house, and a grocery. Huntingburg's population was two hundred fourteen. The population of Jasper was five hundred thirty-two.

In 1830, when Jasper became the "county town," the population of Dubois county was 1774; in 1840, it was 3632; and, in 1850, 5430. In 1850, the principal exports were hogs, cattle, horses, and corn. There were then in the county fourteen stores and groceries, four ware-houses, and one brewery; three Catholic, five Methodist, and two Cumberland Presbyterian churches; eight grist and saw mills and two carding machines. There were also fifteen blacksmiths, seventeen house-carpenters, five mill-wrights, three lawyers, seven physicians, three ministers and nineteen tailors.

Nearly all of our early pioneers came from southern states. Not all families can be named here, but one or both branches of the following families came from states as indicated, namely:

Kentucky: Hope, Brooner, Simmons, Horton, Milburn, Chanley, Cox, King, Pruitt, Anderson, Green, Lemmon, Cassidy, Corn, Haskins, Wilhoit, Shively, Fisher, McMahan, Williams, Harbison, Rose, Ellis, Harmon, Kellams, Harris, McCune, Pendlay, and Edmonston.

North Carolina: Haskins, Lemond, Simmons, Brittain, Alexander, Dillin, Nicholson, Morgan, Hobbs, Norman, Pirtle, Small, Burton, and Lane.

South Carolina: Brittain, Farris, Horton, and Traylor.

Virginia: Harned, Wilhoit, Cato, Sherritt, Brown, Powell, Williams, Cooper, Hobbs, Taylor, Stewart, Harmon, Pendlay, Wineinger, and Morgan.

Tennessee: Line, Cummings, Sanders, Hopkins, Cato, Potts, Brittain, Riley, Wineinger, Collins, Lane and Owen.

Maryland: Stephenson and Farris.

Georgia: Burton.

Ohio and Pennsylvania furnished several families. Scotland, England, Ireland, Switzerland, and France contributed a small portion. The various divisions of the German Empire contributed about one-half—these constituted the later pioneers. From the above source came the pioneers that created and produced Dubois county, and their descendants are its citizens at this time.

CHAPTER X.

PIONEER LIFE, PASTIMES, AND SPORTS IN DUBOIS COUNTY.

Christmas festivity—New Year—The first Thanksgiving Day proclamation—Independence Day—The spirit of 1776—Revolutionary pensioners—Indian wars—Observance of the Fourth at Jasper—Program of the day—Father Kundeck's guards—Vigo, the fire engine—Natal day celebration by the German settlers—Log rolling—Quilting bees—Names of patchwork—Corn husking—Dancing—Early fiddlers and some of their selections—Character of the pioneer fiddler—Games—Shooting matches—Drill days for the local militia—Militia laws—Militia officers—Election day at Jasper—Fights—The pioneer politician—County clerk and recorder—Goodlet Morgan's letter—Jonathan Walker—Two-wheeled vehicles—First white boy born in Dubois county—Allen McDonald.

Pioneers could feel the hardships, endure the disappointments, share the pleasures, and enjoy the successes of life, in true style.

The drudging, narrow life of the pioneer was not lightened by the various legal holidays we now observe. Christmas festivity, if any at all, was enhanced by a barrel of hard cider, then far more plentiful than now-a-days. New Year was seldom considered as worthy of a celebration. Christmas, the great Christian holiday, as a rule, was so little thought of that the legislature, which met annually at the state capital, did not always adjourn, and some newspapers did not refer to the day at all. Thanksgiving was practically unknown. The first formal proclamation for its observance was not issued until 1839. Governor Wallace issued that proclamation. There is no evidence that in pioneer days it ever became a general holiday in Dubois county.

July 4th—Independence Day—however, was an inheritance dating from the beginning of the Nation. It was particularly and peculiarly dear to the heart of every American, and the holiday enthusiasm that now expends itself a half dozen times in the course of the year was then all concentrated on that occasion. The flush of victory during the Revolution had not yet passed away. Liberty was still sweet and heroes of the war yet lived.

"The spirit of '76"—the patriotism that was keenly alive to its recent emancipation from the English king—occupied a much larger space in the American thought then than it does to-day, and the ever memorable Fourth was the time for it to go fancy free. The Kentuckian and his forefather, the Virginian, transplanted to Dubois county, in the persons of the pioneers, knew what the liberty they enjoyed had cost beyond the mountains of their native commonwealths. Even in Dubois county, where the

mode of life and meagerness of facilities were against demonstration, this spirit could not be suppressed, and the difficulties it sometimes surmounted are inspiring, and affords exceedingly interesting reading.

The flag was "home-made," the only kind then to be had. The young man appointed as orator expended his best energies on a maiden effort, while his companion not only read the Declaration, but frequently played the fife, which, along with a drum or two, made noise and music for the occasion. Col. Simon Morgan or Col. B. B. Edmonston generally read the Declaration of Independence. Added to this, Dubois county had at least three Revolutionary pensioners among her pioneers, namely: Lewis Powers, James Harbison, Sr., and John Hills. These men could tell by actual experience of the hardships of the American Revolution. Then again some of General Harrison's men, who fought in the Indian wars, could occasionally be found among the pioneers. In Capt. Spier Spencer's company of "Mounted Riflemen," in the battle of Tippecanoe, were Henry Enlow, William Hurst, Sr., William Hurst, Jr., and James Harbison. Henry Enlow was a county commissioner of Dubois county. Capt. Spencer had eighty men, known as "Yellow Jackets" on account of the color of their uniform.

At Jasper, the Fourth used to be a gala day. On such occasions, as old pioneers used to relate, the people of the little town and surrounding country came together and set the standard for the other settlements. The meat for the indispensable dinner was carved from fine buck deer, killed the day before by Nelson Harris, Sr., or some other pioneer hunter, at what is now Shiloh, two-and-one-half miles west of Jasper. The deer were roasted whole. The public banquet was spread on long tables set under the trees, and there was an abundance for everybody. The merriment of the festivities was enhanced by the performance of the Virginia dancers who did the reel, dressed up in grotesque garb, and by a grand, general dance open for all. The dancing was, we are told, continued until some time on the fifth.

The Fourth was generally ushered in by the firing of muskets and rifles. Sometimes blacksmiths' anvils were used. They gave one report for each state. About ten o'clock the citizens gathered at the appointed place, sometimes at "Camp Edmonston," now Milburn's addition to Jasper, to hear the oration by the speaker, who was frequently a colonel in the state militia, or an invited member of the bar, then generally an itinerant. At noon a large and respectable company sat down to a barbecue, once very popular. A good part of the summer's afternoon was spent in the feast of reason and flow of soul that went with numerous toasts.

Each pioneer was what he made himself. He was the architect of his own position in the community. He held his position of respect and confidence because he proved himself worthy of it. Being somebody's son or relative had no influence upon the pioneers. Each was the architect of his own fortune. Mollycoddles, whipper-snappers, blatherskites, nincom-

poops, and ninny-hammers had no position or respect, either upon days of merriment or of work. The pioneers believed in plain living and high thinking.

The programs of these Fourth of July occasions varied slightly, but certain features were rigidly established. The Declaration of Independence had to be read; there had to be an oration of the old-fashioned peculiar patriotic stamp which belonged to that day and people. The best orator was he who could talk the loudest and longest. Among the toasts usually responded to were the following: "The Day We Celebrate;" "It will never be Forgotten so long as the Genius of Liberty has a Tabernacle in which She can Dwell;" "The Soldiers, Patriots, and Statesmen of the Revolution;" "Washington;" "LaFayette;" "The Congress of the United States;" "The Next Legislature;" "Indiana;" "Dubois County;" etc. The settlers were thoroughly American, and they came from south of the Ohio river, where oratory has its home. The Kentucky element in the early celebrations was never satisfied until one or more orators responded to a toast entitled "The Fair."

The demonstrations on the great national holiday became more imposing as the town grew. Later began the custom of going to the scene of exercises in a public procession, in which "Father Kundeck's Guards" of one hundred men presented a conspicuous figure. That, however, was late in the "fifties."

This idea of a Fourth of July celebration practically continued until after the Civil War. During the later years it was also customary for the volunteer firemen to parade, dressed in the regular "Nose" uniform of black trousers, red shirts, fireman's cap or hat, and with old fire engine "Vigo," in perfect order. In the afternoon the various members would have a contest to determine which could get "first water" and throw the biggest and largest stream, a strenuous competition which sometimes ended in a fight. Practically all of this was discontinued before 1880. The earlier celebrations were held from patriotic impulses, and were not given for commercial purposes.

"Vigo" was the name of the first fire engine owned by the city of Terre Haute, in Vigo county, named in honor of Francis Vigo, prominent in the early history of Indiana. Jasper bought it, during the "sixties," and after the construction of the water system, resold it to the city of Terre Haute, which city desired it on account of its old associations.

After the German settlers began to buy land and live near Jasper there were great "Natal Day" celebrations, of a different order, on the Troy road, two miles south of Jasper; in fact at almost every grove and farm house, particularly about the intersection of the Troy and the old Huntingburg road. Great celebrations were also held at the "Cedar Garden," north of Jasper, and the brilliantly painted omnibuses were kept busy carrying people from the town to the grove. On a hill south of Jasper was another beer garden, with a tramway on which to haul common beer

from a deep cellar at the base of the hill to the garden on the summit. It was regular and busy ; so was the crowd. All this passed away soon after the Civil War.

Apple brandy, peach brandy, and corn whiskey were not subject to a government tax in the pioneer days. Many farmers made their own liquor, in fact nearly all the German farmers did. They began to come into Dubois county about twenty-five years later than the time of the arrival of the original settlers. Nearly every farmer had cows, and a distillery. The posset cup was in every house and liquor was an article that entered into the economy of the home.

The usual social functions were the "log rollings," the "huskings," the "quiltings" and the dance that followed upon these gatherings. These were scenes as happy as those born of the poets' muse. There was, also, a chivalry as glowing as that described in Scotts' border stories. Pleasure was pursued as it was by Arthur and his knights when they went in quest of the Holy Grail, and, generally, happiness was unalloyed. Gallantry reigned supreme, for the blood of the southern cavalier came with the early pioneers.

The corn husking and quilting "bees" were highly enjoyed. The neighboring farmers, with their sons, would assemble in the morning at the place appointed for the husking, gather the corn and put it in large piles. The ladies would also gather in and make a quilting. They would suspend a rectangular frame by cords fastened to hooks in the ceiling, fasten the quilt to it and the quilting began. Anyone who was born and reared amid such scenes of country life as these, remembers the old fashioned quilts, and the beauty about them. They were a sort of mosaic—made up of many pieces of many colors. There were the "Nine Patches," "The Diamond," "The Lone Star," "The Log Cabin," "The Fruit Basket," "The Irish Chain," "The Ocean Wave," "Brick Pavement," "Broken Dishes," "The Tulip," "Wild Rose," "The Box," "The Puzzle," "Double-F-Nine Patch," "Spider Leg," "Johnnie Around the Corner," and many others. All homely pictures, but as beautiful as those of the "Old Sweep at the Well," and the porch trellised over with morning glory vines.

The older women would prepare and set a dinner, which with the modern cuisine parlance added, might do credit to Delmonico's. When supper time came another meal, equally elaborate, was prepared.

After the supper came the husking, which consisted in removing the shucks from the corn where it had been thrown into piles. Then followed the dance in which all boys and girls participated. One fiddler would furnish the music. Samuel Jackson, of Columbia township, was a great violinist. He made his own violins. Among the other pioneer fiddlers may be mentioned James Trusty, Marquis Sullivan, Jackson Davisson, Robert Cox, William B. Sherritt, Enoch Abell, John Lynch, John Cox, Tram Summers, Smith McIntire, Robert Howard and William Conley. Robert Cox

weighed three hundred pounds, yet he could play the fiddle with any of them in Jackson township. When he started he never quit until he broke every string on the instrument.

Wm. B. Sherritt, of Boone township, is said to have been a most excellent performer on the violin.

As rough as some pioneers may have been, those who used a violin could play with a great deal of harmony. There may not have been much style but there was music—pure unadulterated pioneer American music. These old-fashioned violinists practically passed away before 1875, but here are some of their selections: "Love among the Roses," "Natchez under the Hill," "Leather Breeches," "Gray Eagle," "Girderoy," "Clear the Track," "Forked Ear," "Roaring River," "Coming from the Ball," "John, Come Along," "Stony Point," "Old Dan Tucker," "Old Zip Coon," "'Possum Up a Gum Stump," "Irish Washerwoman," "Going Down to Shipping Port," "Always Drunk, Seldom Sober," "McLoud's Reel," "Old Virginia Reel," "Chase the Squirrel," "Big Fat Gal," "Going Down to Hughes to get a Jug of Whiskey," "Hog Eye," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," "Nigger-in-the-Wood-Pile," "Katie, Put the Kettle on, We'll All Take Tea," "White River," "Jennie in the Low Grounds," "Paducah," "Arkansas Traveler," "Devil's Dream," "Early Settler," "Pop Goes the Weasel," "Rosin the Bow," "Drunken Hiccough," "Turkey in the Straw," "Rye Straw," "Drink at Mid-night," "Eighth of January," "Cross Roads," "Red Bird," "Uraine Hornpipe," "College Hornpipe," "Fisher's Hornpipe," "Cooper's Hornpipe," "Delaware Hornpipe," and dozens of others.

The pioneer fiddler was a character and a valuable factor in all the festivities of the settlements. Sometimes he was an eccentric genius, but he could hold his own against any criticism we may make, and he could put to blush many a village brass band. It was part of the pioneer life. Thomas Jefferson, Governor Whitcomb, General Lew Wallace, and many other distinguished men were players upon the violin. The typical pioneer fiddler could almost make his fiddle talk. He held his violin like a Scotchman. The arm, long, bony and sinewy, was stretched forwards, downwards and outwards from the shoulder, and at full length. No wrist movement was made; a very little at the elbow, but some more at the shoulder. He never used notes, but he knew how to inject into the tune a multitude of flourishes and "grace notes" in keeping with the jovial spirit of the occasion. He usually held his fiddle on his breast, and his bow in the middle. Rosin was used with a lavish hand.

There was no orchestra in the county in those days, but a pioneer fiddler, who sometimes wore only one "gallus," and called the "figures," in a loud voice could arouse emotions in the heart of the young pioneer and make it respond to a degree beyond that which the modern orchestra can do in its rendition of selections from Chopin, and Wagner and Mozart. It was, to the pioneer, music sweeter than Beethoven's Fifth Symphony and it kindled anew the fires of human sympathy and human love.

Later, German pioneers played the accordion. These old-time gatherings, in time, wore away and gave place to other sports and pastimes. The Mexican War came and went and with it conditions materially changed. It was proper to have these gatherings. There must be some diversions to soothe life's cares and to smooth the weary rounds of time. One kind was the marble game, which even old American men played. With some pioneers it was an easy thing to "knock the middler," or with a single shot to "clear the ring." Then again, there were the cock-fights and the shooting matches.

By nature and habit, before game came to be scarce, the Dubois county pioneer was a good shot with the rifle, and the shooting match was a popular form of sport, and incidentally was somewhat profitable to the man who was lucky enough to get first choice, which was a hind quarter whether it was beef or mutton. Each of those who were to take part in the shooting match would pay his part of the amount it took to buy the animal. Two judges were selected and then a third man in the event the two failed to agree, and the shooting began. When the squirrel rifle was used the distance would be fifty, seventy-five, and sometimes one hundred yards, and off-hand, but when the target rifle, a heavier piece, was used it would be one hundred or one-hundred-fifty yards, and with what was known as a rest, that is, the position would be lying on the breast, with the gun placed on a log. In this way complete steadiness and a more accurate aim could be secured.

Turkeys were shot for, but in a different manner, the distance being greater, and the bird was shot at, instead of a mark. The winner was the one who either killed the turkey or drew blood above the knee.

Drill days for the local militia were days of importance to the earlier American pioneers. Their practice grounds were at the southwest corner of Harbison township; in section three, southwest of Jasper; in section thirteen, two miles west of Schnellville, and at other places, or convenient "clearings." These drill days were of inestimable value. It will be observed that even as late as the call to arms, in 1861, the old American stock, descendants of the cavaliers of Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee, and the two Carolinas, were the first, in Dubois county, to respond. Haysville furnished the first company.

From the first settlement of Dubois county up until the second constitution of Indiana was adopted, there were militia laws calling for various musters. A rigid compliance with these laws accounts for so many captains, majors, colonels, and generals in pioneer days. General muster occurred in autumn. There were also company musters, regimental musters, and brigade musters.

The militia officers wore gorgeous uniforms. A blue coat made of the usual homespun blue jeans, cut swallow-tail, with stripes of red tape sewed on the breast, with two rows of brass buttons, and with high brass-tinseled epaulets, was a conspicuous part of the uniform. To this add trousers of

homespun or buckskin, a sword, an enormous three-cornered hat, with waving plume, and moccasins. Then you have the complete uniform. Put into this uniform a six-foot-robust-keen-eyed-daring pioneer and you have a picture fit for an artist. Among the pioneer militia officers may be mentioned Major Powers, Major Haddock, Capt. John Sherritt, Capt. Elisha Jacobs, Capt. Cox, Capt. Elijah Kendall, Col. B. B. Edmonston, Col. Simon Morgan, and Col. Thomas Shoulders. Col. B. B. Edmonston became a Brigadier General under the old militia laws of Indiana.

The men dressed in the ordinary frontier dress and carried muskets or rifles, as chance might select, and they shot to kill. Muster days were among the greatest days of the year. Here came the men, matrons, lads, and lassies, each with a secret of revenge, fight, love, or marriage. These muster days, also called drill days, were generally set apart to settle old disputes and grudges, and hand-to-hand fights were frequent. A fair and square fist fight ended all grudge. There were no provoke, or assault and battery suits filed in the real early days. Politicians utilized the muster days for personal advancement and the officials of the militia generally became county officials or members of the state legislature. Muster days generally closed with a dance. Millers were exempt from militia duties because of their useful occupation. Ferry-men crossed militia men free, when going to muster.

Up to 1846, the electors were not restricted to vote in the township in which they lived, but could vote anywhere in the county. The great volume of the vote was cast at the county-town of Jasper. Election day was a great day for the people and they flocked to Jasper to exercise the freeman's right to vote, and to see the sights usual on such occasions.

It was also a time set apart by custom to settle disputes by fist-fights and many were settled in that way. Fighting was common, but in good style, and tolerated only with such weapons as God and nature furnished man. On election day as many as a dozen fights would take place, one after the other, and when one of the combatants would yell "hold-on, enough," the fight would stop, and the difficulty was settled and at rest. The main battle ground was under a large tree near the northwest corner of the public square at Jasper. Many voters would assemble to witness these fights and an elevated lookout was at a premium.

It was the practice for all candidates for office to form a caravan, as it was called, and perambulate through the county together. It was not customary, in Dubois county, prior to 1885, to make party nominations, and machine politics was unknown.

The pioneer politician was, in a sense, a self-made man, and he generally did a good job in the making, at least he had the right to think so himself, and to get as many others as possible to think likewise. He was taught by experience to rely upon himself and to meet an emergency quickly and with energy. The field was open to all and any one could enter the race

at will. The results were good. Perhaps there is no other county in Indiana whose official records, in its early days, were so faithfully and correctly kept, according to law, as those of Dubois county.

Col. Simon Morgan was the first clerk and recorder of Dubois county. He served from 1818, until his death, at Jasper, January 12, 1841. His son, Goodlet Morgan, was born in Dubois county, February 26, 1825. Goodlet Morgan was his father's assistant at the court house. On August 16th, 1899, Mr. Goodlet Morgan, in a letter to the writer said:

My father, who was clerk and recorder, put me to writing in the office about 1836. I continued to do so until 1839. By this means I got to know a great many of the people, for, at that day, at least that was the case in Dubois and Pike counties, the clerk's office was where nearly all the clerical business was done. The clerk wrote the wills, made the settlements for administrators, guardians, etc. Of course, then the clerk wielded a much greater influence, especially in politics, than at the present day.

My father's office was headquarters for the Whigs, he being a strong partisan, and the principal leader of the Whig party at that time, in Dubois county. The Edmonstons and Barker families were the acknowledged leaders of the Jackson men, for at that time men were known politically either as Clay or Jackson men. Politics was "red hot." Men were thoroughly in earnest and maintained their beliefs both with tongue and fist. I have myself seen in Jasper as many as fifteen or twenty men fighting on the first Monday in August, which was then general election day; generally over politics. Then there was nothing like the methods used to secure votes that prevail at present. Men could neither be bought or intimidated to vote against their convictions. They seldom changed their politics. The parties were pretty equally divided and success depended largely upon the personal popularity of the candidate. In 1836, General Harrison was the Whig candidate for President and Martin VanBuren was the Democratic candidate. My father sent me with the "Harrison tickets" to Columbia township. I was only eleven years old. The election was held at the house of Ensign Philip Conrad—"Uncle Phil" as he was generally called. The ballots were put into a hat; the voters filled the room, where the votes were received. There was no fighting or trouble for they were nearly all of one mind. The votes, when counted, stood thirty-six for VanBuren and three for Harrison. The three Harrison votes were cast by Ensign Philip Conrad, one of his sons, and Richard Kirby. Philip Conrad was an ensign in the 43d Indiana militia, and a personal friend of General Harrison. Conrad was commissioned an ensign, February 1, 1826. He was born in Pennsylvania about 1774, and came to Dubois county in 1816. Mr. Conrad died at the age of eighty-seven and his remains lie buried in Columbia township. He was a noted pioneer fist-fighter even until the year of his death.

By the way, VanBuren's name was never mentioned, but when the whiskey began to operate there was one continuous yell for General Jackson. As to the personality of the voters; there were two-thirds of them dressed in buckskin with coon-skin caps and moccasins. Each man came to the polls with his long rifle and hunting knife. Each had likely killed a deer on his way to the election. Before then I had seen a number of persons partially dressed in buckskin, but never so many together. At the time of which I speak the county was sparsely settled. In 1840, I think, there were fewer than six hundred voters at the presidential election. The south part of the county—what was then Patoka and Hall townships—with Columbia township, in the east, was almost an unbroken forest. [NOTE—The tax list of 1838, which was destroyed by fire August 17, 1839, showed listed for taxation 21,960 acres of land at \$112,453. The area was about the size of Bainbridge township, and less than one-twelfth of the entire county.—WILSON.] In the southern part of the county there were very few roads, and many

of the principal streams were without bridges. In Patoka and Hall townships the leading family names were: Bolin, Hendricks, Cox, Lemmon, Miller, Able, and a notable and well known fighter, Jonathan Walker; also an Englishman by the name of Robert Oxley, a county commissioner. The families of Cox, Bolin, Hendricks, Able, Kemp, Lemmon, Walker and Oxley were exceptionally large physically. The men were generally over six feet high, and their weight ran from two hundred twenty-five to two hundred seventy-five pounds. All took pride in their manhood. They had many hotly contested fights, but finally Walker was acknowledged to be the champion, not only of Dubois county but of Pike. He wore the belt until the day of his death.

Then people, as a rule, were brave, generous, and hospitable. All were great hunters and lived well for that day. The principal amusements—and which were participated in by nearly all—were shooting matches, horse racing, fox chasing, wood chopping, foot racing, jumping, wrestling, winding up with a dance, usually called a "hoe down."

As a matter of fact people had more leisure, lived easier, were more upon an equality and enjoyed themselves better than at the present time. It did not require that constant and persistent exertion to live, and live well, that it does now. The woods were full of game, such as deer, turkey, and wild hogs. The clothing was principally made at home. A patch of flax and cotton, and a few sheep furnished the clothing; that is, all that was required. Cotton was then grown successfully in Southern Indiana. There was a cotton mill at Portersville. Everybody raised cotton. Each family had a large wheel, a small one and a reel, and a loom. The women carded, spun, and wove the cotton, wool, and flax out of which they made the clothing for themselves and their families.

There were several tan yards in the county. Hides were tanned on shares; the tanner took one-half for his work. The shoemaker went from house to house, and made the shoes for the family for winter use. There were comparatively few goods bought out of stores for dress, either for men or women. Calico sold for thirty-seven cents a yard, and other goods in proportion. Ladies' dresses were then made out of six-yard patterns. Buttons or drawstrings were used. There were no hooks and eyes. The cooking was done in iron vessels, in a fire place. I do not recollect of ever seeing a cooking stove in Dubois county up to 1839. I never saw a carpet, except home made ones, and few of them, until 1841, when I first traveled on a steamboat.

The Jonathan Walker referred to by Mr. Morgan finally became the defendant in what was probably the first murder case in Dubois county. About 1840 he was indicted and tried for the murder of Henry Hudeman, a shoemaker at Huntingburg. He was acquitted. Walker was one of those large, robust pugilistic fellows who could attract attention in any crowd on account of his physical vigor. His fighting abilities were of the highest order. He was known from one end of the "Buffalo Trace" to the other. He was feared by all. Hudeman was the first person buried in the old cemetery in the southeastern part of Huntingburg. Wm. Bolin and Henry Kemp, of Cass township, are said to have been about the only men who could equal Walker in a fight. Benjamin Cox, mentioned hereinbefore, is said to have been the wealthiest man in Dubois county in his day.

In the early days before 1840, about the only vehicles were two-wheeled contrivances, of domestic manufacture, of wood, and without any metal whatever. They were used for hauling wood, produce, and almost anything else. In these carts, the man, wife, and children would huddle

together and jostle along, the horse maintaining a brisk trot, while the heads of the entire family were bobbing up and down at a lively rate.

The early American pioneer got all out of life possible. The commercial and religious thoughts, as a rule, came into the county with the German pioneers to remain.

Allen McDonald was the first white boy born in Dubois county. He was born near the "Buffalo Trace," Sunday, January 15, 1809. He was a



Pioneer Allen McDonald.

son of William McDonald, who was born in Scotland, October 10, 1765, and his wife Jane B., who was born in Hamburg, Germany, March 31, 1765. They settled in Dubois county, in 1801, at the "Mud Holes."

Assistant County Clerk Goodlet Morgan, from whom we have hereinbefore quoted, in a letter to the writer, under date of Sept. 1st, 1899, among other things says:

My father (Col. Simon Morgan) when he came to Dubois county, before he was married to Miss Rose E. Reed, made his home with the McDonalds. In this connection I will give you an item with reference to the late Allen McDonald. He and a Mr. Patton, a Southern

man, were rivals for the favor of a Miss Louisa Scott, a very beautiful girl. This rivalry resulted in a quarrel in which Allen McDonald struck Patton. For this assault Patton challenged Mr. McDonald to fight a duel. McDonald accepted and chose rifles as the weapons, distance sixty yards, off hand. The seconds were chosen. I think my father was Mr. McDonald's second. All the parties appeared upon the ground, except the challenger, Mr. Patton, but it was for no want of courage that Mr. Patton did not appear. The Scotts got word about the duel and had him arrested and bound over to keep the peace. However, his failure to appear could not be satisfactorily explained and the impression got abroad that he had shown the "white feather"—but he got the girl, left Dubois county, and went to Mobile, Alabama. I presume this was the first and last challenge that was ever given in Dubois county. I am satisfied that if the duel had been fought Patton would have been killed, for Allen McDonald was a "dead shot" and as brave as a lion. Courage in the highest degree was a quality possessed by all of the McDonald family.

In this connection it is well to remember that the acts of the early legislatures of Indiana have many sections in them pertaining to duelling, and the laws compelled officials to take the "duel oath." Allen McDonald lived a long and useful life in Dubois county and his remains are buried in the Sherritt graveyard a few rods from where he was born, and not far from where he stepped off the sixty yards in preparation for the duel. In 1835, Allen McDonald married Miss Minerva Hays, who was born in Buncombe county, South Carolina, in 1815, and came to Haysville with her parents in 1818. Haysville was named in honor of her father, Associate Judge Willis Hays. Their descendants are, to-day, among the best citizens of Dubois county.

CHAPTER XI.

PIONEER DAYS AND CUSTOMS. INCIDENTS OF PIONEER DAYS.

Character of the local pioneer—The dress of the pioneer hunter—Charms—Cooking—Light—The "mansion-house"—Wedding costumes of 1840—Wedding feasts—Coffins—Extract from a German book—Friedman—Horse-back riding—Mills—Brick houses—Frame houses—Beds—Extract from Morgan's letter: schools; pupils; mail; Irish settlement; population; lawyers; physicians; various occupations; religious denominations; flat boats; log court house at Jasper; whiskey—Apprentices—Character of the pioneer blacksmith—Products of the blacksmith—Charcoal burning—Pioneer blacksmiths of Dubois county—Pioneer Days at Huntingburg.

The present generation is no more like its predecessor than the present environments are like those of fifty years ago. The pioneer's life was a reflection of his environments. Some of our oldest inhabitants from their present standpoint in life, looking back through the vista of time and under the searchlight of memory, are able to dispel the gathered mists of years, and furnish us with information concerning our local settlers.

Our local pioneers, when properly recorded, stand out in bold relief amidst the scenes incidental to pioneer life in the wilderness of Dubois county. As a general rule, they were intelligent, resolute, self-reliant men. They learned to use all of their senses, as a means of self-defense, and as a helping hand in the chase for wild game. Pioneers, as well as sailors, surveyors, hunters, and Indians, used their eyes on long distances, and seldom needed glasses. Their sense of hearing was also highly cultivated. They could line a bee tree with wonderful distinctness and accuracy, and knew the causes of the various noises one hears in the forest, on the streams, or across the fields. They well knew that the crackle of a twig conveyed a warning and that the flutter of a leaf sent a message. From a business standpoint they knew just how to barter off their winter peltry. As many as three-fourths of them could write their names and nearly all could read the printed page. A majority of them had no capital but their brain and muscle—brain to plan and direct, and muscle to execute the work. Pioneers were men of brawn, and the world long ago learned to make way for determined men.

By force of circumstances the pioneer was a good marksman, even with his primitive "shooting irons." With the passing of the mighty hunter of pioneer days, the fox chase and coon hunt that were so popular then, are now almost obsolete, and very few localities, in the county, now have any devotees of the sport. However, many people in this county,

who are not yet ready to call themselves *aged*, recall the later pioneer hunter, who was also a man of *mark* in his day. They can also recall the paraphernalia which made him a conspicuous figure in the community. When not on the hunt, above the door of his humble cabin, resting on wooden hooks, could be found his rifle, fully five feet in length, and wholly unlike the factory-made repeating arms of to-day. Hanging from the gun or one of the pegs, was the shotpouch, usually made from the skin of some animal, tanned with the hair on, and in many cases with the bushy tails of raccoons or squirrels depending from each corner. When armed with his long rifle and accoutrements, wearing his hunting jacket and 'coon-skin cap, the pioneer huntsman was a formidable looking individual.

But there was usually another side to his character, and seated by his own fireside or that of a neighbor, he became companionable and even garrulous. The theme of his garrulity was always his own prowess. No other man could describe with greater gusto feats with his rifle, and hair-breadth escapes. No home was safe without its trusty rifle.

It often happened that the man who prided himself on his marksmanship was also a patron of the chase. In that case he kept a pack of lanky hounds about his premises, as well as a squirrel dog, which was usually a cur of uncertain breed.

Among the articles of dress of the pioneer hunter let us mention deer-skin breeches, erkin, 'coon-skin cap, buffalo-hide buskin, the "brush" of a fox—a gray fox if possible, because it required greater skill to kill it—doe-skin pouch, a powder horn, and a belt made of otter skin. If he were, also, a trapper he had a batteau (boat). In his hunts he frequently gathered calamus root and ginseng. He also carried part of a "she-she-note" plant because it was considered a charm against the bite of the rattlesnake. An Irish potato, or a buckeye, was also carried to cure rheumatism. His flint-lock rifle was a constant companion. Sometimes furs and feathers were worn, partly in imitation of the Indian, but never seriously, as an article of dress. Occasionally he carried a basket, home-made, of birch splints. In it was a dinner of jerked venison and corn-pone. These he ate while sitting in a bosage waiting for a deer, on its way over a divide or to a lick. In spring on his way home he filled his basket with greens; in the autumn, with pawpaws. His good wife, always dressed in a course hempen apron, announced dinner by a loud blare of the dinner-horn, or a blast of the cow horn.

The dinner-pot usually hung from a crane over the fire-place. A long-legged skillet rested upon the logs in the fire. At night a piece of cotton wick placed in lard furnished a light, if more light was needed than that furnished by the fire-place.

The houses were often rudely constructed. A double-log-house was two log houses about ten feet apart with one roof extending over both. Such a house was called a mansion-house. Pioneer John Stewart, who lived at Ireland, in his will refers to his mansion-house in order to designate a part of his farm.

In 1840, a lady's wedding costume generally consisted of a calico dress, well made, and a very fancy cap made of bobbinet. It consisted of a crown plaited in full with a ruffle around the front. Sometimes a ribbon was worked through the ruffle. A man wore a blue jeans suit, made cutaway style.

The wedding feast of those days consisted of every variety of wild game, turkeys, chickens, geese, boiled cabbage, beans, potatoes, boiled ham, pumpkins, turnips,—all this with primitive trimmings of pie—chiefly crust,—cake, jelly and doughnuts. The last named were considered indispensable. In 1830, coffins were made of heavy wood, pinned together with wooden pegs. Ordinary, fine, yellow clay was frequently dissolved in water, and applied to the wood to give it the appearance of having been painted with ocher, or some other mineral paint. Sometimes the coffins were made of black walnut. In some soils in Dubois county these have not yet decayed.



Pioneer James G. Stewart.

A German traveler by the name of Frederick Gerstaecker, who had explored as far west as St Louis, passed through southern Indiana on his way from Louisville to Vincennes. In a book written by this man, printed in the German language, and published in Germany, is found this paragraph, which throws some light upon our early pioneers:—

I arrived about the 11th December, at Friedman's farm. The proprietor was a German in good circumstances in Indiana; his property, though not large was very productive, and his cattle were very fine. He was the only German settler whom I fell in with in my march through Indiana, although there are several in that state. The sound of my mother tongue fell doubly sweet on my ear after so long a privation. I remained to dinner, and then set off in good spirits, on a road which improved as I advanced toward Vincennes on the Wabash.

It can not be positively stated that this paragraph refers to the family of that name in Dubois county, but it is known that when Jasper became the county town, in 1830, some travelers from Vincennes to Louisville, began to leave the "Buffalo Trace," about where Otwell—once called Pierceville—now stands, passed through the "Irish settlement" at what is now Ireland, and then pressed on to Jasper. Leaving Jasper they passed over what is now called the New Albany road, and two miles out on this road is where the German pioneer, Joseph Friedman, settled in the year 1837. His descendants are leading citizens of the county. About two hundred yards south of the New Albany road stands a substantial log house that was erected over seventy years ago. It is not occupied but it is in a good state of preservation. This was the residence of Joseph Friedman,

the pioneer. His son, Martin Friedman, more than eighty years of age, lives at Jasper. At this old pioneer home, Martin Friedman, when a boy, dug, with a hatchet, a well, twenty-two feet deep. He also carried the stone and walled up the well. The well may still be seen. It is mentioned here as one of many achievements illustrative of the patience and perseverance of the pioneers, under a most adverse environment.

Both the American and the German pioneer despised nothing else so much as falsehood and meanness, and they feared nothing except cowardice. They seemed to covet nothing that was a neighbor's except his kindness of heart and primitive gentleness of manners and hospitality. They never forgot a friend or an enemy. They became satisfied with themselves only when they had learned and reached their limitations, and made the best of them.



Friedman Pioneer Home, near Jasper.

There were no buggies in Dubois county before 1839. Everybody rode on horseback. The ladies of that day were fine riders. Grinding was done principally at horse-mills. There was such a mill and also a tanyard on the Jasper and Portersville road, owned and operated by Joseph McMahan. They were on the Niblack farm, in what is now Boone township. These were very extensively patronized. About 1820, the Enlows constructed a water-power mill on the Patoka; later, the Polsons built a water-power mill at Dubois—originally called Knoxville, by the Kelsoes. About 1840, and for many years after that, lumber was principally sawed by hand; also called "whipped-sawed." This was done by resting the log in some elevated position. One man stood under the log to pull the saw down, another stood on the log to pull the saw up.

Until 1845, but very few brick houses were to be found in Dubois county. About that time German pioneers began to arrive, and some of them built brick residences on their farms. St. Joseph's Hall, at Jasper, is a pioneer brick structure. A few frame buildings began to appear about 1845. The majority of the houses were of logs, one story high. The roofs were of clapboards secured by weight poles on top. The doors were frequently hung by means of wooden hinges, and fastened by a wooden latch, which was raised by a string. The string hung on the outside in the daytime. At night the pioneer pulled in the string. Many

houses were constructed without the use of a single nail. Nevertheless, some of these old pioneer homes were comfortable, being cool in summer and warm in winter. Some were more expensive than these, but by far the greater number of houses contained but one or two rooms. The floors were generally made of puncheons—that is, logs split in two, and hewed flat with an adz. A few may yet be found in old abandoned houses. Often the bedsteads were made of forked sticks. It mattered not how poorly the people were lodged, they had plenty to eat, as a rule, and they were contented and happy.

When the German pioneer came, a better grade of beds was introduced. His bed was generally built by means of four wooden posts, four or five inches square and five feet tall. These were fastened together by timbers of the same type. Into these timbers was driven a row of wooden pegs, and around these pegs was strung a rope, in such a way as to form a perfect lattice work of very taut rope securely fastened. Upon this rope was placed a tick filled with straw or shredded corn husks; then came a tick (sometimes two) filled with feathers,—all together forming an excellent bed. Beneath this bed was another, called the "trundle-bed," the framework of which was low enough to slide under the higher bed. At night, it was brought out, and the youngsters of the household slept on it. Houses were small and some families were large, hence the need to economize.

While speaking of these pioneer ways and days, let us again quote from Mr. Morgan's letter, written to the writer, August 16, 1899. He is excellent authority. He was in position to know whereof he spoke.

In 1837, the educational advantages were very limited, generally a subscription school for three months, in the winter, and very few of them. I never went to school myself more than three months but that was an exceptionally good one.

The school-house was on the road between Jasper and Haysville, about five miles from Jasper. It was built of hewn logs; size, eighteen by twenty-four feet. The floor and seats were made of split puncheons. There was a large fire-place in one end. A log was cut out of the other end for light. A plank was put in front of this upon which to write. The teacher's name was Thompson. He was a scholar and a man of fine presence, and the best penman I ever saw. It has always been a mystery to me how a man of Thompson's ability ever drifted into Dubois county as a teacher. The pay was small, and there were few if any, that could interest him. He lacked the happy faculty of adjusting himself to his surroundings, consequently he was not popular.

Among the pupils who attended that school were the late Judge Niblack, William B. Sherritt, Joseph Stubblefield, William Brown, and the Hortons, Kelsoes, Britains, and Haddocks. This was in 1837. Some may yet be living.

The means of information were very limited. I do not think there were one hundred newspapers taken in the county. Mail was carried on horseback from Vincennes to Paoli, once a week. Perhaps there was also one to Boonville. That was the extent of the mail facilities. B. B. Edmonston, Sr., father of Benjamin R. Edmonston and Col. B. B. Edmonston, was postmaster from 1828 to 1840. Letter postage was twenty-five cents on letters sent out of the state; within the state, ten cents. As an illustration, as late as 1844, in the presidential election, when Polk and Clay were the

candidates, it was not known for four weeks after the election which man was elected. Men depended upon public speakers and influential leaders for their political information. Oratory was a far greater power in those days than now.

The western part of Bainbridge township [now known as Madison township] in which was the "Irish Settlement" was far in advance of any other part of the county in improvements and enterprise. I have heard both the late Judge Embree and Judge Pitcher say that it was in advance of any other settlement in their judicial district, which then embraced eleven counties. They had well cultivated farms and fine orchards. Their houses and barns were comfortable and commodious. In fact, they had all the old necessities of life and many of the luxuries. They were generally members of the church, and did not indulge in the common popular amusements of that day. The principal families were the Armstrongs, Greens, Andersons, Alexanders, Woods, Stewarts, Harrises, and Corns. The next settlement in point of improvement was in Harbison township [part of which is now called Boone.] The families which were good farmers and which I knew were the Kelsoes, Harbisons, Lemmons, Britains, Hopes, Harrises, Farrises, Niblocks, Haddocks, Hutchenses, Sherritts, and McDonalds.

There was very little increase in the population of Dubois county, by emigration until the Germans commenced settling there, about 1837. I think the first of the early German settlers I knew were the Gramelspachers, Goetzes, Hoffmans, Jergers, and Opels.

The first resident lawyer that settled in Dubois county was Judge L. O. DeBruker. I think it was in 1839. A number of lawyers attended the courts. They went to all the counties in that judicial district on horseback. Among these lawyers were Pitcher, Breckenridge, Simpson, Battell, Ingle, Edson. The first circuit judge of Dubois county was Judge Goodlet, assisted by Judge Arthur Harbison and Judge Farris as his associates. The first sheriff was Adam Hope. Col. Simon Morgan, my father, was clerk from the organization of the county, in 1818, until his death, in 1841.

The only physician up to 1839, was Dr. Aaron B. McCrillus, who settled in the county, about 1820. His practice extended into Daviess, Martin, Pike and Crawford counties. He accumulated quite a fortune. About 1838 or 1839 Dr. Comstock and Dr. Polson commenced to practice. Both Polston and McCrillus were elected state representatives, McCrillus for Pike and Dubois, and Polson for Dubois and Crawford. In Jasper, the Grahams, John Hurst and Foster and Johnson were selling goods in 1839. James McDonald kept a boarding house and hotel. After him a man by the name of Condict conducted a hotel; William Hill had a saddler's shop and Charles Panker a saloon. In the lower part of Jasper, on the bank of Patoka, was Carr's chair factory. The Enlows owned and run the grist mill on Patoka. The streets of Jasper were full of stumps in 1836-1839, and the town was very sickly.

In religion the principal denominations were the old regular Baptists and the Cumberland Presbyterians. The latter church held camp-meetings in the fall of each year. The camp-ground was built in a hollow square. The cabins were built of logs, and the campers extended the most generous hospitality to all. The pulpit and seats were in the center of the square. The meetings were held principally in Harbison and Bainbridge township [now part in Boone and part in Madison.] They had some very able preachers, amongst whom were the Reva. Hull, Downey, McCluskey and Hiram A. Hunter. The latter was a natural orator and revivalist. All preached a literal hell's fire, and that the straight and only road to heaven led through their own church doors. These men exercised a wonderful influence for good in their day, for they were honest, sincere and terribly in earnest.

On September 18, 1896, Mr. Morgan in a letter to the writer had this to say:

In 1819, Col. Simon Morgan and Jacob Harbison ran a flat boat loaded with pork from Portersville, on White river, to New Orleans, and then walked back to Portersville, there being few, if any, steamboats on the Mississippi river in those days.

My recollection of the first court house at Jasper is that it was a hewn log-house, two stories high, with stone chimneys at each end. The front was toward the south. There were two doors and four windows in the lower story, which was one large room, used for holding court; the upper story was divided into two rooms by a partition. The west room was used for the clerk's and recorder's office; the east room for juries.

In another letter to the writer under date of September 1, 1899, Mr. Morgan has this to say:

In early times it was customary for every person to keep whiskey in the house and it was expected. It would have been a want of common politeness not to ask every visitor to take a drink. There was no odium attached to making, selling, or drinking whiskey in 1837. Major John Haddock, who was an elder in the Cumberland Presbyterian church, operated a distillery on his farm near the "Buffalo Trace."

Between 1840 and 1850, poor boys among the pioneers, in Dubois county, were frequently bound over by the "overseer of the poor" to some farmer to learn farming. Generally the agreements were in writing, and, as a rule, stipulated that the apprentice serve and obey his master faithfully until the young man reached his majority. In return for this, the apprentice was to be clothed and provided for, and taught the occupation of farming. He was also, to be taught to "read, write and cipher to the double-rule-of three." He was to be taught obedience to law and order, industry and morality, and when he arrived at the age of twenty-one the master was to give him "two suits of clothing, one to be of Kentucky jeans, and each to be worth twenty-five dollars."

Sometimes the apprentice was to get a "young horse well broke for use." Sometimes the boy contracted "not to play at cards, dice, or any other unlawful game," or to "contract matrimony." Frequently he agreed not to "haunt or frequent towns, tippling houses, or places of gambling." One apprentice, who seems to have known how to drive a bargain, was to receive a "good horse, saddle and bridle, a cow, two sheep, a sow and pigs," when he became twenty-one. These old apprentice agreements make interesting reading now, and were valuable in their day. In these old papers are some very proud family names. Many of these poor apprentice boys became the sires of prominent families in Dubois county. These boys were daunted by no danger, baffled by no difficulty, and discouraged by no adversity. They had the true pioneer spirit.

"He that hath a trade," said Poor Richard, "hath an office of profit and honor." Among the pioneers perhaps the most valuable men were the old-fashioned blacksmiths. They had charcoal faces but noble souls; by birth strong and fearless, and by nature, gentlemen. They did not only the ordinary work of a blacksmith, but made axes, sickles, locks and keys, adzes, augers and chisels. Bullet molds, rifles, lock, stock and barrel, with silver engraved mountings, were their products.

In the old English legend of the king's banquet to the trades, the blacksmith was placed at the head of the table as the maker of tools for all other tradesmen.

In the settlement of Dubois county, in line with the farmer, or bread grower, the blacksmith ranked of vital importance. Where his rude cabin stood mattered not, people could always find the blacksmith's shop, even in an unbroken forest. It has located many cities in America. In this county, with its gable-end to some road, its great double doors were always wide open. Its rough forge was built of stones and plastered with mud. Such a primitive blacksmith shop stood in Boone township, on the "Buffalo Trace." There was also one in the "Irish Settlement," not far from the present poor asylum. It was difficult in those days to separate the trades of a blacksmith, gunsmith, and locksmith.

The pioneer blacksmith made all of his own tools, except his bellows, anvil, vise, and files. Nothing but bar iron was to be had, and it required a trip to Louisville to get it. The cost was about seven cents a pound, and the smallest size measured an inch or an inch and a half.

Nearly all forge work, in those days, was paid for in trade. Emigrants passing through the county sometimes paid in "tilt-hammer-iron," or iron hammered out by a tilt-hammer, operated by water-power. This kind of iron was highly valued by pioneer blacksmiths. It was split up into little bars with a cleaver, and saved for horseshoes and horseshoe nails. As "trade" was the common money of the time, the blacksmith's home was always well stocked with flour, bacon, pork, lard, all vegetables in their season, apples, pumpkins, and other produce.

Before the pioneer blacksmith could have a blazing forge, however, he had to make his own fuel—charcoal. Coal taken from the earth, as late as 1837, was called *stone-coal* in Dubois county. John O. Green, in 1840, when he was a small boy on a deer-hunting trip, in this county, with his uncle, reported seeing a vein of coal opened with a mattock. In 1804-5, however, government surveyors located coal beds in Dubois county.

Charcoal burning was common in pioneer days. Sometimes it was done by the apprentice boy of the blacksmith. A charcoal pit was made by marking off a circular space, fifteen or twenty feet in diameter, and then cord wood was piled, on end, all over it. The center was filled with chips, and openings for fires were left on each side of the huge pile of wood. The wood was banked in and fire was started. The pit required watching for several days; whenever the fire seemed about to break out, it was covered with earth and subdued. Thus the wood was charred. Sugar-tree, beechwood, and wild cherry made good charcoal. Wild cherry seemed to have made the finest. Wild cherry trees were not so plentiful though, because the Indians used to strip the bark from them for their wigwams.

In every sense of the word the pioneer blacksmith was a useful man. He made plows, rakes, corn hoes, grub hoes, hammers, wedges, harrows,

mattocks, chains, rude bacon-grease lamps, pokers, shovels, tongs, flax-hackles, hinges, fire-dogs (or andirons), butcher knives and the like. He was even called upon by the sheriffs, who often had the handcuffs upon prisoners, enroute to the state prison, united by an iron chain so welded together that they had to be cut apart by another blacksmith at the prison.

In pioneer days, farmers made their own handles to all farm implements, shaping them with a drawing knife, and shaving them down smooth with pieces of flint, or perhaps broken glass. "Store" horseshoes were unknown before 1835, in this county. Pioneer blacksmiths originated the saying, which all blacksmiths believe, namely: "Only two blacksmiths ever went to the place of eternal torment—one went for hammering cold iron and the other went for not charging enough." The pioneer miller was about the only man that divided honors equally with the pioneer blacksmith. Among the pioneer blacksmiths in Dubois county may be mentioned William Miles, at Jasper, in 1837. He obtained stone-coal in the bed of Patoka, south of Jasper. John E. Hacker was also a blacksmith at Jasper. Bernard Niehaus was a pioneer blacksmith at Huntington—as Huntingburg was first thought of. To induce him to move to Huntingburg the founder of the town, Jacob Geiger, gave him a town lot. Matthew Haven was Ferdinand's pioneer blacksmith. Rudolph Mohlenkamp has the honors for Holland. Robert Stewart seems to have been the pioneer gunsmith of the "Irish settlement." Blacksmith Hatch was the pioneer tradesman at Haysville, probably in the entire county, excepting Robert Stewart, the gunsmith at the Sherritt's graveyard on the "Buffalo Trace."

In the south half of Dubois county, pioneer life centered around Huntingburg. It came almost a quarter of a century after the pioneer life at Portersville.

One of the pioneer physicians of Dubois county was Dr. J. H. Hughes, a prominent citizen who resided at Huntingburg. His son, Dr. Daniel Hughes, taught the village school, and later moved to Illinois and began the practice of medicine.

In 1884, the *Huntingburg Argus* published a series of articles from the pen of Dr. Hughes. From these articles the following is taken:

At an early day in this century Col. Jacob Geiger came from Louisville, Kentucky, to this section of Indiana on a grand bear hunt. He was so well pleased with the groves, hills and fair valleys which he saw here that he bought large tracts of land from the government near the present town of Huntingburg. Afterward, Col. Geiger manumitted his slaves, came here and established the village of Huntingburg in 1837. Thus the town gained its name from an early hunting expedition made from a sister state.

Col. Geiger deserves more than a passing notice, and I am sorry that I have not data by me to do him justice. He was not a large man but was very active and spry, even in his old age. He wore his hair in a queue and always carried a gold-headed cane. He and Col. Wm. G. Helfrich, his son-in-law, were of the old school and very courtly in their manners toward the ladies. The latter gentleman had been a colonel in the Prussian army and carried himself with a military air. He was for a long time a justice of the peace, and was noted for his mild and fair-minded administration of the law.

Col. Geiger gave all his colored families houses and lands of their own, and they soon became expert truck farmers. Their sweet potatoes were famous for miles around, and the young folks thought that none but colored people could grow that vegetable. I well remember "Black Sam," and "Black John," as they were familiarly called, but I believe the only one left is Samuel Pinkston, who has lived a long and respected life, and has reared a large family of children and grandchildren.

All of the boys were afraid of Col. Geiger and his cane. If the colonel saw a boy loafing away his time he would call out, "Run, you little devil, go home, your mother wants you." Every man, I suppose, has his hobby. Perpetual motion was the colonel's. He had a shop and tools and worked at his apparatus many hours. One morning I was hurrying home to be ready for my regular 9 o'clock ague, when the colonel captured me, and made me turn a grindstone while he sharpened his tools. I had no chill that day—it took me all day to cool off. With all his seeming crossness to the boys, he was really our friend and did us many little kindnesses.

Col. Geiger formerly lived in a frame house north of town, but in 1850 he built the brick now [1884] occupied by Capt. Morman Fisher. Dr. W. R. McMahan and Capt. Fisher each married a daughter of Col. Helfrich, and therefore a grand daughter of Col. Geiger.

Mrs. Mary A. Blemker, one of Col. Geiger's daughters, has been identified with Huntingburg and its interests since its founding. She first married John L. Done, and then Jacob W. Blemker, the father of Ernest J. Blemker. She was for many years postmistress of the town, and kept the postoffice at the northeast corner of Fifth and Jackson streets in the old hotel, which has long since been converted into a brewery. Mrs. Blemker, who is getting quite aged, is a great reader and a close student. No lady in southern Indiana is better informed in church history or politics. She has been the life and stay of the Christian church, and that denomination in Dubois county owes its preservation and success almost entirely to her efforts.

Colonels Geiger and Helfrich built the first steam mill in this part of the state. There were numerous water mills on the different creeks around, but Huntingburg had the only steam mill, which was a great institution in those days, and placed the town far ahead of its neighbors. The grinding done at that mill was astonishing. It had two sets of burrs and ran almost day and night. It ended all the horse mills in the county, the last of which was that used on the Curry farm.

The honesty of the people was proverbial. There were no locks or bars, and when a farmer wanted a grist of meal he would put a boy and a bag of corn on a horse and start him for the horse mill. The boy would toll the corn himself, put it in the hopper, hitch in his old horse and grind away. If the boy had an early start and not too far to go he would return home the same day. But the steam mill changed all this. I have seen people bring wheat and corn to mill by every means of conveyance. Some carried their grists two or three miles on their backs; others brought theirs in wagons of the most primitive nature. The wheels were round blocks of wood sawed from big logs, the only iron about them being the linch pins. Soft soap was used as the lubricator, and the squeak and noise they made were terrific. These trucks were usually drawn by oxen, but sometimes a horse, or even a cow, was made to draw them. Many a time I have seen the good housewife come to mill with a sack of corn on a horse, riding astride, and showing a goodly length of stocking above the wooden shoe. This mill, the pioneer steam mill of Dubois county, was situated a short distance west of the present railroad depot, near what is the center of section 34.

One of the early settlers was Mr. Fallon, who lived here a number of years and reared a large and interesting family. He was a carpenter and builder by trade, and some of his sons displayed marked genius as painters and builders. Mr. Fallon moved to Iowa, where he and his wife soon died and his family became scattered. Frank, his

eldest son, moved to Meridian, Mississippi, soon after the Civil War and became a leading and successful merchant. George served four years in the 25th Indiana, and was its adjutant when mustered out. He is now a wealthy and honored citizen of Henderson, Kentucky. Henry was in the Confederate army and served during the war as major of the 5th Arkansas. Alonzo and Green were members of Kentucky Union regiments and Gum was killed before Atlanta while serving on the staff of some general officer—Major-General Jeff. C. Davis, I believe.

Among Huntingburg's most deserving names, we find that of Herman Behrens, the father of John H. Behrens, and the Behrens Bros., also of the wife of your present worthy postmaster, Col. C. C. Schreeder. Mr. Behrens was the pioneer merchant of the place and for many years did a large business on Geiger street opposite the Market lot. He was a generous, obliging man, and there are many alive to-day who have reason to bless the name of Herman Behrens. He was, in fact, too liberal, as his ultimate failure in business was due to his generosity more than all other causes. He saved a good-sized farm southeast of town out of the wreck, and was enabled to end his days in plenty and comfort.

Rockport and Grandview were the shipping points on the Ohio river, and the produce, consisting principally of salt pork, hides and pelts, game, butter, and eggs, was conveyed to the river by ox teams, which brought back boots and shoes, dry goods and groceries, miscellaneous goods, and plenty of whiskey. The whiskey was retailed at twenty-five cents a gallon, sold by every dealer, and was as much of a commodity as molasses. The sale of ready-made clothing was not thought of then. The jeans and cloth were bought at the stores, or often made on looms at home, dyed with maple and walnut bark, and made into suits by the good wife. If they did not fit well, they were, at least, stoutly sewed and warranted not to rip. Many of the pioneers were not able to buy store shoes for their families, but would save up their beef hides and take them to the local tanner to be tanned, and would then manufacture their own shoes. One pair had to last a year, and many a restless boy has had frost bitten toes.

This sketch would not be complete without mentioning some of the pioneers who used to frequent Huntingburg in the early days. Among them we can call to mind Bob Oxley, Ben Taylor, John Pirtle, and Uncle Bill Whitten, who is an 1812 pensioner, and who still lives. One of these veterans told me that when he was a boy he walked four miles to see a wagon track, and could not conceive how a wagon with four wheels could turn around.

It was very customary, and quite the thing in those days, for a man to become intoxicated, occasionally. The cheapness of whiskey, five cents a pint, enabled our early friends to indulge to their hearts' content. Many a bout of fisticuffs have those old patriarchs taken, when enthused by liquor, to decide their physical manhood. But sometimes the ludicrous side turned up, as the following story will show: Uncle Ben Taylor came to town one day, and, of course, became intoxicated. He bought a calico dress pattern, a lot of tin cups, two wooden buckets, and a couple of bottles of whiskey at Rothert's store. Before starting home he tied one end of the strip of calico to his mare's tail, strung the tins around her neck, and with a bucket on each arm, started out of town on the full run, yelling like a Comanche Indian. Now, as it happened, there was a big stump near the Lutheran church, and the mare being blind, could not see it, nor could Ben see it. There was a collision. Neither Ben nor the mare was killed, although there was a wreck of everything except the whiskey. When Ben stopped rolling, he raised himself on one elbow and yelled out, "Say, boys, didn't I make that stump sing heaven?"

Dr. Hughes continues as follows:

"Owing to the detached situation of the houses, and to the buildings being made of brick, Huntingburg has suffered very little from fires.

Frame houses were the exception, and it seemed that a man could not be too poor to build a brick house. I have actually seen corn scattered in the mud, and hogs tolled in to root, and in that way work the mud ready for the moulds. The houses were substantially built. The only one destroyed was the one built in 1848, at Fifth and Walnut streets, by Dr. J. H. Hughes, my father, which had its middle walls cracked by the earthquake of that year. Early fires destroyed the Lutheran parsonage at Third and Walnut, Bohmer's blacksmith shop on Jackson street, and Dan Brandenstein's new brick on Fourth and Main, that he was just finishing. Brandenstein's house fronted east, and when the owner rebuilt, he faced his new building south, as it is to-day [1884].

"Well do I remember how I earned my first dollar. Who does not? Father had taken a yoke of cattle and an old dump cart in payment for a doctor bill. I got a job of hauling brick for the new store house at Fifth and Geiger, of Leonard and William Bretz. They paid me a paper dollar



Col. Jacob Geiger.

on the State Bank of Indiana. Ernst Blemker gave me two silver half dollars for it. Moses! wasn't I happy! It was mine—all mine, for had I not earned it?

"The Christian or Campbellite denomination, although the weakest in numbers and finance, has built the largest number of churches. Its first church was a hewn log structure which stood on Jackson street, where Blemker's leather store now stands, and was used as a school house and town hall at the same time. They afterwards built a brick on the same lot, which they were unable to finish, and let it stand until it was about ready to tumble down, when it was sold. A frame building was next built out where the railroad crossing now is. This second building was later utilized as a depot until the present depot was erected. The congregation's final effort is a neat brick structure standing near Mrs. Blemker's residence on Blemker hill. My recollection of the ministers of this church is better than those of the German churches, because my parents were members of the Christian church, and I was associated with its ministers more.

"The manners and usages of those days have changed materially. People must not think that I cast any reflections on the memory of those good

men when I assert that I have often seen the decanters and glasses set out after preaching was over, and all would engage in a "square dram" before partaking of the noonday meal. If the German ministers wanted their weekly keg of beer, they had it, and a jug of bitters could be found in almost every house. In those days people came early to church on Sundays, and brought their produce with them. They did their trading before the church bells rang, and thereby saved an extra trip to town with their marketing.

"The Rev. Green Cato and the Rev. Jacob Banta Shively were two of the early Christian ministers, the former living to a very great age, and died leaving numerous descendants. Jacob G. Cato is a son of the Rev. Green Cato, and a namesake of Col. Jacob Geiger, who presented him with a four-acre lot lying near the old graveyard. Mr. Cato is also a son-in-law to Rev. Jacob B. Shively, who was the father of the gallant Captain Lewis Biram Shively, killed at Peach Tree Creek, near Atlanta, on July 22, 1864. Captain Shively was a true, noble patriot and was greatly beloved by both citizens and soldiers. The local Grand Army post bears his name. Thirty years ago a little red-headed boy shared my seat in the old log school house, and it was neck to neck in our studies. That boy was Silas Beard, a protege of Mrs. Blemker, and he is now an able minister of the Christian church.

"The Lutherans began worshiping in a neatly hewn log chapel built in 1842 and surmounted by an uncovered bell presented by Col. Geiger. I have helped toll that bell for many funerals and have hit it many times with snow balls. The enterprising society built a large comfortable brick church on the same lot, about 1858, and took the old house for school purposes. Of its early ministers, I remember two very well, Rev. Conrad Reisch and Rev. Mr. Baurmeister. It was customary for the German ministers to teach their parochial schools, and the former was my first instructor in German. Few knew that Rev. Conrad Reisch was a finely educated, scientific man and that here in the Hoosier backwoods, far from the deep blue sea, this devoted man worked out and solved problems in ocean navigation and improved the instruments of that day. His name lives among those of learned men.

"The German Methodists first occupied a small frame church, which was also set aside for school purposes when the present large, handsome brick structure took its place. Too much praise can not be given these worthy people, who from small beginnings have erected a large and flourishing society. Among the early prominent members are Mr. John Brandenstein, Mr. Adolph Katterhenry and Mr. Ernst J. Blemker.

"The Reformed Evangelical society began many years ago in a small way in a little brick chapel at what is now the corner of Third and Chestnut streets. About 1852, this little church was torn away and a handsome brick building erected in its stead. They also built a frame schoolhouse in connection with their church. Among the old members who still wait on this shore of eternity are Christopher Dufendach, Fred Arensman, Gerhard Koch, Sr., and Gerhard H. Niehaus. The latter gentleman is one to whom Dubois county owes a lasting debt of gratitude for his many useful public services. Rev. M. Fischer, Mrs. C. W. Dufendach's father, was one of that denomination's most worthy and talented ministers [1884].

"The little Catholic chapel, built in 1860, that has stood for so many years all solitary and alone, is now being supplanted by a large church a block farther east. This congregation lost a valuable church friend in the

person of Major Del Fosse, who was killed in Kentucky during the war. Mrs. Herman Rothert is also a staunch and valuable supporter of this church.

"The religious interests of Huntingburg are well cared for, and when the English Methodists complete their church it will give the town six large commodious edifices, with sufficient seating capacity to accommodate the whole population. The people should feel proud of this, for what other little city can seat its entire population and its country membership in its churches?

"If any of the school children should take the trouble to look into the door yard of the half-frame-half-log residence in the extreme southwest corner of the town they will probably see a small log cabin about 12 by 14, with a door in the west end. In that diminutive room, in 1849, a little hump-back tailor by the name of Dan Brown taught the first school which I ever had the honor of attending. I remember Brown well, not for his great learning and kindness, nor his humpback, but for his unmerciful floggings.

"But I believe that all teachers occasionally have a pupil who believes that he is wrongly treated. The last time I was in Huntingburg one of my former pupils, a strapping big young fellow, stepped up to me with, "By jingoos, Dan, I thought that when I used to go to school to you that I would thrash you when I got big enough, but I don't believe I am big enough yet."

"Who remembers Modruski, the old Prussian soldier, who always wore his coat buttoned up to his chin, even on the hottest days, and who taught us to pronounce such words as tomato, potato, mosquito, with the accent on the first syllable? How "old Mod" used to rail at us twenty times a day, 'Herr Gott! Des poys, des poys!'

"And those other dear old German teachers, Baurmeister, Exstine, and Reisch. Does anybody recall the time when Father Reisch punished a certain boy for giving a pretty, rosy-cheeked girl an apple in exchange for a kiss? How many think of the times we used to have in the early fifties playing fox and hounds in the thickets in the center of town? And that funny old Yankee, Ike Pike, who sopped his meat in molasses and could not tell a tomato plant from a rag weed?

"Wonder if Henry Blemker, who is now a prosperous merchant in Evansville, is ashamed of having taught school in the old election house? By the way, the old ranch is one of the land marks of the place. It was standing there thirty-six years ago on a lot presented to the town by Col. Jacob Geiger, and has been used for various purposes, school house, residence, butcher shop, theater, ware-house, town hall, court house, etc. I understand that a city hall, facing Geiger street, is to be erected on this same lot [1884].

"Dr. W. R. McMahan and the writer shared the same spelling book, ate hard-tack and salt pork in the same army, heard the same cannon boom, came very near joining the regular army together, and adopted the same profession. We attended the school in a little log cabin on his father's farm, and ex-County Treasurer James E. Spurlock wielded the birch and tried to make presidents of all of us. Lawyer Elijah Boyles and his brother Dr. Saml. Boyles each taught school in Huntingburg as did also County Treasurer William Bretz, Dr. Osborn, and Esq. E. R. Brundick, whom I first remember as a stout country boy currying hides in Blemker's tannery.

"Among the early medical men of Huntingburg were Drs. J. H. Hughes and Isaac Beeler. Beeler was a student of Dr. Hughes and afterward his

partner. Dr. J. H. Hughes had an extensive practice, much of it along the Patoka river and its tributaries. In the summer and fall months he would have flat boats built at the various water mills and load them with hoop poles, staves, corn and such other products as the new country afforded, taken in payment of doctor bills, and when the fall floods came, these boats were taken south. He usually wintered in New Orleans on account of his health, and would return in the spring. Dr. Isaac Beeler was a successful physician and made considerable money which he subsequently lost in an unfortunate tobacco deal. He died a few years ago and left a large family of boys and girls who are growing into useful men and women under the excellent care of his widow. Dr. Fred Scheller, of Evansville, was also a resident awhile, as were Dr. Masick and Dr. Taylor.



Herman Rothert.

"The most gentlemanly and enterprising editor of the *Signal*, Mr. E. Pickhardt, was at one time a leading merchant. He began business many years ago in the Shawley building near the Evangelical Association Church. Mr. Leonard Bretz is the oldest living pioneer merchant, having been in business in one spot, Fifth and Geiger, for about forty years. He and his brother William, now deceased, built up an extensive trade, and by fair, square dealing established sound names.

"Herman Rothert, the tobacco prince of Dubois county, is the only son of Gerhard Rothert. Gerhard was among the first citizens who helped Geiger start the town. Herman Rothert began business in a small way with a few dollars capital. At first he traded in coon skins and whiskey and carried a small line of notions. As his capital increased he branched off into other channels of trade until finally he and his energetic wife ran a hotel, store, pork house, and a tobacco factory at the same time. Those were their working days, and now they can lay off, and enjoy the wealth they amassed [1884]. Almost everybody knows Herman Rothert, but they do not know that he is tender-hearted. I do. One time the young folks were giving an elocutionary entertainment in the old school house, and the subject was William Tell. Mr. Rothert was most intensely interested in the exercises, and when the line was recited which says, "What! make a father murder his own child?" he boohooed—right out in meeting.

"The Dufendach boys, Henry and C. W., are younger merchants, but they are natives of the town and are both prosperous and popular. A. H. Miller is known the county over, and besides being a live druggist and business man, sustains an excellent reputation as a lawyer, being hard to

Herman Rothert, one of Dubois county's most prominent men, was born in Hanover, Germany, October 28, 1828; came to America in 1844 and shortly afterward located in Huntingburg, where his father, Gerhard Rothert, had settled a few years before. After conducting a hotel and general store for a number of years he devoted most of his time to the buying and rehandling of tobacco, in which business he remained until 1880, when he removed to Louisville, where he died February 25, 1904.

beat in a law suit. Mr. Ernst Blemker's tannery dates back to the earliest recollections, and Mr. John Brandenstein's saddle and harness shop is one of the ancient institutions. The same may be said of Michael Jandebeaur's tin shop. Shawley, Rauscher & Co. built the old steam mill on Jackson near Third many years before the new mill near Fourth street was thought of. The new one was originally a tobacco warehouse, built by Bohmer. Paul Gerken, his son, John, and also Henry Roettger were prominent farmers living near town. There are many other trades and businesses that could be mentioned, but I have not the time now. In conclusion I will say that Huntingburg has turned out a great many useful men, and to its honor, few, if any, bad ones."

The foregoing reminiscences of Dr. Hughes, written in 1884, are certainly worth preserving.

Mr. Otto A. Rothert, an authority on the pioneer history of Huntingburg, says:

Traditions, in some cases, vary slightly as to who were the first, among Huntingburg's citizens, in their respective occupations. John Bird, it is said, came here in the early days from Bardstown, Kentucky, and was the first white man to make a permanent home on the site now occupied by the town. He sold his "squatter right" to Col. Jacob Geiger, about 1840, and a few years later moved to near Velpen, where he died.

Capt. John L. Done (also spelled Donne), a steamboat captain, who married Col. Geiger's daughter, Mary Ann, in 1824, is sometimes referred to as the first store keeper of the village. However, his business was so limited in extent and time that Herman Behrens is usually regarded as the first merchant. Among those who followed Herman Behrens were William and Leonard Bretz, Herman Rothert, Daniel Brandenstein, Rev. Heiden and Ernst Pickhardt.

The first inn keeper was William Laswell, Sr. His place was opened only when a stranger happened to be in the village and wanted meals and lodging. Mrs. Mary A. Blemker is credited with conducting the first hotel. After she discontinued the business, Herman Rothert conducted the village tavern in connection with his store. Mrs. Capt. L. B. Shively was also among the town's first hotel keepers. Laswell's son-in-law, Massick, was the first resident to bear the title of doctor.

The first church house built in Huntingburg was a log structure erected in 1842 by the German Evangelical congregation. This building was known as the Lutheran church. The first and only bell that hung in the cupola of this house was presented by Col. Jacob Geiger. By a strange coincidence, the first funeral for which this bell tolled was that of the donor's daughter, Mrs. Helfrich. This same bell is now hanging in Salem's church. This congregation's first minister, and therefore, the first regular preacher to locate in the village was the Rev. Mr. Lauer, who wrote the first constitution of this organization. He was succeeded by Rev. Mr. Hunderdorse and Rev. Mr. Strater, each of whom remained only a few years. They in turn were followed by Rev. Conrad F. L. Reisch, who also served as the town's first music teacher.

The first grist mill was operated by Col. Jacob Geiger and his son-in-law, Col. Wm. G. Helfrich. After Col. Geiger's death, Shively and his son-in-law, Jacob Rauscher, built a new mill. Louis Krebs started another one some time later.

The first shoemaker was Henry Hudeman. He was killed while engaged in a fight with Jonathan Walker, and a man by the name of Taylor, near where the St. George Hotel now stands. The first thing Taylor did after the bloody battle was over was to make his escape to parts unknown. Walker was arrested for murder, the first committed in Huntingburg. He was tried and acquitted, for the jury decided that Taylor

not only struck the first, but also the fatal blow. Hudeman was the first person buried at First and Jackson streets in the square which had been donated to the town a short time before by Col. Jacob Geiger for a public burying ground. Peter Behrens, it is said, was the next shoemaker.

The first carpenter and cabinet maker was Gerhard Rotherth, in which occupation he was soon followed by Mr. Burk and others. The first wagon makers were Henry Roettger and Adam Arensmann. The first blacksmiths were Henry Hoevner and Ben Niehaus, who were later succeeded by Louis Krebs and Michael Dittmer. The first teamsters were Jacob Bauer and Henry Roettger. John Brandenstein was the first saddler; Gustav Lutz, the first gunsmith; Ernest J. Blemker, the first tanner; and William Wessell, the first tailor. Herman Rotherth was the first buyer of leaf tobacco. Tradition also says that the first farmer in town, who always appeared bright and early on all occasions, was Paul Gerken. He farmed near the southern edge of the village, and with his son, John Gerken, was a prime mover in the social life and the business progress of Huntingburg.

CHAPTER XII.

PIONEER HIGHWAYS AND MEANS OF TRANSPORTATION.

Natural landmarks as guides to travelers—Buffalo trace—Ox teams—Caleche—State roads—Old Troy road—Taverns—Mail routes—Revenue for state roads—Road tax—Ferries—Patoka river, a highway—Navigation in Dubois county—White river—Flat-boats—Products carried on flat-boats—Trips made—Stories told by flat-boat men—Difficulty of travel—Early citizens of Dubois county who owned flat-boats—Flat-boat pilots—Dangerous points in the Mississippi river—Steamboats—Jokes—Pork—Indentured servants.

During the first year of the nineteenth century no white man lived permanently within the present limits of Dubois county. There were no roads, no bridges, no paths, but those of wild men and beasts—nothing to indicate the presence of civilization. The woods had never felt the edge, nor heard the sound of an ax. The trees and brush grew thick, and the ground was covered with a tangled mass of briars, vines, and creepers, making it almost impassable for man or beast.

It is related that the early Catholic priests in traveling from one part of southern Indiana to another traced their ways by blazes upon trees. In 1840, Father Bessonies was sent from Vincennes to Leopold, in Perry county. The entire southern part of Indiana was then very sparsely settled and mostly covered by forests. He spoke the English language very imperfectly. The chapel to which he was directing his steps was unnamed, and situated in the woods. The way to it at that time would have puzzled even an experienced back-woods man. Father Bessonies was told to go to Jasper, and there get further directions from Father Kundeck. He arrived safely at Jasper. From there he traveled by a map drawn by Father Kundeck. His route was indicated by lines traced from one natural landmark to another, such as creeks, hills, rocks, etc.

The pioneers of Dubois county found Indian trails, deer paths, the "Buffalo Trace" and other paths, which when widened proved lines of travel. Many of these afterward became permanent, through travel, legislation, and improvement. Part of the state road leading from Haysville to near Crystal is on the old "Buffalo Trace." The old trails in many places, have become, by the labors of three generations, the public highways of to-day. The first generation cleared the forests and filled in the wet places with logs, forming corduroy. Surface roads followed; finally, in 1903, rock-road building began. There never were any toll-roads in

Dubois county. There were only about three months in the year when traveling was sure and safe: a month in mid-winter when the ground was frozen, and two months in summer, when it was dry.

The roads became the lines of transportation, which was generally carried on by ox teams. Troy and Louisville, via Paoli, were the gates to the outer world. It often required three days to go to Troy, on the Ohio river. Often the teamsters on the road would double up their teams, and, with six and sometimes nine yoke of oxen to one wagon, would pull it a short distance and then go back and hitch to another one and thus advance until they found a stretch of good road upon which all could move along at one time. Very often they had to "tack" to the right and left, not to find the road, but to get out of it, and find places where the mud was thick enough to bear. These old pioneer teamsters, in accordance with the common lot of all, have departed, one by one, until nearly all of them have passed away.

Some pioneers used a caleche as a means of travel. A pioneer caleche was a two-wheeled affair, the wheels being mere disks cut from a log; the bed was a raised platform with side boards kept in place by wooden pins; but it was useful, and a necessity.

Often one hears old people refer to old roads, in Dubois county, as "state roads." There was a time when state roads were located and built through the wilderness by order of the state legislature. The old town of Troy, in Perry county, on the Ohio river, was a prominent place in the early history of Indiana. In 1829, the legislature of Indiana passed an act to locate a "state road" from Troy to Washington. This act named James Carnahan, of Daviess county, Jared Bowling, of Dubois county, and Thomas Pride, of Pike county, commissioners to view, locate, and mark the road. They were instructed, by the act, to meet at Troy, on the first Monday in May, 1830, to be sworn in and to begin their work. The road was to be thirty feet wide, and to cross White river, at Casee's ferry. To this day, a road leading out of Washington is referred to as the old Troy road. Other old roads through Dubois county had a similar origin. A new state road in pioneer days was considered as much of an advance movement as a railroad is at this time.

It should be remembered that even state roads in those days had no bridges. As late as 1824, judges and attorneys in going from one county to another had to swim their horses across all streams.

In 1825, the seat of government was removed from Corydon to Indianapolis. Though the distance was only one hundred twenty-five miles, such was the state of the roads that it required about ten days to make the journey in a wagon.

There was no need of a carriage or buggy, and there were none in the county. Travelers "put up" at the nearest house, when night came on. In 1812, William McDonald "kept tavern" on the "Buffalo Trace." This is the first record we have of an inn or tavern in the county. Sometime

afterwards, Gibson Brown, and later, James S. Brace, conducted a tavern at Haysville. The local roads of the county were made, as a rule, by individuals, by the pioneer interested in getting to his neighbor's house, to a blacksmith's shop, to mill, to a store, school-house, church, or a half-cleared burying ground. These pieces of roads finally became united and formed a public highway. That accounts for the old highways of the county being crooked, and passing mills, graveyards, old church-houses, springs, etc., they thereby formed the groundwork and the location of the future roads of the county.

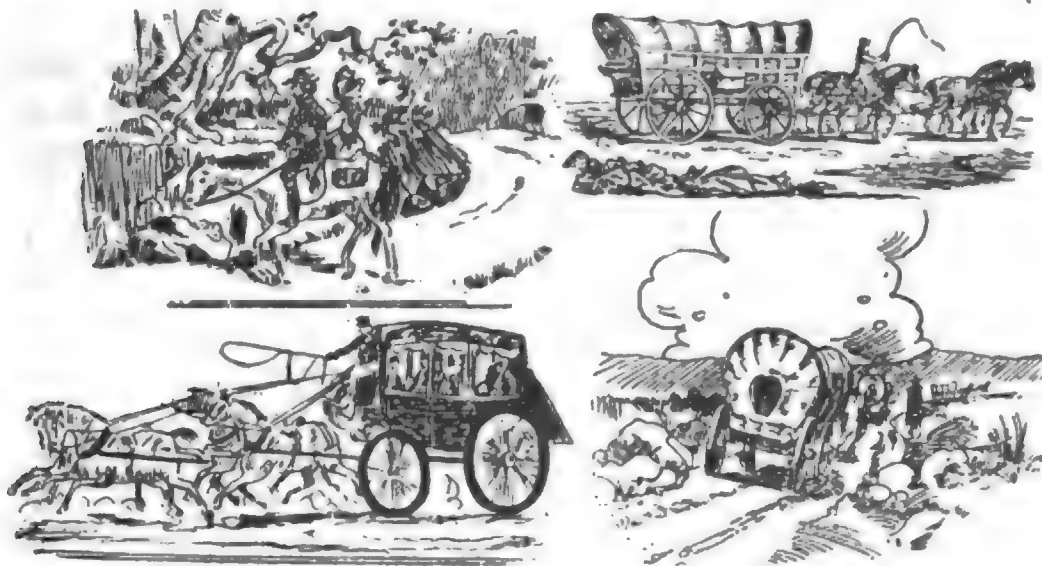
The old state roads became mail routes, and in time the stage coaches came. An old map published in 1838, shows that Jasper had mail routes leading to Paoli and Petersburg, to Mount Pleasant in Martin county, to Mount Pleasant, in Crawford county, to Fredonia, in Crawford county, and to Rockport, in Spencer county. From these centers mail continued forward to its destination. With the old stages have disappeared the old taverns, with their uniform charge of twenty-five cents for a bed or meal, and a "fip" for a "dram"—prices set by law. "Fip" is a contraction of "fippenny bit," a Spanish coin, worth six and one-fourth cents. These charges seem low, but several rich men in Dubois county can trace their father's fortune to these old taverns. Pork was bought at \$1.25 per hundred, eggs at three cents a dozen, whiskey at twenty-five cents a gallon, and all other supplies at correspondingly low rates. As late as 1850, corn meal sold at Jasper, at twenty-five cents a bushel; butter, ten cents a pound; chickens, twelve cents apiece; eggs, six cents a dozen; lard, seven cents a pound; potatoes, twenty cents a bushel; and wheat, fifty cents a bushel.

It was not until four years after Indiana had been admitted as a state that any definite system of roads were projected within her borders. It is, therefore, no surprise that Dubois county had poor roads in her pioneer days. State roads were in demand, and by an act of the legislature in 1820, twenty-six state roads were projected. Most of these were in the southern part of Indiana.

The state's revenue for the opening and the maintaining of these roads was derived from three distinct sources. The first was known as the 3 per cent. fund, and was of the nature of a donation from the general Government. Out of the sale of public lands 5 per cent. was set aside for purposes of internal improvement. Of this, 2 per cent. was to be expended by the United States on works of general benefit—such, for example, as the National road—and the remaining 3 per cent. was given to the state for improvements within her borders. With the acreage of the state running up into millions and the most of it selling at \$1.25 per acre, the resulting 3 per cent would make no mean gift, and as early as 1821 we find \$100,000 of this fund appropriated and apportioned out among twenty-two roads in sums ranging from \$1,000 to nearly \$9,000.

The other sources of maintenance were both internal. One was a system of taxation on real estate in general as a road tax, "an amount equal to

half the amount of state tax." Town lots were assessed "an amount equal to one-half the county tax," and non-resident land owners were assessed an amount equal to both one-half the state and one-half the county tax. The land owner was entitled to discharge such road tax in work on the roads. In addition to this real estate assessment there was a personal tax which made it incumbent on all male inhabitants between the ages of twenty-one and fifty, except ministers and sundry others, to work the roads two days in a year. This was a state law, and under it some of our state roads were cut out through the forests. Traveling was a hardship not only in Dubois county, but in adjoining counties. Innumerable stubs of saplings sharpened like spears by being shorn off obliquely waited to impale the unlucky traveler who might be pitched out upon them. The probability of such an accident was considerably increased as the lumbering wagon plunging over a succession of ruts and roots, described an



Early Means of Transportation.
Horseback, 1820; Wagons, 1855; Coaches, 1870.

exhilarating see-saw with the most astonishing alternation of plunge, creak, and splash. Streams had to be crossed sometimes by unsafe fording and sometimes by very rude ferries.

It did not pay the ferrymen to keep constant watch for travelers, for sometimes a whole day would pass without making a single crossing. But he would generally be at work near by, perhaps in his "clearing," and the traveler would "hallow the ferry" until the ferryman came.

Most of the year a journey over these roads was simply a slow, laborious wallowing through mud. In parts of the county, the low land was passable only by the use of corduroy, and this corduroy of poles, laid side by side, stretched out for a mile at a time. It was often weighted down with dirt to prevent the poles from floating off when high waters came. Aside from the work the state did on our state roads the pioneers did much work upon them. Even then they were hardly more practicable than the drift-choked streams which the legislature gravely declared navigable.

Such roads were, with the exception of outlets furnished by Patoka and White river, the only means of transportation for Dubois county. How seriously it handicapped commerce and held in check the influences that are essential to modern development any one can readily see. Yet, so they remained, with but slight improvement, except as to bridges, until February 14, 1879, when the first train ran into Jasper.

On January 22, 1829, the governor of Indiana approved an act of the thirteenth Indiana legislature, which declared all that part of Patoka river below Enlow's [Eckert's] Mill to be a public highway and that it shall be the duty of the boards doing county business [now called county commissioners], in Dubois and Pike counties, respectively, to cause the said highway to be laid off into road districts, appoint supervisors, set off hands, and cause all obstructions therein to be removed, and the same to be kept free from obstructions in the same manner as other highways are opened and kept in repair. In 1828 the legislature had appropriated \$300 to have Patoka river cleaned out, and named John R. Montgomery, of Gibson, a commissioner to carry out its orders. The same legislature appropriated \$1000 to have the east fork of White river cleaned out. These acts show that rivers, even though as small as Patoka, were valuable as highways for the transportation of the products of a county or state.

Navigation in Dubois county seems odd, yet, in 1850, Patoka river was considered to be one hundred miles long, fifty yards wide, and navigable, in high water for over sixty miles. Patoka is deep for its width but narrow for its length; it drains but a small land area, as the White river and the Ohio river are not far away. Patoka river is a very crooked stream. By actual measurement it is thirteen miles, three thousand seven hundred ninety-one (3791) feet, as it meanders, from the iron bridge at Dubois, down to the site at Klingel's mill. From the Klingel mill site to Eckert's mill, as Patoka meanders, it is six miles, three thousand three hundred fifty-six (3356) feet, and from there to the railroad bridge, down the river, it is six miles, five thousand fourteen (5014) feet. These measurements certainly indicate a very crooked stream, since in running six and one fourth miles south and seven miles west, the water actually travels a distance of twenty-seven miles, sixteen hundred one (1601) feet.

The water below the dam at Dubois and the top of the marble tablet in the north abutment of the iron bridge at Eckert's dam, are on a level. The average fall of the water of Patoka, is one foot to the mile, as the river meanders. Anderson river was considered navigable for flat-boats, in high water for thirty miles. In some of the old laws the east fork of White river was called the "Embarras Fork." The Indians called White river *Wahpihani*. Anyone erecting dams or otherwise impeding navigation on streams declared "navigable" were subject to a fine of from ten dollars to five hundred dollars.

The act appropriating one thousand dollars to have the east fork of White river improved also provided that it should be "worked" by the

various counties through which it ran. "Boards of justices" were to appoint supervisors and establish districts, and citizens within two miles on either side were to work the river three days in each year. White river was declared navigable in 1820, and was considered a great factor in the early settlement of Dubois county.

It should be borne in mind that not only did water facilities for transportation mean vastly more then than they do in this era, but that owing to the almost impassable roads, the streams were considered necessary to the future development of the country.

One of the first means of gaining a knowledge of the world, and of bringing the news home in early days was the flat-boat. Flat-boats were made by native carpenters. They were from twenty to twenty-five feet wide, from seventy-five to one hundred twenty-five feet long, and from five to seven feet high. The high tulip poplars that abounded in the forests of Dubois county, easily worked with the ax, afforded good timbers, long and broad enough for the sides, and the simple attaching of planks to these for the bottom, ends, and deck, could be readily accomplished by the pioneer with such tools as were at his command. When finished it was a mere float, flat-bottomed, but strong enough to stand any amount of ordinary thumping as it drifted down with the current. It was the best craft for our rivers because of its light draft, its carrying capacity and its cheapness of construction. Eight hundred flat-boats have entered the Ohio river from the Wabash in one month, during pioneer days. It is estimated that such crude boats carried south from out the Wabash valley one million dollars' worth of produce annually. Three hundred barrels of pork were often on one flat-boat.

The stern of the flat-boat was occupied as a kitchen, and sleeping room. On top of the boat were great long oars, working upon pivots, which boatmen used in directing and propelling the boat. The front oar was called a "gauger," the one in the rear was called the "steering oar," and was handled by the pilots. The two on each side were called "sweeps."

Flat-boats began to run down Patoka river, in Dubois county, in the early "thirties." The boats were loaded with various products of the country, such as corn, hides, bear meat and bear oil, "deer-saddles," hoop-poles, pork, beans, venison, staves, lumber, cabbage, and potatoes. The flat-boat owner would sell his goods at Memphis, or at New Orleans; sell his boat, if possible, and then begin his long, tedious journey homeward on foot through tangled everglades, swamps, and canebrakes, for he always kept as near the river as possible. Thus he walked and toiled for months before he reached home, yet he thought but little of his long walk and great hardships. This was in the days before steamboats became numerous on the large western rivers. When he and his boatmen returned home, they would be the center of local intelligence, and neighbors, for miles around, would "gather in" to hear wonderful tales of travel, stories

strange and true, and have the cities along the Mississippi pictured to them in the peculiar vernacular language of the flat-boat-man. Great would be their stories of the "Father-of-Waters" and its banks of cotton and sugar-cane. They brought back dark pictures of slavery, and inklings of the approaching of the great civil conflict.

In the leisurely forties, the stories told by the flat-boat-man were the joy of the settlements. He was the sovereign guest for whom the log fire burned brightly and the grease lamps did their utmost to add light to the occasion. He was given the best chair, and sat between the two sources of light. Each member of the pioneer family would hospitably struggle to be first with the welcoming hand. When the pioneer family was comfortably seated, all, with eager ears, would listen to the tale of his trip to New Orleans. Everything in those days was remembered, and discussed between whiles. All listened attentively and kept alive the pleasures of the stories told by talking it over and over. For adventure to make the young pioneers sit stark, staying awake till cockcrow in the morning, for romance to bind them fast in fetters of deepest fascination, for mystery to tantalize, baffle, and inspire them to see the world, the tales told by the returning flat-boat-man had no equal.

The pioneers believed that people who could radiate sunshine and carry gladness and good cheer wherever they went, although they were poor, were of infinite greater value to society than the man of money, who pauperized everything he touched, and everybody who came in contact with him, by his close, contemptible methods. Largeness of heart and generosity of soul were qualities appreciated by early settlers. Cheerfulness was a potent factor of success, and pioneers recognized its power.

Their lives spanned an era when people did not have to depend on rich furnishings, costly tapestry, and gold plate for good cheer. Character was so enriched by travel and by the upward growth of the settlement that surroundings, however costly, would have been considered but a cheap setting for a real precious stone. A good observer and a good talker were always appreciated.

Flat-boating was continued at intervals until 1877. The combined results of these trips to the Southland in the days of slavery formed a great factor toward its elimination. Lincoln's flat-boat trips had much to do in developing in his mind adverse opinions on slavery. After a flat-boat was built and loaded it remained until the rains raised the water in the river, and then amid the waving of handkerchiefs, the music of the band, and the goodbyes of their friends, the boatmen cut the boat from its anchorage, and the long voyage to New Orleans began. Frequently a fallen tree would retard the boat until the hardy ax-men could cut the drift loose. This was an exceedingly dangerous undertaking and occasionally an ax-man would lose his life by falling into the river and floating beneath the drift-wood before assistance could reach him. Gerhardt Schroeder, of Jasper,

lost his life in such a manner. After the flat-boat reached the Wabash river, the ax-men would return home, and the captain and his crew would continue on their voyage.

Among the early citizens of Dubois county who were the owners, or took flat-boats down Patoka river, may be mentioned Carl Buchart, Francis X. Eckert, Ignatz Eckert, George Kapp, Sr., Jesse Corn, Sr., Jos. Friedman, Sr., John Mahan, Wm. Hardin, Younger Hardin, Thos. Polson, Dr. J. H. Hughes, Robert Polson and John Buchart.

When we reflect that the trip to New Orleans, upon a flat-boat, meant a voyage of over one thousand miles, we begin to realize its magnitude.

The boats that went down from Jasper were usually built on the banks of Patoka in the neighborhood of the bridge southeast of the town. To launch one of these boats was no small undertaking, and always very dan-



Patoka River, near Duff.

Such Bridges were Raised to Permit Flat-boats to Pass Under Them.

gerous. Henry Kunkler, a workman, lost his life on the south bank of Patoka, near the stone quarry, at Jasper, while launching a boat. It was no small undertaking to pilot a boat successfully to the southern markets. Occasionally one would sink, and with its cargo, be a total loss to its owner. A cargo was often worth \$3000. Among the early flat-boat pilots were Capt. John G. Leming, Joseph Shuler, Sr., Francis Lechner, Jesse Corn, Sr., Ignatz Eckert, Chas. Osborn, Sr., and Michael Dennis.

These pilots were autocrats, and their word was law while in command. This was to avoid loss, for there were many dangerous places on the river. Two dangerous points in the Mississippi river for all the boatmen were:

"Old Town Bend" where the current sat into the timber, and it is said by boatmen that no flat-boat ever went around the bend without having every man of the crew on "the sweeps" and oars. The other was Coal creek. The current of Coal creek would shoot the boat across the river and into the opposite bank.

One year nine boats left Jasper for the south. Pilot Ignatz Eckert took the last boat from the "port of Jasper" in 1877. Occasionally, during high water, a pilot could reach the Wabash river on the fifth day out from Jasper. This, however, was a good run. Sometimes the boatmen were compelled to raise the huge wooden bridges that crossed Patoka river, in order to let their boat go under.

After steam-boats became numerous on the large rivers, a trip home from New Orleans was one of pleasure rather than toil. The flat-boat-man would sell his cargo, and boat in New Orleans, and come to Troy or Rockport on a steamboat. Sometimes he was a victim of the gamblers who were plentiful on the steam-boats of the early days on the Mississippi. The pioneer boatmen of Dubois county always looked upon the bright side of life.

He early learned:

Laugh and the world laughs with you,
Weep and you weep alone,
For the sad old earth must borrow its mirth,
But has grief enough of its own.

It was in keeping with this spirit that caused so many jokes to be told upon the cook of these boats. The cook was usually a "green hand" and upon him all tricks possible were played. He was a fit subject upon which to perpetrate any joke that originated in the fertile imagination of the deck hands. These began to show themselves after the boat had reached the Mississippi river. The following will serve to illustrate their general nature: Imagine the boat about to anchor for the night. The pilot gives his men the signal, and all appear before him in a column, and with a look of intense earnestness upon their faces. The pilot calls each workman by his particular occupation and asks him a series of apparently important questions. Finally he says, "Mr. Cook, have you enough bread for to-morrow?" "Yes, sir." "Have you enough meat?" "Yes, sir." "Coffee?" "Yes, sir." "Have you your stove ready?" "Yes, sir." "Did you grease the anchor?" "No, sir." "What!" exclaimed the pilot, "you let us run into the Mississippi river all day, ready to anchor for the night and criminally neglect to grease the anchor?" The pilot grows angry, the cook gets nervous, and frightened, and is sent post haste down into the kitchen for the grease. He soon returns, cup and brush in hand and begins to grease the anchor. Then the sailors set up a yell, such as would frighten a Comanche Indian, grab the cook and plunge

him into the river, drag him out, and he never hears the end of the gibes at his expense, until the next landing is reached, and he supplies "the sailors" with a gallon of whiskey.

The building of the railroads in the county ended the profits of flat-boating. Flat-boats were also piloted down White river. Capt. John G. Leming, of Portersville, was a "White river pilot."

In 1819, Col. Simon Morgan and Jacob Harbison took a flat-boat load of pork from Portersville to New Orleans and returned home on foot. In pioneer days it was not such a difficult matter to get a flat-boat load of pork, for hogs were plentiful. Through most of the year the pioneer paid no other attention to his hogs than to ascertain where they ranged, visit and salt them occasionally, mark the young ones, and shoot or drive up such as had grown fat on the nuts or mast in the fall of the year. If killed at the time, the meat was used for home consumption, being too oily for the southern markets; but when hogs had been fed on corn for six or eight weeks their former mode of feeding had no bad effect upon the meat. Sometimes immense numbers of these hogs were to be found away from any settlements. They were as fierce, and when attacked almost as dangerous, as the bear or the panther. When full grown, wild and unmarked, they were shot as other game, with but little scruple; but not unfrequently very serious quarrels arose as to the alteration of marks and other evidences by which an ownership in those animals was claimed.

The father of Joseph Shuler, the pilot mentioned above, came to America as an indentured servant, and was to work three years to pay for his transportation to America. He worked two years, and then his purchaser died and he was liberated. This incident certainly indicates the cost of transportation in pioneer days. Joseph Shuler, the pilot, served Dubois county as a county commissioner and died March 14, 1905.

aforesaid, by filing with, and acknowledging, before the Recorder of said Dubois county, his, her or their application for that purpose, within thirty days from and after the time, that the said commissioners shall report their proceedings to the Board of Justices of said Dubois county; which application filed and acknowledged as aforesaid, shall by said recorder be entered on record at the expense of said county; and for which said recorder shall be allowed and paid the sum of twenty-five cents for each application thus made, filed and recorded; which application shall have the effect, both in law and equity, of an absolute release of all the right, title and interest of said applicant, in and to such lot or lots; and it shall be the duty of the agent of said county, on being presented with the said recorder's certificate of such relinquishment and application, to execute to such applicant, a good and sufficient general warranty deed or deeds, to the same number of lots thus relinquished in the new town, correspondingly numbered and situated with those relinquished in the town of Portersville aforesaid.

SEC. 3. Said Commissioners shall also, at the time they re-locate said county seat, value the donations (if any) which were given by individuals to the said county of Dubois, for the seat of justice at Portersville, exclusive of the improvements thereon; and the value thereof, thus assessed by said commissioners, shall be refunded to the person or persons who donated the same, or to their legal representatives; if such donation or donations cannot be returned uninjured by incumbrances, to the person or persons who donated the same, or to their legal representatives. But if such donation or donations can be returned unincumbered, or any part thereof, and the donor or donors thereof, or their legal representatives, choose to take them back, such donation or donations may be returned to the original donors, or their legal representatives; and if the whole shall be returned, it shall be in full discharge of all claims, which the donor thereof shall have against said county, on account of such donation; and if a part only shall be returned, it shall be in full discharge of so much of the donor's claim against said county, as the board of justices of said county, and said donor, or his legal representatives, shall agree on.

SEC. 4. Any person or persons, being the owner of any lot or lots in the town of Portersville in said county, on which any buildings or improvements may have been erected or made, previous to the passage of this act, and who shall feel him, her, or themselves aggrieved by the re-location of said county seat, may at any time, within twelve months after the passage of this act, make application to the board of justices of said county, to have the said lot or lots, and buildings or improvements thereon valued; and if any application or applications shall be so made, to the said board of justices and to their first session, held one year after the passage of this act, they shall appoint three commissioners, who are not residents of Dubois county, neither of whom shall be interested in said town of Portersville, or of kin to any person interested in any lot or lots therein; which commissioners, so appointed, or a majority of them, shall meet at the said town of Portersville, on any day, within thirty days after the appointment, which they or a majority of them may agree on, or the board of justices direct; who, after being duly sworn, faithfully and impartially to discharge the duties enjoined on them by this act, shall, so soon as convenient, proceed to view and value the lot or lots, for which application shall have been made to have valued, together with the improvements thereon; and also to view and value the lot or lots obtained therefor in exchange; and shall under their hands and seals, certify the value of each to the clerk of the Dubois circuit court, who shall lay the same before the board of justices of said county, at the session next after it shall have been received; and if the difference in value shall be in favor of any lot or lots, in the town of Portersville, the difference in value so ascertained, shall, by the said board of justices be allowed to the owner or owners of such lots, and be paid as is provided for the payment of donations, by the second section of this act; and if the difference in value so ascertained, shall be in favor of any

lot or lots, obtained in exchange, such difference in value shall, by the owner or owners thereof be in like manner paid to the board of justices of said Dubois county, within six months after such differences shall have been ascertained; and for thus valuing said lots, and so certifying the value thereof, said commissioners shall be allowed such compensation, as said board of justices shall deem just and reasonable.

SEC. 5. The sheriff of Dubois county shall in due time notify the commissioners by this act appointed, and to be appointed by virtue hereof, of their respective appointments, and of the time and places, at which they are by this act required to meet; for which he shall be allowed such compensation as the board of justices of said county shall deem just and reasonable, to be paid out of said county treasury; and the commissioners appointed by the first section of this act shall receive for their services two dollars and fifty cents each for every day they shall be necessarily employed in discharging the duties enjoined on them by this act, and traveling to and from the place at which they are required to meet; they shall report their proceedings to the board of justices of Dubois county, and shall receive the compensation herein allowed, out of the said Dubois county treasury.

SEC. 6. The circuit and other courts of said Dubois county shall be holden at Portersville, the present seat of justice of said county, until suitable buildings for their accommodation shall be erected at the seat of justice re-located. As soon as practicable, the board of justices of said county shall commence the erection of the necessary public buildings at the seat of justice re-located; and after the court house shall be completed, so as to afford suitable accommodations for the courts, the circuit courts of said county and courts transacting the county business, shall be held at the seat of justice, as located by the virtue of this act.

This act shall take effect and be in force, from and after the first of June next; and the act entitled "An act Appointing commissioners to re-locate the seat of justice of Dubois County," approved January 19, 1829, is hereby repealed.

It seems that there were still some doubts as to the re-locating of the county seat being for the best interests of the county, for nine days after the governor approved the above act he approved a supplement to it which the legislature had passed the very day he had approved the main act. This supplement reads as follows:

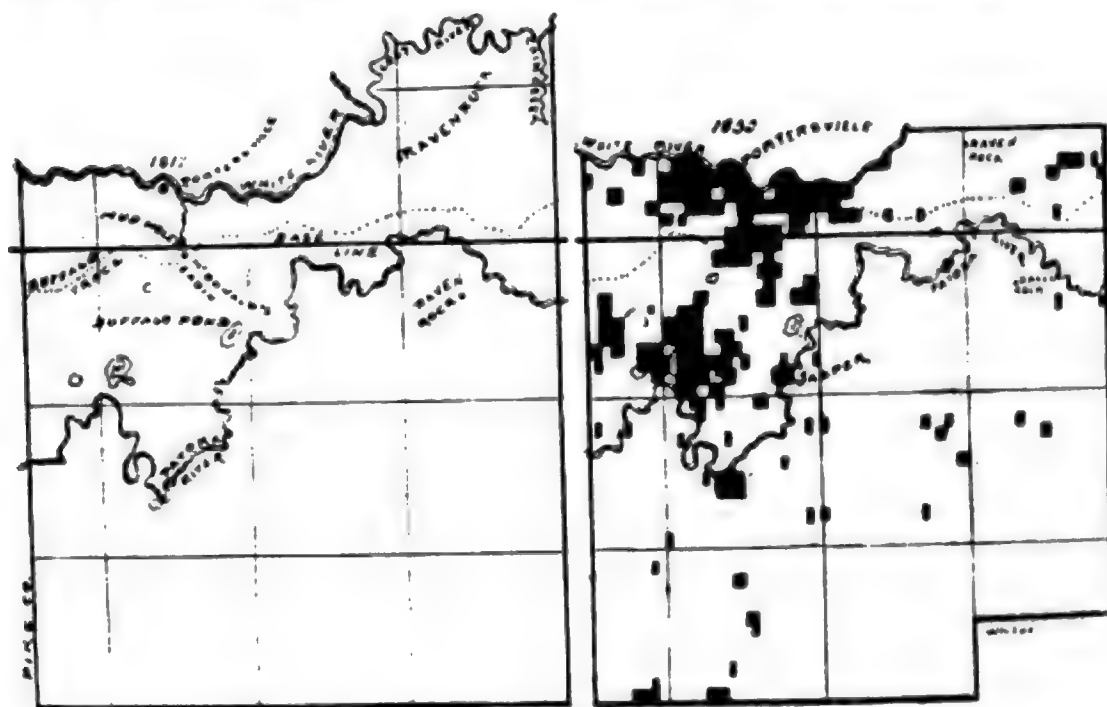
AN ACT SUPPLEMENTAL TO AN ACT, ENTITLED "AN ACT TO RE-LOCATE THE SEAT OF JUSTICE OF DUBOIS COUNTY."

Approved January 21, 1830.

SECTION 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Indiana, That the commissioners appointed by the act to which this is a supplement, shall, after meeting at the town of Portersville, and taking the necessary oath, examine the situation of the county; and after having selected the most eligible situation for a seat of justice for said county, agreeable to the provisions of this act to which this is a supplement, they shall endeavor to ascertain, whether the interest of said county would be promoted by re-locating the said county seat or not; and if in their opinion the interest of said county would be promoted, by a re-location of the seat of justice of said county, they shall proceed to re-locate the same, agreeably to the provisions of this act. But if they shall consider that the interest of said county would not be promoted by so re-locating said seat of justice they shall desist from making such re-location, and shall make to the board of justices of said county a report of their opinion, relating thereto, and of their proceedings thereon, by virtue of this act.

The reader will observe that the law changing the county seat to Jasper is unique. It accounts for the public square at Jasper. Portersville had one. It also shows the reason why town lots near Patoka river, at Jasper, are not numbered in regular order, an attempt being made to number them as they were sold, or numbered at Portersville.

The map on the left shows Dubois county as organized December 20, 1817, and Portersville, founded in 1818, as the "county-town." It locates the "Buffalo Trace," the "Mud Holes" and McDonald's Cabin. The map on the right shows Dubois county in 1830, when Jasper became the "county-town." Perry county took part of Dubois county January 29, 1818, and Martin county took part January 17, 1820. The black part on the map on the right indicates all the land that individuals had purchased from the government up to December 31, 1830. At that date all the white

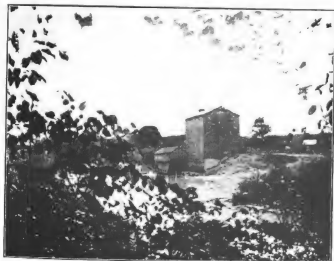


1817—First Maps of Dubois County—1830.

part and nine-tenths of the black part was a wilderness. The "Irish settlement" lies northwest of Jasper, as shown on the map. Notice how separate and distinct it is from the Portersville settlement. These maps are compiled from official records, and are, in fact, the first maps of the original county ever published.

At that time, 1830, there were 1774 inhabitants in Dubois county, practically all in the northwest quarter of the county. The town of Portersville, including the settlement around it had a population of about fifty when the county seat went to Jasper. In a year or two Jasper passed it in population, and in 1839, when the county court house burned, the population of Jasper was estimated at one hundred fifty. In the old records the first county-house at Jasper is not referred to as a "court-house," but as the "clerk's and recorder's office."

It is said that at the first term of court held at Jasper, a man by the name of Jacob Drinkhouse was sent to the state's prison on what was entirely circumstantial evidence. He served seven months and was then pardoned. It was learned that he was innocent of the specific charge. Drinkhouse lived at Portersville and was a pioneer hatter. He made coonskin caps for the early settlers. David Harris misplaced fifty dollars, and Drinkhouse was thought to have taken it. The Harris family afterwards found the money. Drinkhouse was not generally trusted, and evidently the jury thought the punishment should fit the man and not the crime.



The Old Indian Ford at Jasper.

Among the twelve men who agreed to build a court house, at Jasper, on condition that the county seat be moved from Portersville, were B. B. Edmonston, Sr., Major T. Powers, Jacob Enlow, Joseph Enlow, Benjamin Enlow, and Henry Enlow. These same men, and sundry others, gave as their reason for having the county-seat located at Jasper, its central location. The "Irish settlement" west of Jasper, also approved of the removal. In fact it was a contest between the "White river pioneers" and the "Patoka river pioneers" for the county-seat. Jasper became the county-seat because its site is near water (a consideration at that time) and near the center of the county, and because a mill had been erected, on Patoka, at the place where Eckert's mill now stands. Why was Enlow's mill built at that site? An Indian trail left the "Buffalo Trace," near Otwell, came on through the "Irish settlement," and crossed Patoka river

at a ford below where the mill stands, and at the foot of Mill street in Jasper. It crossed the river at the ford and then divided. For many years after Jasper became the county-town there was no way to cross Patoka river except at the ford. Above the ford the mill dam was erected, the mill built, and thus the town began. Many old citizens now living remember the old ford.

The original town of Jasper is situated on the west half of the northeast quarter, and ninety-nine feet along the west side of the east half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five, and on the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section twenty-six; all in town one, south, of range five, west. The east half of the northeast quarter was bought from the United States August 25, 1820, by Benjamin Enlow. It is upon this tract that the Enlow mill was erected. That accounts for but ninety-nine feet of this tract being included in the donation. The west half of the northeast quarter was entered April 17, 1830, by Jacob Enlow and Elijah Bell. Out of this tract the Enlow's kept a part, since known as "Enlow's Reserve," but now within the town limits. The southwest quarter of the southeast quarter in section twenty-six, was bought from the United States, March 12, 1830, by Joseph Enlow. The original town contained one hundred two acres.

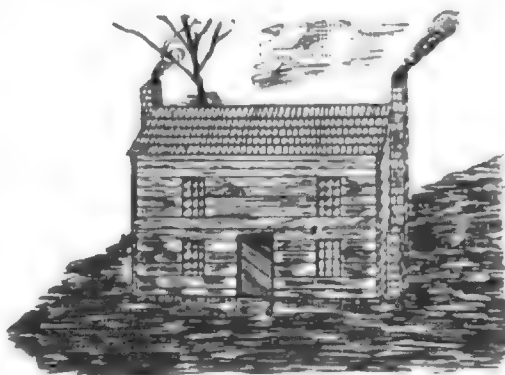
The original deed of donation and the record of it were lost in the court house fire of August 17, 1839. This information is based upon the affidavit of Col. Simon Morgan, as recorder, in the "Record of Testimony," a book in which are re-recorded many old deeds, previously recorded in the destroyed records.

In September, 1830, Hosea Smith, the surveyor of Pike county, laid out the town of Jasper. He had previously laid out Petersburg and Portersville as "county-seat towns." He was assisted by William McMahan, the "Agent for Dubois County," who conducted the sale of the lots in the new town, and James McMahan and Abraham Corn, principal chain-carriers. The land was covered with a forest at the time of the survey. The Enlows had not received their title deeds from the government to the main part of town until nearly ninety days after the enabling act had been approved by the governor. However, they had the papers about four months before the actual survey of the town began. "The Enlows" so often spoken of in connection with the settlement of Jasper were Jacob and Elizabeth, his wife; Benjamin and Fanny, his wife; Joseph and Elandor, his wife, and Henry Enlow, who became a county commissioner. Nancy Enlow was born September, 1798, and died at Jasper, May 9, 1840. Her grave is at Jasper. Joseph Enlow was born November 4, 1766, died at Jasper, and his remains are buried in the town cemetery. Mrs. Elandor Enlow seems to have been above the ordinary, for she could write her own name, a thing not all women of her time, in this county, could do.

Mrs. Hayes, a distant relative of the Enlows, and the wife of William Hayes, at one time a school examiner of Dubois county, gives this account of the naming of the new "county-town,"—"The commissioners were going to call the new town 'Eleanor' or 'Elandor,' in honor of Mrs. Elandor Enlow, wife of Joseph Enlow, one of the donors, when that good lady said, 'No, wait, let me select a name,' and going for her Bible, she soon returned and suggested the word—and the word was 'Jasper,'—and thus the town was named." [*Revelations, Chapter 21, Verse 19*].

All the early records in the court house were written with a goose quill pen, and even as late as 1865, "writing sand" was used to absorb the surplus ink, for the same purpose for which blotters are used to-day. The prepared sand came in small boxes, resembling pepper-boxes, and it was used in about the same manner. The sand was left on the paper long enough to absorb the surplus ink, then it was returned to the box for future use.

Mrs. Nancy Weathers, a daughter of Col. B. B. Edmonston, was born on the banks of White river, about three miles above Haysville, in Harrison township, May 30, 1829. She is authority for the statement that "the first house erected in the original town of Jasper was built on lot 153, by B. B. Edmonston, Sr., about 1830. It was torn down in 1905. The house became the first postoffice at Jasper and its owner was the first postmaster. Mail then came from Vincennes and Paoli once a week. B. B. Edmonston, Sr., died at Jasper, and his remains are at rest on what was his farm on White river. He was at one time, a probate judge and also an associate judge."



First Jasper Court House, 1830.

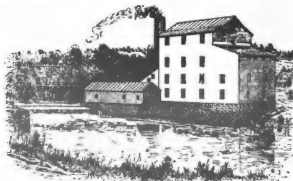
Mrs. Weathers attended her first school, in a log school house where Kellerville is located. Her second school-room was in the first court house, at Jasper, and Col. Simon Morgan was her teacher. That was in 1838. Mrs. Weathers says further: "The first church house at Jasper was the Cumberland Presbyterian, a log building, afterwards replaced by a frame building, on lot number eighty-three. Much trade was carried on between Jasper and Troy. Ox teams were used and three or four days were required to make a trip. Frequently four oxen, and often eight, were required to each wagon."

The loss of the court house, by fire, caused the loss of much valuable information concerning the early history of the county; however, some of it is preserved in the "Record of Testimony." In it is found the following affidavit of Col. Simon Morgan, then clerk and recorder, made before President Judge Elisha Embree, of this circuit, namely:

"Be it remembered that on the 16th day of November, in the year 1840, John Hurst, agent for Dubois county appeared in open court, by his attorney, L. Q. DeBruler, and produced here in open court the following testimony relative to the existence and destruction of certain deeds of conveyance and the records thereof from Jacob Enlow and wife, and Benjamin Enlow and wife to William McMahan, agent for Dubois county, which testimony is as follows, to-wit:

STATE OF INDIANA,
DUBOIS COUNTY.

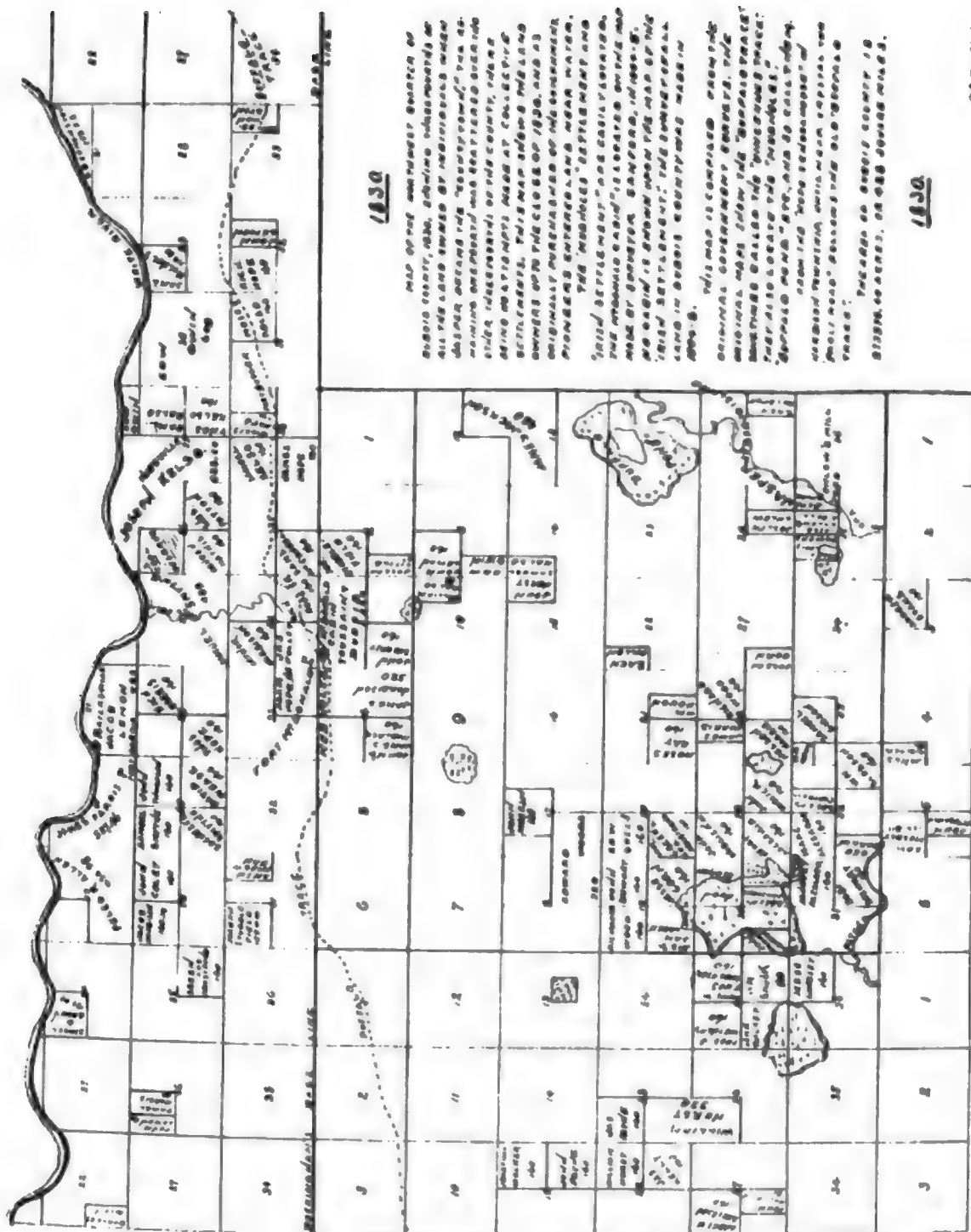
Simon Morgan, being duly sworn, says that in the year of our Lord, 1830, Jacob Enlow and Elizabeth Enlow, his wife, donated to William Hoggatt, Adam Shoemaker, Thomas Vandever, Thomas Cisall and Ebenezer Jones, commissioners appointed by the Legislature of the state of Indiana to locate the county seat of Dubois county, and to receive donations therefor, the following tract or parcel of land lying and being in said county of Dubois, state aforesaid, to-wit: The west half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-five, township one south, range five, west, containing eighty acres, for and in consideration that the county seat of said county was located at this place where the town of Jasper, in said county is now situated, etc., that afterwards, to-wit: On the night of the 17th of August, 1839, the said deed and the record thereof, were wholly destroyed by fire by the burning of the clerk's and recorder's office in the town of Jasper, in said county.



Eckert's Mill, 1910.

A similar record is made of a six-rod-tract along the west side of the east half of the northeast quarter, of said section which was donated by Benjamin Enlow and his wife, Fanny, and Jacob Enlow, and his wife, Elizabeth. The deeds were made in 1830, and had been recorded by Simon Morgan, recorder, but both deeds and records were lost in the fire.

After the fire, court was held at the house of James H. Condict, who conducted a hotel on lot 57, at the southwest corner of Fifth and Jackson streets, at Jasper. At that time the county commissioners were Henry Enlow, the soldier; Robert Oxley, an Englishman; and John Donald, a

[illegible]

well known pioneer. Between 1841 and 1844, court was held at the Cumberland Presbyterian church on lot 83, at the corner of Sixth and Mill streets.

In 1850, Jasper had five stores, three groceries, two ware-houses, one brewery, one distillery, and a population of 532. In 1849, the town lost in population through a cholera epidemic.

In 1850, mail arrived at the Jasper postoffice from Paoli on Wednesday; from Troy, New Albany, and Rockport on Thursday; from Petersburg on Friday; and from Leavenworth on Saturday.

In 1849, Joseph and Sophia Gramelspacher erected the first two story brick residence in Dubois county. It stands to-day on lot number 116, in Jasper. The scaffolding used in the erection of this building was put up on the outside of the building and it was held in place by hickory withes, nails being too expensive and practically not to be had.

At the close of the year 1830, when Jasper became the "county-town," the following men were the only real estate owners in Dubois county. The list is chronologically arranged and serves to show the names of the pioneer land owners in Dubois county in the order of their purchases. The figures following the name refer to acres.

IN THE YEAR 1807.

May	7—Toussaint Dubois.....	320.00
May	29—Samuel McConnell.....	160.00
June	1—Arthur Harbison.....	160.00
November	6—James Folley.....	160.00

IN THE YEAR 1810.

August	1—James Farris.....	572.00
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IN THE YEAR 1812.

February	3—Adam Hope.....	160.00
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IN THE YEAR 1814.

March	30—David Wease.....	160.00
April	6—John Thompson.....	160.00
June	15—John Walker.....	160.00
September	19—Jacob Lemmon.....	493.00
October	3—William Shook.....	160.00
October	8—Edward Greene.....	160.00
October	8—Edward Woods.....	160.00
October	10—Jacob Harbison.....	160.18
October	17—Jos. Stubblefield.....	319.44
November	28—Samuel Smythe.....	160.00
November	29—James Hope.....	160.00

WILSON'S HISTORY OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

IN THE YEAR 1815.

February	13—Ashbury Alexander.....	160.00
February	13—Isaac Alexander.....	160.00
March	9—Hugh Redman, Sr.....	160.00
November	6—Wm. and Thos. Anderson..	160.00
November	24—John Coley.....	160.00

IN THE YEAR 1816.

January	14—Samuel Smythe.....	489.00
February	2—Jonathan Walker.....	160.00
March	4—Nelson Harris.....	160.00
April	20—Ebenezer Smythe.....	160.00
April	30—Joseph Kelso.....	160.00
May	13—Robert Stewart..	160.00
May	13—John Lemmon..	160.00
August	5—Jesse Corn.....	160.00
August	29—James Harbison.....	160.00
September	30—Thomas Patton.....	160.00
September	30—James Harbison.....	160.00
September	30—James Payne.....	160.00
September	30—William Hurst.....	160.00
October	1—Joseph Kelso.....	503.20
October	18—Thomas Pinchens.....	80.00
December	23—James and Samuel Green.....	156.00
December	23—John Stewart.....	160.00

IN THE YEAR 1817.

January	4—Thomas Kelso.....	160.00
January	4—Samuel Kelso.....	160.00
January	14—Edwin Gwin.....	80.00
February	4—John Payne.....	160.00
February	11—William Hurst.....	160.00
February	11—James Kelly.....	160.00
February	20—Anthony McElvain.....	80.00
March	20—William Greene and George Armstrong.....	160.00
March	20—John Greene and John Cartwell.....	80.00
March	22— <u>John Niblack, Jr.</u>	160.00
April	30—James Niblack.....	80.00
May	8—Andrew Anderson.....	160.00
May	17—Joseph Corn.....	80.00
June	26—William Hurst.....	160.00
July	18—James Harris.....	80.00
July	21—Capt. John Sheritt.....	160.00
August	1—Edward Hall.....	80.00

August	16—William Greene and George Armstrong.....	160.00
September	29—Edmund Gwin.....	634.00
October	1— <u>John</u> and James Niblack.....	160.00
October	3—Andrew Evans.....	160.00
October	3—John Anderson.....	80.00
October	13—Hugh Redman and Hugh Lacefield.....	80.00
October	15—Richard Wood.....	236.20
October	15—Edward Wood.....	160.00
November	24—Nicholas Harris.....	160.00
November	24—Reuben Mathias.....	160.00
November	28—Joseph Kelso.....	160.00
December	6—Henry Miller.....	160.00
December	9—Samuel Kelso.....	160.00
December	11—Thomas J. Weathers.....	160.00
December	24—Joseph Little.....	80.00
December	27—George Armstrong and William Greene.....	80.00

IN THE YEAR 1818.

January	5—Peleg R. Allen.....	454.95
January	13—Samuel G. Brown.....	139.00
January	20—James Jackson.....	160.00
January	31—Samuel Brown.....	13.88
February	9—Richard Hope.....	160.00
March	5—William Wineinger.....	80.00
March	13—William Edmonston.....	80.00
March	20—Joseph Kinman.....	80.00
April	1—Bazil B. Edmonston.....	158.28
April	9—Thomas Hope.....	160.00
April	9—Richard Hope, Sr.....	160.00
April	16—James Gentry.....	160.00
May	18—Abraham Hurst.....	79.48
June	2—Eli Thomas.....	160.00
June	15—William Wallace.....	329.76
July	15—John Hendrixson.....	80.00
August	20—James Jackson.....	320.00
September	14—Davis Williams.....	82.70
September	19—William Farris.....	160.00
September	24—Daniel O'Blenis.....	640.00
October	19—John Evans.....	80.00
October	19—John McMahan.....	80.00
November	17—William Gibson.....	640.00
November	17—Samuel Gibson.....	160.00
November	17—George Hawkin.....	80.00
December	12—Willis Hayes.....	80.00
December	12—Moses Kelso.....	160.00

WILSON'S HISTORY OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

IN THE YEAR 1819.

January	25—David Hawkins.....	80.00
February	4—Jonathan Harned.....	40 00
February	14—Jonathan Harned.....	40.00
February	26—Jacob Stutsman.....	160.00
August	9—William Clossom.....	160.00
November	27—Phillip Kimmel.....	80.00

IN THE YEAR 1820.

July	10—William Adams.....	40.00
August	11—John Anderson.....	80.00
August	25—Benjamin Enlow.....	80.00
August	29—Jesse Lindsey.....	160.00
September	29—John Armstrong and Eli Thomas.....	80.00
October	25—Joseph Rice.....	120.00

IN THE YEAR 1822.

January	28—B. B. Edmonston.....	80.00
July	22—Moses Ray.....	160.00
August	14—Samuel Nicholas.....	112.80
December	22—William Hough.....	80.00

IN THE YEAR 1824.

March	2—John Lemmon.....	40.00
March	8—John Lemmon.....	40.00
March	8—Wm. Kelso.....	80.00
September	27—Richd. W. Postlethwait.....	40.00
October	23—Henry W. Schroerluker.....	160.00
December	28—Willis Hobbs.....	80.00

IN THE YEAR 1825.

January	2—Edward Mosbey.....	155.80
August	25—John Hart.....	40.00
August	29—John Hart.....	40.00
September	27—William Chapman.....	80.00
November	11—Samuel Kelso.....	80.00

IN THE YEAR 1826.

July	11—John Lemmon.....	80.00
August	16—Daniel Harris.....	80.00

IN THE YEAR 1828.

September	19—Samuel Main.....	86.00
October	23—Jacob Weedman.....	80.00

IN THE YEAR 1829.

May	21—Nicholas Mills.....	80.00
June	27—John Anderson.....	160.00

IN THE YEAR 1830.

March	12—Joseph Enlow.....	80.00
April	15—Zach Dillon.....	80.00
April	17—Jacob Enlow and Elijah Bell.....	80.00
September	10—Major T. and Lewis Powers.....	80.00
September	16—Barnett Allen.....	80.00

The above represents all the land entered or purchased by individuals at the time Jasper became the "county-town." The area of the land thus owned is 21035.67 acres. If it had been in one body it would have made a township practically the size of Marion township, at this time. On November 17, 1818, William Gibson entered section twenty-one, in Patoka township. It was the first full section entered by one man, in Dubois county, and remained, in one body, longer than any other section in the county. Joseph Kelso was the largest landowner, having 823.20 acres. Not all of these real estate owners lived in Dubois county, but the greater number of them lived upon the land they purchased, so that the list of landowners given above is practically a list of Dubois county pioneers up to January 1, 1831. The first entry was made in 1807. In the years 1808, 1809, 1811, 1813, 1821, 1823 and 1827 no one purchased any land in Dubois county. The entire area of Dubois county is 273976.40 acres, or 428 square miles, according to the original government surveys. There are many old citizens in Dubois county, at this time, who are well down the western slope of life, with the hill-tops of the future looming upon the horizon of the great beyond, that can recall to mind many of the pioneers named hereinbefore, or whose names appear upon the accompanying map.

The B. B. Edmonston, Sr., mentioned as a pioneer of Jasper, was the father of the late Hon. Benjamin Rose Edmonston, who was a member of the Constitutional Convention, of Indiana, in 1850. Benj. R. Edmonston was a man of large physical frame and great personal courage. He was devoted and strong in his attachments to principles or friends and ever ready to defend them. He was always bitter in his denunciations of what he considered wrong. These traits in his character fitted him to be a leader in the days of the early settlement of Dubois county, when personal encounters often settled the political status of a neighborhood or county. Many times before he was of age he demonstrated his physical strength in "fist and skull" encounters with the champions of his political opponents, as was customary in pioneer days. Benj. R. Edmonston was a man weighing over two hundred pounds and when flat-boating was the means of transportation, he would frequently shoulder a barrel of corn and carry it upon

the boat—a feat ordinarily requiring two men. He had more than an average intellectual ability, although having but the scant education the public schools of that day afforded. He was a successful public debator and “stump orator” of his time, in the then first congressional district. He was once a presidential elector of that district, and cast his vote for James Knox Polk. His style was fervid and pointed, more calculated to arouse enthusiasm in



Hon. Benj. Rose Edmonston.

his own party than to win over persons from the opposite party. Edmonston had red hair, a florid complexion, and usually wore a red flannel shirt. His friends called him “Red Rover.” He was a native of Buncombe county, North Carolina, and was always jealous of the honor of his native state. His political speeches were spiced with his own solos—he being a good singer. He was born March 8, 1807, and died in August, 1856, and his remains lie buried in Harbison township Benj. R. Edmonston was a member of the house during the 20th, 24th, 28th, and 33d sessions and he was a state senator during the 29th, 30th and 31st, sessions of the Indiana legislature. He was a brother

of Col B. B. Edmonston, many years a county clerk. At the time Benj. R. Edmonston died he was serving the state as one of its Canal commissioners. He also served Dubois county as sheriff. His first wife was a daughter of Josiah Gwin, a pioneer. His second wife was a daughter of Dr. J. T. Polson, also a pioneer. A daughter of the first Mrs. Edmonston, became the first wife of Clement Doane, the late editor of the *Jasper Courier*. Hon. Benjamin Rose Edmonston was a typical successful Dubois county pioneer.

B. R. Edmonston
From the County of Dubois.

Signature of Hon. Benj. Rose Edmonston.

The signature above is an exact reproduction from the original engrossed sheepskin copy of the state constitution, now on file at Indianapolis. In the constitutional convention that framed the present constitution of Indiana, Benj. R. Edmonston moved that the senate consist of fifty members and the house of one hundred. It so remains to-day.

Esquire Henry Bradley, of Jefferson township, says:

In 1840 and 1841 I went to school at Jasper, and at noon the children played over all the ground where the court house now stands. We never thought a brick and stone building would ever stand there, neither did it ever occur to me, as we played where the soldiers' monument now stands, that some day a monument would be erected there to commemorate the achievements of a Civil War in which I would take part. I was then about twelve years of age. Prof. Cheaver taught school at the southeast corner of the public square. He taught school in his front room and lived in the back room. My schoolmates were Martin Friedman, John Friedman, Ignatz Buchart, Henry Holthaus, Samuel B. McCrillus, the Edmonstons, Enlows, Shulers, Grahams, Gramelpachers and Ballards.

The early settlers about Jasper as I now recall were Silas Davis, a United Brethren minister, Henry Barker, Joseph Barker, Charles Buchart, B. B. Edmonston, Benj. R. Edmonston, Major Powers, Samuel Graham, John Graham, Benj. Enlow, Miles Shuler, Jacob Weedman and Benj. Hawkins.

I distinctly remember the old log court house and the old log church house. I used to go to mill at Jasper. Often I went to Reiling's mill, four miles above Jasper. I had to turn the bolt by hand to get flour for bread. Jasper had an old water mill. William Monroe was the miller. The old wooden bridge across Patoka had a puncheon floor. I used to pull flax, spread the rack, use the swingle, and spin flax linen for pants, shirts, gallowses, flax aprons, and flax dresses. I remember when Joseph Gramelpacher built what in those days was the largest brick house in Dubois county. It is standing to-day, and was once called "Hotel Daniel."

CHAPTER XIV.

EDUCATIONAL WORK IN DUBOIS COUNTY.

The early schools, teachers, and pupils—Early books, methods, and educational opportunities—Rev. A. J. Strain and other school officials, old licenses, township libraries, legislative enactments—Graduates, prominent teachers, and education in general—Parochial schools, Jasper College, and Ferdinand Academy—List of parochial schools in Dubois county.—Hon. A. M. Sweeney.

The first official record of any interest in public school work in Dubois county is shown in a memorandum in the official records of the Secretary of state to the effect that on December 10th, 1818, James Farris was commissioned a trustee of the "PUBLIC SEMINARY OF DUBOIS COUNTY."

In a measure the constitution of 1816 provided for the maintenance of public schools. Fines, and money paid as an equivalent by persons exempt from military duty, except in time of war, were to be applied to the support of county seminaries in the county wherein they were assessed. This money was held in trust by a seminary trustee, appointed by the Governor of the state. Afterwards the county commissioners appointed him, and sometime later he was elected by the voters at a general election. When the funds of a county warranted it, the legislature would incorporate a seminary for the county.

There is no official record in Dubois county, of its public schools prior to September 12, 1866, except such as appear in the form of reports scattered about the various offices to whose incumbent such reports were made.

The first schools in Dubois county, like those in other counties in the state, were of the subscription kind. The school houses were of the same style as the dwellings of those days; of logs, with a large fireplace at one end, and a shelf used for a writing desk at the other. The school house often served as a church and the teacher often served as a minister.

School houses were built by the able bodied men in the district. The first school houses in Dubois county were made of logs, and about twenty feet by twenty-four. The roof was of boards pinned down with wooden pins. The rooms were eight feet high, and the floors which were made of puncheons had to be at least one foot above the ground. A puncheon was a combination between a log and a board. It was generally between three and six inches thick and laid down loose. The seats in the school-room were made of one-half of a small log, supported by four or six wooden pins for legs.

Such was the beginning of the present district school and school houses. The school term seldom exceeded sixty days, and the wages paid teachers were very modest. The books were Webster's Blue-back Speller, DeBald's or Pike's Arithmetic, and Olney's Geography and Atlas; The English Reader, American Preceptor, Peter Parley's Readers, Swiss Family Robinson, and both Testaments. A few pupils had Grimshaw's History of England, Flint's Natural History, Emma Willard's History of the United States, Kirkham's Grammar, and Smiley's Arithmetic.

Beginning with 1824 and for many years thereafter, there were three school trustees for each township. These three trustees examined teachers in regard to their ability to teach reading, writing, and arithmetic. In arithmetic to learn as far as the "*rule of three*" was a mark of scholarship in pioneer days; while to be able to solve problems under the "*double rule of three*" was a great credit and distinction to any one. The "*rule of three*" was presented about page seventy-five in the arithmetics.

In the county recorder's office is an old contract record wherein are recorded contracts between parents and employers stating that the boy in question should, in return for his services, be fed, furnished with clothing and educated as far as the "*rule of three*," or the "*double rule of three*."

William Clark Kendall, who became a citizen of Dubois county, February 14, 1822, says:

I lived then seven miles southeast of Jasper on Grassy Fork about two miles up the branch from where it flows into Hall's creek, then called "Rock House creek," from the fact that many sand stone bluffs were to be seen along its banks. Under these bluffs hogs and sheep were housed in winter.

The chances for schooling those days were poor indeed. The neighbors would get together and make up a subscription school of from eighteen to twenty-four pupils and then hire a teacher for a stated sum for each pupil. Usually from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per pupil, and sixty days to a term. Then they would build a log school house. It would look very crude to-day. The floor was laid with puncheons cut out of logs. Trees were so plentiful that none but the straightest and easiest splitting timber was used. The seats were small trees split into halves. Each half had pegs driven into it, these forming the legs of the seat. The fire place at one end of the house was large enough to take in logs six feet long. The larger boys cut the wood for the school use. For a window a log was cut out of one side of the house. That constituted the only window. In cold weather greased paper was pasted over the long window. We had but few books. Spellers, arithmetics, and some very inferior readers were all we had, except occasionally a New Testament.

School terms were short: sixty days, once every two years. Elijah Linzy, John Bowls, and Silas Riley were my teachers. We had a spelling book, arithmetic, Testament, outline history and any other kind of a book that happened to be in the neighborhood. Goose quills were used for pens. We made our own ink by boiling red oak bark and sumach berries, then adding a little copperas. School opened by sun up and did not close until sundown. There was no recess except one hour at noon. One pupil recited at a time, because each was likely to have a different book.

The teacher occasionally used a hickory branch to punish us. As a rule, we knew when he used it. School houses were built near a spring, so that we could get good water. In those days the teachers often brought their rifles to school with them.

They were flint locks, and shot a ball, sixty to sixty-five to the pound. Peddlers would often go through the settlements and exchange lead and powder for game and pelts. They frequently went on horseback and exchanged their purchases at Louisville.

The New Testament served as a favorite reader. The spelling lesson caused the greatest interest. To stand at the head of a spelling class was the highest ambition. Many pupils could spell all the words in the book, though many of them they neither understood nor used. To walk five or six miles to school was a very common occurrence.

Pupils were permitted to study as loud as they pleased, and many thought that the more noise the pupils made in studying their lessons, the better they would know them. There would be bits of "a-b, ab;" "i b, ib;" "12 times 12 are 144;" "cancel and divide;" "In the beginning, God said let there be light, and there was light," and various other noises in the room at the same time, all while school was in session, and perhaps while the teacher was explaining long division to the larger boys and girls.

Pupils wrote with goose quill pens, sharpened by the teacher. The pupil usually caught his own goose and brought the feather to his teacher to be dexterously converted into a quill pen. The school master had a particularly sharp pen-knife, made especially to do this work. To be able to make and mend quill pens was one of the essential qualifications of a teacher in early days. Wanting in this it would have been useless to make application to the patrons of any district school for the opportunity to "board 'round" and instruct the young. It is said it was a pleasure to watch those old time school masters make a pen. The quills were often saved up at home, a small flock of geese being kept for that express purpose, as well as to furnish the down for the feather bed.

The teacher would put on his glasses, select a good quill, open his knife and carefully feel the edge. Then he would reach down and strop the blade of the knife dexterously a few times on his home-made cow-hide boots. First, he would cut off a portion of the feathered end to make it the desired length. The remaining feather portion of the quill was notched by way of ornamentation and then, with one dexterous scoop of the knife, he would give shape to the pen. After a few more careful cuttings a slit was made in the end and the point of the pen formed. The teacher always remained after school hours to go around and mend all the pens for the writing class and set copies in their copy books. Occasionally a pupil more ingenious than the rest, learned to keep his own pens in order, but this was rare. The sentiments expressed and the lore displayed by the teacher in the writing of these copies, had a great deal to do in the matter of creating a good impression among his school patrons.

The old time school master may have been a little rough in his way, but he usually had a rough set of boys in the country district school over which he was called to preside. The first day he assumed control frequently decided whether or not he was master of the situation. His physi-

cal proportions were critically measured by the larger boys and his manner closely observed. Any indication of physical or moral weakness would be detected and taken advantage of whenever opportunity offered. But the teacher usually came off victorious. If he managed to get along well until Christmas and then gave the "scholars" a good "treat" of candy and apples, he was thereafter "a hale fellow well met," and all his troubles vanished.

Sand did the work of a modern blotting pad. School began at "sun up" and closed at "sun down," and he who arrived at the school house first recited first, and so on one at a time. There was no recess except at noon.

Frequently, when a pupil wanted assistance on a difficult problem, he took it to his teacher, who looked over it until he found an incorrect figure, which he marked; he then returned the work to the pupil without a word of explanation.

One of the first teachers in Dubois county was Col. Simon Morgan. He taught school in Fort McDonald, in the court house at Portersville, and also in the log court house at Jasper. About 1820, a school was taught near Haysville, and also at Shiloh, west of Jasper. Before this county was organized a school was taught near where Ireland now stands. One was taught in Jefferson township, north of Schnellville, about 1820.

Many pioneers had an idea, and it prevailed long and strong, that a school house should be situated out of the villages and in the woods away from a public road, so that travelers would not disturb the "scholars," as pupils were then called. Many early school directors in Dubois county supported this idea, and the result was that nearly all of our pioneer school-houses were in the forests away from a public road. To a certain extent the same thought was applied to church houses. Often the school house was used for church purposes. At Dubois and at Haysville the school-houses were nearly a mile from the villages. The idea was finally abandoned and school-houses began to be erected along the highways.

Under a provision of the constitution of 1816, John McCausland served in the capacity of county school examiner from 1843 to 1853. From 1853 to 1857, Rev. Joseph Kundeck, Rev. A. J. Strain, and George W. Fallon served as school examiners. S. J. Kramer succeeded Mr. Fallon, and the others continued. For the year 1858, Rev. A. J. Strain, Capt. Stephen Jerger, and S. J. Kramer served; for 1859, Rev. A. J. Strain, William Hayes, and John B. Beckwerment served; and for 1861, Henry A. Holt-haus succeeded Rev. A. J. Strain.

In 1861, the law was changed, and only one school examiner was required. On June 5, 1861, Rev. A. J. Strain was appointed and he served until his death February 2, 1873. On the seventh day of the following March, Mr. E. R. Brundick was appointed.

A law was passed, which went into effect March 8, 1873, providing for the appointment of the first county school superintendent on the first Monday of June, 1873, and bi-ennially thereafter. Mr. Brundick was



Supt. William Melchior.

appointed, and held until June 2, 1879, when the Rev. Geo. C. Cooper became his successor. On June 6, 1881, the Hon. A. M. Sweeney was appointed and served with great success, until June, 1889. Geo. R. Wilson served from 1889 until June, 1903, when Prof. Wm. Melchior took charge.

The great and substantial influence of the work of the Rev. Joseph Kundeck upon the schools of Dubois county is shown in his biography in Chapter XV. Some pioneer parochial schools are also mentioned in his biography.

William Hayes served as school examiner for two years from the first Monday in March, 1860. He was appointed by the county commissioners. Mr. Hayes was born at

Haysville, October 4, 1834, and died at Jasper, November 3, 1874.

On June 2, 1879, the Rev. George C. Cooper, of Haysville, became county superintendent and served for two years. He was born August 6, 1845, and died at Oakland City, September 30, 1904. He was a son of William B. and America Cooper, and was reared on a farm near Haysville. Early in life he became studious and acquired an excellent education. Mr. Cooper taught school twenty-five years. It was a great pleasure for him to look back and see how many of his students made a success in life. In his youth he became a member of the M. E. Church, and was licensed to preach at the age of twenty. His remains are at rest in the cemetery at Portersville.



School Examiner William Hayes.

The Rev. Geo. C. Cooper was a public spirited man. He took part in, and pursued whatever he thought was for the general betterment of humanity. His influence in the school, in the church, and as a citizen was always uplifting. He was an able advocate of education, the friend

and counsellor of a broader life and wider sympathies. It was this element in his character perhaps that will be longest remembered. He was a citizen of the community in the breadth of his feeling and in the operation



Rev. Geo. C. Cooper.

of his example, and so he played well his part in the half century that was given to his active life here. A man of deep and strong convictions, George C. Cooper strove always for better things, for things that touched life widely, and so he persevered to the end. He was never cold or unsympathetic to any suggestion or project that had the qualities of progress. He could be counted on to lend a helping hand. And so his well-rounded life came to its end.

The Rev. Andrew Jackson Strain probably did more for the educational advancement of the general public in Dubois county than any other man connected with its early history, and deserves more than a passing notice. He was born January 18, 1821, at Princeton, Indiana, and died February 2, 1873, of pneumonia, at Ireland, Indiana. On

February 4, the funeral services were conducted by the Rev. Ephraim Hall, a Cumberland Presbyterian minister. Rev. Strain was ordained as a minister of the Cumberland Presbyterian church, October 10, 1847, and Shiloh, Lemmon, Jasper, Hillsboro, Lebanon, Ireland, Gray's, Hopkin's, and McMahan's were congregations under his charge.

At Jasper, on August 29, 1850, he married Miss Elvira Jane Lemonds, the Rev. Thomas Walker, officiating. A daughter, Mary Eva, now Mrs. John Sides, of Fort Branch, Ind., and a son, James Eugene Strain, of Nevada, Mo., are their children. This wife died April 4, 1868. She was a daughter of the Hon. George W. Lemonds, who was postmaster at Rockport, for many years, and who represented Dubois county in the legislature of 1845-6.



Rev. A. J. Strain.

Miss Elbina G. Banta, of Ireland, Ind., became his second wife, July 5, 1870, Rev. James Blackwell performing the ceremony. She died in August, 1908, at Zenda, Kansas.

Rev. Strain for a long time lived at Jasper, but about 1868 moved to Ireland. His parents originally came from old Ireland, but came to Indiana direct from Eastern Tennessee. They never resided in Dubois county. The maiden name of Rev. Strain's mother was McMullin. Rev. Strain was school examiner of Dubois county from June 5, 1861, until his death, February 2, 1873. He had served several years before this as one of a board of school examiners, operating under an old law.

Rev. Strain was about six feet tall; weight, about two hundred forty, blue eyes, with black and gray hair. His favorite hymn was "There is a land of pure delight where saints immortal reign." His favorite text was the twenty-third Psalm, "The Lord is my Shepherd; I shall not want, etc." He was very fond of saying "Hew to the line, let the chips fall where they may," and "A good name is more honorable than great riches." In politics he was classed as a "war democrat." He was a Mason and an Odd Fellow. He was a school mate and personal friend of the Hon. Oliver P. Morton, the great war governor of Indiana. Rev. Strain was instrumental in raising many troops for the Northern Army and was a great benefactor to the soldiers' widows and orphans.

During the year 1907, meetings were held in several of his old churches, in Dubois county, to stamp anew his work, mission, and memory upon the minds of the present generation, and large paintings were hung in the churches to acquaint the young with his features.

In Rev. A. J. Strain was seen one of the mightiest pioneers in the educational and religious work in Dubois county. The northwestern part of the county, to this day, reflects his religious work, and his influence for good is still felt throughout the county. He was a colossal figure in his chosen field of labor, striding onward, head and shoulders above his contemporaries. His grand, manly character, his splendid achievements in public life, and his princely qualities as a private citizen, commanded unstinted admiration. In his day he was hardy, enterprising, irresistible; an able expounder of his religious, political and educational views, and a most typical representative citizen. He gloried in the cause of the Union, and was a true friend of the soldier during the Civil War. His teachings had a good effect upon the citizens of the county at large.

At the time of his death it was generally remarked that he was, in every sense of the words, a just and good man. He was so lovable in his character and gentle in his disposition, that at his death the children of a county wept. What higher tribute could be paid to any man? Nature had endowed him with a fine physique and stamped upon his brow, strength, grace, culture and dignity, such as would have marked him as distinguished in any assembly of men. In the soil of old Shiloh cemetery

so rich in the mold of pioneers, ministers, officials, teachers, and good citizens, and within the shadow of his own church, a shrine rich in venerable traditions of worship and associations, in the long dreamless sleep into which all of us sometime must sink, reposes the body of Rev. Strain, whose memory a county fondly cherishes. There is a monument at his grave, but Father Strain still lives in the memories of all who knew him.

It is not the privilege of many men to organize great educational and religious movements and then to lead them through a quarter of a century of successful developments, but such was the privilege of Rev. A. J. Strain.

Before 1873, the examination passed by the applicant for a teacher's license was not difficult. The difficulty was in getting the teachers. The applicant usually called on the county examiner, who asked a few questions, which were answered orally, wrote a few lines as a sample of his chirography, and remained for dinner. After dinner, if the examiner was satisfied with the applicant's knowledge, he wrote out a license and handed it to him. It was generally written upon a piece of foolscap paper about eight inches square.

Here is a sample of a license from the original, still in possession of its owner, Lieut. William Wesley Kendall:

This certifies, that I have examined Wesley Kendall, relative to his qualifications, to teach a common school as required by the school law of Indiana and find him qualified to teach orthography, reading, writing, and arithmetic, as far as interest, and he supporting a good moral character, I therefore license him to teach the branches above named for the term of three months.

A. J. STRAIN, S. E.

July 29, 1856.

Under this license, Mr. Kendall taught in the old Beatty school-house, in Columbia township, near the "Beatty Spring," and on the last day of school had a drill or muster of old soldiers, who formed a "hollow square," and listened to addresses. Mr. Kendall thus describes the old school-house which was a fair sample of all, even as late as 1861:

The house was seven logs high and eighteen feet square. It had a low ceiling and a poor floor. The only door it had was under the eaves and near the northeast end. The house was covered with clapboards. The walls were chinked and daubed. The door-shutter was two boards, as long as the door was high. The window was one log high, and eight feet wide—simply one log sawed out of the wall. Some of the panes of glass were out; greased paper was used as a substitute for such broken panes. The writing desk was a long board supported by two pins in the wall. The seats were made of poplar poles or small logs split open. Wooden pins or sticks were driven in for legs.

The pen sketch shows the school house as it stood in 1861, and as it stood, when used for other purposes in 1891.

Lincoln City, in Spencer county, the boyhood home of Abraham Lincoln, is twenty-one miles south of Jasper. Conditions there and in Dubois county in pioneer days were practically the same. This is what the immortal president says of his early educational training:

We reached our new home about the time the state came into the Union. It was a wild region, with many bears and other wild animals still in the woods. There I grew up. There were some schools, so called, but no qualifications were ever required of a teacher beyond "readin', ritin' and cipherin'," to the rule of three. If a stranger supposed to understand Latin happened to sojourn in the neighborhood, he was looked upon as a wizard. There was absolutely nothing to excite ambition for education. Of course, when I came of age, I didn't know much. Still, somehow I could read, write and cipher to the rule of three, but that was all.



Beatty Log School-houses.

In 1885, there were ninety-six public school-houses in Dubois county, accommodating 3,485 pupils. One hundred eleven public school teachers were employed. In 1907, one hundred fifty-two public school teachers were employed at a cost of \$47,947.16. In addition to this sum \$23,886.35 was expended for repairs, buildings, and supplies. There were, in 1908, six thousand nine hundred ninety-nine children of school age. All of these were white except two. About \$500,000 is invested for educational purposes by the various educational institutions of the county — public and private or parochial.

Education has moved forward rapidly since 1873, when the new educational laws became effective. In 1907, the congressional township school fund in Dubois county was \$15,678.92. This fund was derived from the sale of all sections numbered sixteen. The common school fund derived from all other sources was \$77,717.97. The total permanent school fund credited to Dubois county was \$93,396.89, in 1907.

Three large medals were awarded to the different educational institutions in Dubois county for exhibits at the World's Fair at Chicago, 1893. Jasper College, Ferdinand Academy, and the district schools of Dubois county were recognized in this manner.

Almost since the adoption of the present constitution, Indiana has had a system of township libraries that has been valuable for the diffusion of general information. Each library comprised about three hundred volumes of the best works in all divisions of literature. They were distributed to counties according to population. Each of the original townships in Dubois county, had a library, but when the county was divided into twelve townships the books were divided without proper care, and thus much of their value was lost. At first the books were widely read and were a valuable source of knowledge for many years; now, however, they are neglected, and, in some townships, lost.

Many years ago an adverse criticism concerning the educational qualifications of the citizens of Dubois county secured considerable publicity. The criticism was uncalled for, since those it mentioned had long ago passed to their rewards, and it was unjust to begin with, for an examination of the first deed record in the county shows that eighty-five per cent of the men, and seventy-five per cent of the women, who sold real estate could write their names, to say the least, and in pioneer days writing was not taught until the student could spell and read. Frequently no attempt was made to teach writing until the child reached what is now known as the third grade. The adverse criticism was probably brought about through the early *German* pioneers being unable to write *English*. Practically all of them could read German, and write in their native language. By the census of 1840, it appears that one-seventh of the whole adult population of the state was at that time unable to read, and probably one-half of those who could read, did so very imperfectly. Taking that as the standard for the entire state, the adverse criticism mentioned is not well founded.

Education was limited in Indiana prior to 1851. In 1848, eighteen trained teachers were sent into Indiana from Vermont. Evidently, there were other counties besides Dubois that needed educated people.

The tax for a free school system, when properly utilized, is, without question, the most important and valuable that is ever levied upon any citizen, for it is returned to him many-fold, by creating an intelligent and moral community, and thereby increasing the value and security of property, and diminishing the expense of crime and pauperism—two very expensive burdens upon the general public. The cost of vicious legislation and absurd schemes, which a well informed constituency would not endure for a moment, has been five-fold the expense of giving a good education to every child in a state that has no strong educational system.

Prior to 1850, in Indiana, the above paragraph would not have been accepted as true. In August, 1849, the voters of Indiana, by a small majority, voted for the establishment of free schools, and a constitution

required them, yet the law was not to take effect except in counties where the majority of the voters *again* gave their suffrages in its favor. The politicians of Indiana, in those days were far behind the spirit of the age, and in many cases where the benefits of free schools were most needed they were really delayed.

The industry and enterprise required, even from the children of the early settlers, frequently enabled them to become useful and respectable citizens with but little instruction from schools.

The ninth article of the first constitution of the state of Indiana, 1816, made it the duty of the general assembly to pass such laws as would be calculated to encourage intellectual, scientific, and agricultural improvements, and to provide, by law, for a general system of education, ascending, in a regular gradation, from township schools to a State University, wherein tuition was to be free and equally open to all. "These requirements of the constitution on the legislature, which its members were bound by oath to support, did not leave the establishment of free schools to them as a choice, but made it incumbent upon them as a duty, and no citizen, knowing the injunctions of the constitution, had any right to ask them to be violated. He could leave the state if he so desired, but while he lived in Indiana, and attempted to induce his representative to violate his oath, and vote against free schools, he was an accomplice in the crime." These thoughts and principles caused many heated political discussions prior to 1850, but finally with the new constitution beginning November 1, 1851, the free schools of Indiana commenced their onward march, and Dubois county fell into the line of progress. The passage of the 1852 school law and the creation of the office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction formed the beginning of a progressive educational policy.

No school land was sold prior to 1820, but when sales began, the United States materially assisted the Indiana common schools. On February 6, 1837, an act was passed by the Indiana general assembly relating to the money received from the United States for school purposes. That act named A. D. McPhaillis as county school commissioner of Dubois county, with power to handle the money, about four thousand dollars. This act marked the beginning of a new era in the history of education in pioneer days, in Dubois county.

On February 17, 1838, an act of congress was approved with a view of distributing surplus revenues of the United States to the various states. When Indiana received its part, it was distributed to the various counties, by an act of the general assembly, approved February 18, 1839. In that act Major Daniel Harris is named as the loaning agent for Dubois county. He was re-appointed for a second year.

The schools of the city of Huntingburg had their origin in 1846. On January 12, 1846, Col. Jacob Geiger, and his good wife Elizabeth, deeded to the "Trustees of the third school district," lot number five in Hunting-

burg. The lot contained one-half acre. Col. Geiger, at his own expense, erected a school-house. It was of hewn logs. Prof. Pike was the first teacher. A native of Europe, by the name of Modruski, taught school at the residence of Jacob Blemker. There were but few schools in the southern part of Dubois county, prior to these two.

The Huntingburg high school was organized in 1882. It was commissioned in 1887, and its superintendents under the commission have been F. S. Morgenthaler, J. T. Worsham, F. D. Churchill, F. B. Kepner, and J. P. Richards.

Huntingburg has the best public school buildings in the county.

On August 5, 1845, Henry Kemp and Sarah, his wife, donated to "all persons while inhabitants of school district number five," one acre, in section thirty-two, near Mt. Zion, in Cass township. The deed stipulated that this included "THE SABBATH SEMINARY."

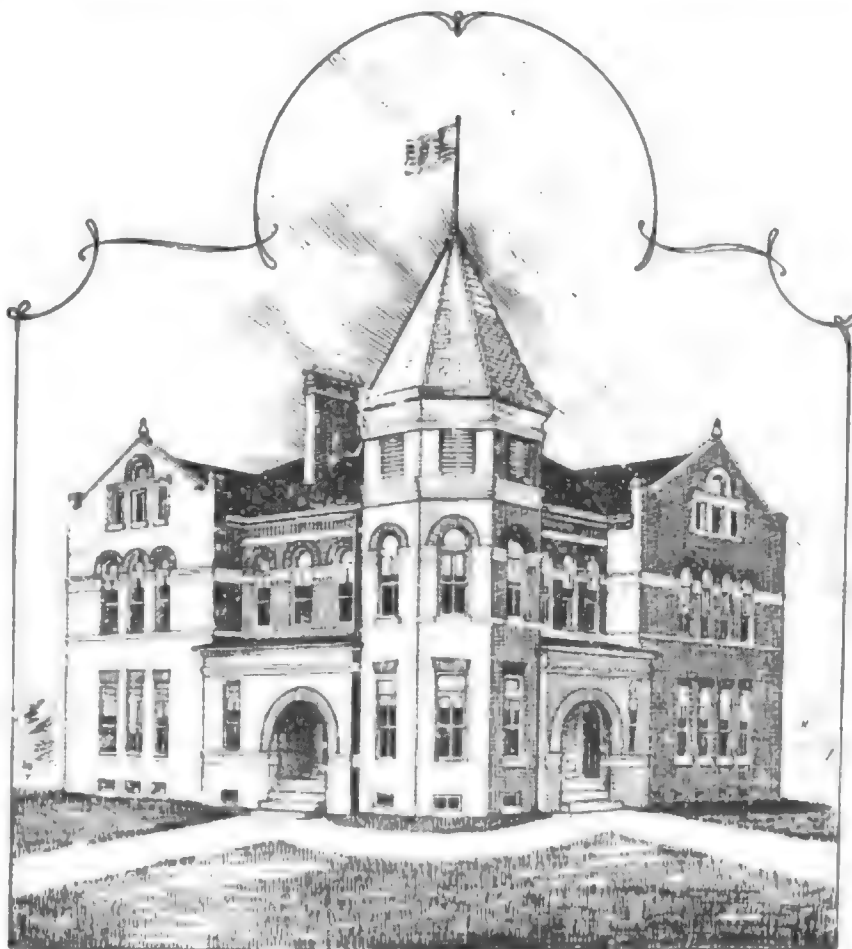
About two miles east of Celestine on the Newton Stewart road stood a school house. Among the

teachers from 1860 to 1873 were John Meisner, John Polson, Chas. W. Ellis, Mrs. Mary Kelso Stewart, Jacob Gosman, Thomas J. Nolan, Marion Morgan and Francis M. Sanders.

Near Ellsworth stood the old "King school-house," built about 1864. Those who taught school there were Mary A. Ellis, Chas W. Ellis, Catherine Beatty, George Monroe, Ettie Monroe, Lafayette Ellis, Francis M. Sanders, Thomas J. Nolan and Rev. William Jones, ending February 7, 1878.

One of the early successful and scholarly teachers in Dubois county was Prof. Thompson, who conducted a school on the Jasper and Haysville road, five miles north of Jasper, about 1837.

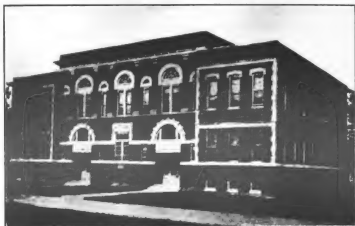
About 1820, a school-house was built east of Haysville, and Moses Kelso was in charge as teacher. About the same date Prof. Sweeney and



Public School, Huntingburg.

Prof. Claussin taught school near Shiloh, in Madison township. A school was also taught south of Shiloh on Patoka river, about the same date.

At, or near the place where now stands the Jacobs' graded school-house, in section thirty-six in Hall township, once stood an old log school-house,



Huntingburg Public School-house.

known as the "McMickle school-house." The old house was built about 1858. The early teachers and the date of their teaching in this old school-house are shown below:

Jefferson Palmer, 1858-1859; James Houston, 1859-1860; Arthur Sellers, 1860-1861; Louis Walls, 1861-1862; Charles W. Ellis, 1862-1863; Sarah C. Hardin, 1863-1864-1865; Richard B. Gass, 1865-1866; Peridine Polson, 1866-1867; Sarah A. Shoulders, 1867-1868; George C. Greene, 1868-1869-1870; Houston Able, 1870-1871; Thomas J. Nolan, 1871-1872; George Peterson, 1872-1873; Thomas J. Nolan, 1873-1874; Wm. W. Gullett, 1874-1875; Wm. Butler, 1875-1876; Sarah J. Kendall, 1876-1877; Belle Lindley Kellams, 1877-1878.



Jacob's Graded School, Hall Township.

The early schools at Jasper were taught in the court-house by Col. Simon Morgan. Later, a school was taught by Prof. Cheaver at the southeast corner of the public square. When the Germans began to arrive parochial schools took the lead, under the care of Rev. Joseph Kunderck. The public schools of Jasper

were commissioned in 1898, and their superintendents, under the commission have been E. F. Sutherland, Bertram Sanders, W. E. Wellman and S. P. Shull.

The first part of the present public school building in Jasper was erected in 1872. On January 27, 1873, it was first occupied. The first teacher to occupy it was the Hon. Basil L. Greene. In 1891, the west wing was built, and in 1908 the east wing was erected. The various parochial educational institutions at Jasper limit the public school attendance.

On July 16, 1855, the board of trustees of Ferdinand township ordered a meeting to be held on August 6, 1855, to divide a school district in that township. The result was the organization of what is now District No. 3, commonly known as the Lueken school. On December 4, 1855, a contract was closed for the erection of a school-house for the sum of \$107.00, the house to be erected on or before May, 1856. On June 9, the house was received and paid for.

This was the beginning of what is now the only log school house in the county of Dubois. To-day the house is in a good state of preservation. Several years ago it was covered with weatherboards, and the walls and ceiling plastered. A porch extends along the entire south side of the building. The house stands in what was originally the geographical center of the district, and it was so located regardless of highways. There is now no public road leading to the school grounds. The house stands on a very pretty elevation, and in the center of the surrounding forest. At one time Prof. Clement



Lueken School-house.

Lueken was trustee of his township, and while such was also teacher. He saw that his school was well supplied with all necessary maps, charts, and other school supplies.

The pupils who attend this school are of German descent, honest, obedient, and industrious. The attendance the year around is over ninety-nine per cent of the enrollment. The first teacher was Prof. Francis Gehlhausen, who closed his first term of sixty-three days on April 13, 1857. He received \$65 for the entire term. The next two years he received \$70 for each term of sixty-three days. On April 25, 1860, he received \$95 for sixty-three days—his fourth term, and this was followed by \$63, for each of two more terms.

In the autumn of 1862, Prof. Clement Lueken began to teach school in this log school-house, and he taught in this same room for more than forty years.

In 1887, common school diplomas were first issued in Dubois county. Miss Maggie A. Wilson, of Jasper, was the first graduate. Her diploma bears date of March 26, 1887. The common school graduates are numerous; not all their names can be mentioned, but the first eighty-two follow: Mary Anderson, Valentine L. Bamberger, James T. Bean, Milton L. Borden, James L. Bates, William Bretz, Daniel Bretz, William C. Bodkin, Mollie Bonner, Andrew M. Blunk, Philip J. Bamberger, Nannie Beeler, Nina M. Conrad, Flora Corn, Maggie E. Corn, Wm. N. Curry, Emma Colvin, Jacob B. Cato, Lillie Corn, Phineas Clark, John Cummings, Eva DeBruler, Elfa Dillon, Clement Doane, Jerome DeMotte, Ella Dillon, Tillie Deerhake, Louis F. Drach, Lenhart Downs, Louis Dillon, Lillie Ellis, E. E. Ellis, W. W. Ellis, Clara Fisher, Anna Fromm, Nellie Gresham, Virgil R. Greene, Grace Glezen, Albert D. Glezen, Jas. W. Gatten, Carrie Garber, Ed. W. Jeffers, Jno. H. Kamman, Effie Krutzinger, Effie Koch, Effie Kelso, Wm. L. Kiper, Flora Leighton, Louis Lukemeyer, I. B. Lemmon, Wm. Line, Louis Landgrebe, Lina Meyer, Stephen Miller, Chris. Mauntel, Nannie McMahan, Chas. E. Miller, Chas. H. Miller, Wm. Melchior, Willa McMahan, Lelia Murray, Minnie Maris, Kingsley Niemoeller, Vernor Nolan, Edith Rose, Leo Roettger, Samuel Stewart, Fred. A. Stewart, Jos. E. Stutsman, Wesley Stork, Henry S. Simmons, Mary Smith, Minnie Stewart, Mattie Sanders, Lydia Troyer, Jessie Traylor, Bomar Traylor, Alice Todd, Maggie A. Wilson, Ernest Warring, Maud Williams, Leon Winkenhoefer.

Among the first high school graduates of Huntingburg were—Anna Katterhenry, Leo. H. Fisher, Otto Winkenhoefer, Dr. Adah McMahan, Willa Bretz, Helen H. Montgomery-Fisher, Lina Meyer-Katterhenry, Charles Miller, Lydia Troyer-Dufendach, Nancy H. McMahan.

Among the first high school graduates of Jasper were—Mayme Sweeney-Koerner, Augusta Clark, Arch Doane, Flora Traylor, Eugene Sutherland, Anna Gosman, Waverley Bretz, Ross Bretz, Edgar Traylor, Robert Eckert, Alma Buettner, Olga Buettner, Joseph Seng, Minnie Judy, Glenn Sutherland, Scott Hunter, Edward Kempf, E. E. Eifert, Omer Stewart, Cicero Clark.

Many well-known men and women have been identified as teachers, with the common schools of Dubois county. Among them may be mentioned: Judge John L. Bretz, Surveyor Arthur Berry, Rev. Sampson Cox, Congressman W. E. Cox, Rev. Geo. C. Cooper, Mrs. L. L. Cooper, Corporal John C. Deindoerfer, Marvin DeBruler, Editor Ben Ed Doane, Rev. Chas. W. Ellis, Maj. Wm. L. Edminston, Hon. Henry C. Fink, Hon. Bazil L. Greene, Capt. Philip Guckes, Mrs. M. A. Gutgsell, John W. Greene, W. W. Gullett, Henry A. Holthaus, Jacob Hessemer, A. A.

Hessemer, Miss Sophia Hastedt, Miss Emily Hope, Miss Dorsia Hope, Miss Mary Jutt, Lieut. W. W. Kendall, Prof. O. L. Kelso, F. B. Katterhenry, Surveyor Benj. R. Kemp, Hon. H. M. Kean, Prof. Clement Lueken, Mrs. Jacob H. Lemmon, James H. B. Logan, Mrs. Kate Hayes-Lottes, Senator R. M. Milburn, Col. Simon Morgan, John E. McFall, Esq., Prof. F. S. Morgenthaler, John T. Melchior, F. B. Mueller, Samuel C. Newton, Sergeant Thos. J. Nolan, Dr. W. R. Osborn, Mrs. Maggie Nohr-Reifel, Hon. Andrew M. Sweeney, Senator M. A. Sweeney, Mrs. Anna Cooper-Strain, Mrs. E. G. Strain, Senator Wm. A. Traylor, Rev. Wm. M. Whitsett, F. B. Waldrip, Mrs. J. Melchior-Whitehead, Alvin T. Whaley, Surveyor W. T. Young, and County Supt. Edgar N. Haskins, of Vincennes.

There are parochial schools in the townships of Boone, Cass, and Harbison. In the latter they are located at Haysville, Kellerville, and Dubois. These parochial schools are in charge of Protestant churches. The Catholic church has parochial schools in Ireland, Jasper, Dubois, Celestine, Schnellville, St. Anthony, Huntingburg, St. Henry, and Ferdinand. All of these schools are well attended, and an effort is made to keep them up to the standard of the common public schools.

The strongest and most prominent private institutions of learning in the county are "Jasper College," for young men, and the "Convent of the Immaculate Conception," for young ladies, at Ferdinand.

JASPER COLLEGE.

Though Jasper College is in years but an infant institution, its existence forms nevertheless the realization of a fond hope entertained and expressed by Rev. Joseph Kundeck. With the death of that zealous priest, the plan of founding an institution of learning on the very site where now stands Jasper College, gradually fell into oblivion, only to be resurrected by the total destruction by fire of the world renowned St. Meinrad's Abbey. The citizens of Jasper sent a delegation to the abbot of the institution, proffering large sums of money towards the erection of an institution in or near Jasper by the authorities of St. Meinrad's Abbey. The proffer resulted eventually in the erection of a college at Jasper for secular students.

The Fathers of St. Meinrad had observed that young men and boys who did not study to prepare for the holy ministry, very reluctantly attended an institution which was not easily accessible; and they had noticed furthermore, that such students, to receive proper attention, ought to be under the guidance and tutorship of a faculty whose time could be almost exclusively devoted to their specific interests. These reasons alone were deemed sufficient to justify the separation of the secular department from the ecclesiastical; and it was determined to make preparations to conduct a college at Jasper. Accordingly, Jasper College was opened for the reception of students on September 12, 1889.

The ceremonies of the opening on that day, despite the very inferior number of students in attendance, were made as imposing as circumstances would permit. A large number of Jasper's citizens were present to hear addresses made by the then prior of St. Meinrad's Abbey, Rev. Luke Gruwe, O. S. B., by the Prefect of the new college, Rev. F. A. Schmitt, O. S. B., and by the Hon. A. M. Sweeney.

Jasper College at that time was a two story brick building erected but a few months previous. St. Meinrad's College had been known to possess a large class of so-called commercial students, and, as a consequence, the opening of Jasper College, if we take the then mere handful of its students into consideration, was certainly inauspicious enough. In the meantime,



Jasper College.

however, the college was incorporated under the laws of the state of Indiana, in conjunction with St. Meinrad's College, and empowered to confer the usual academic degrees.

As time wore on, the new institution became widely known, to such a degree, that at the resumption of studies a year later than the opening, the largely increased attendance of students premonished the advisability of preparing at once accommodations for future pupils. That the college building would soon become too small was evident. The house then used for collegiate purposes, however, could not be conveniently enlarged, since the original and subsequent design had been that it should be occupied only temporarily as a college.

For this reason steps were immediately taken to secure a location for the building of a new structure. After examining various sites in the neighborhood of Jasper, a selection was made affording a broad incline of land on the west side of the town. The selection was made for the fine view

which the chosen site commanded of the surrounding country. Standing on the incline, the eye could gaze upon the beautiful scenery in the near distance, while the far away hills and woodlands produced a picturesqueness, which, as was wisely thought, would be a feature of inestimable value for an institution of learning. A portion of the site belonged to the St. Joseph's congregation. This portion, the Rt. Rev. Bishop Chatard donated to the college authorities. Near the beginning of the summer of 1890, work on the new college was begun.

The new college buildings are substantially constructed of brick and native sandstone, with Bedford limestone and Lake Superior sandstone trimmings. The main building is three stories high, exclusive of the attic. In 1905, a large addition was erected at the east end. Three distinct dormitories are furnished in a manner that insures healthfulness and comfort. The college possesses a spacious and neatly constructed chapel for divine services. The college properties are valued at \$66,000.

The first graduate was Gustav A. Gramelspacher. Other early graduates were Dr. Wm. Friedman, Conrad Krempp, John Zehnder, Roswell Carter, John Garaghan, Leo Jahn, John Sum, Jos. Sermersheim, Mark Weedman, John Birk, Anthony Griesan, and Philip Schneider.

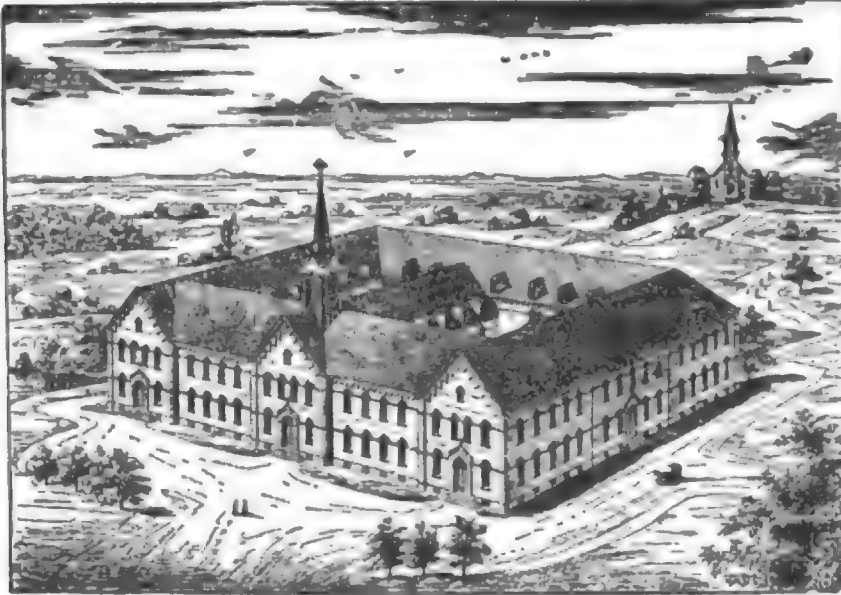
Many of the prominent young men of Dubois county are graduates of this college, among them may be mentioned Gustav A. Gramelspacher, Prof. John Teder, Rev. Jos. Sermersheim, Rev. Philip Schneider, Harry Melchior, Wendolin Leighton, Leo Jahn, Omer Kuebler, Wm. Gosman, Edward Kunkler, Albert Schuler, John Steinhauser, Frank Steinhauser, Martin McFall, Alphonse Sermersheim, Alois Sermersheim, Hugo Melchior, Oscar Salb, Leo Sweeney, Albert Sturm, Victor Sturm, and Ray Friedman.

In 1908, the enrollment was 123.

THE CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION.

It was late in the evening of August 20, 1867, when a rough little spring-wagon entered the village of Ferdinand. The conveyance which had been expected with eagerness by the inhabitants was occupied by four Benedictine Sisters, the founders of what is now the beautiful convent of the Immaculate Conception. The sisters were: Sister Mary Benedicta Berns, as Superior, born in Coblenz, Prussia, January 18, 1846. She had entered the convent St. Walburg, Covington, Ky., Sept. 5, 1861; Sister Maria Xaveria Schroeder, born in Dinklage, Oldenburg, April 17, 1844, entered St. Walburg's Jan. 27, 1866; Sister Mary Rose Chappelle, born in Cheshire, Gallia county, Ohio, April 15, 1848, entered St. Walburg's convent, December 8, 1865, and Sister Mary Clara Vollmer, a novice, who received the habit in convent St. Walburg's, August 10, 1867. She returned to convent St. Walburg's, Covington, Ky., March 22, 1869.

At the request of the Benedictine Fathers, they had left their home in Covington, Ky., to take charge of the schools at Ferdinand, which had been heretofore under the direction of the Sisters of Providence. They took up their abode in a little cottage of three rooms which had been prepared for them, and which was to be their future home. The forests extended very near to their cottage door, and of course, "poverty was king, and scarcity, queen." The sisters had to content themselves with clearing



Ferdinand Convent.

the land for a yard and a garden. In the fall, an addition of two rooms and a chapel was made to the cottage, in the latter of which Holy Mass was celebrated the first time, December 8, of the same year.

An addition to the school house being in process of erection, the schools were not opened until late in autumn. Confident of divine assistance, the sisters

willingly entered the field of labor, devoting themselves with untiring zeal to the education of the children.

Many were the hardships and privations the young community had to endure during the early times, but the sisters were not in the least discouraged or discontented, and cheerfully submitted to a laborious life in order to lay the foundation of an institution which was to propagate monastic life and principles.

Several postulants petitioned for admittance. The constitution for the government of the community was drawn up by Rt. Rev. Martin Marty, and an order of the day was written out by him. Rev. Father Chrysostom was the spiritual director and founder of the community.

In order to obtain room for the postulants who asked for admittance to the convent, as well as for the young ladies wishing to take their abode there for the purpose of completing their education, it was necessary to enlarge their dwelling place. In the summer of 1868, Father Chrysostom laid the corner stone for a spacious brick addition. During the year, 1869, the building was constructed to such an extent, that in the fall of that year a part of it could be used, the remainder being completed in 1870. Rev. Father Bede O'Connor consecrated the new chapel. Eight postulants had joined the little community, and Ven. Sister M. Clara had returned to her Covington home.

The sisters now redoubled their efforts, in order to remove their pecuniary burdens, and not only did they succeed, but by the year 1872, they were able to buy sixty-four acres of land adjoining the convent grounds. The house on the farm was then repaired and placed under the charge of two sisters. Orphans, the aged, and the infirm were admitted and received every attention which Christian charity can bestow.

In a short time the community had so increased that the Superiors were enabled to establish branch houses in Standing Rock, Dakota, 1878, and St. Scholastica, Arkansas, in the same year. They also took charge of the parochial schools at St. Meinrad, 1876; Rockport, 1877; Fulda, 1879; St. Anthony, 1879; and St. Henry, 1881.

The community increased so rapidly that by the year 1882, the building was entirely too small, and the plan of a new and massive building was drawn. This was to be erected on a hill, at the east end of the town. But the entire hill was covered with a primitive forest, and again, the sisters had to labor hard and patiently in order to overcome all obstacles to the erection of their beautiful and quiet abode.

Under the able direction of Rev. P. Eberhard, the work on the new convent was begun in 1883, and the year 1887 witnessed its completion, at a cost of \$80,000. Its location on a slight eminence overlooking the town of Ferdinand, yet sufficiently distant as not to be disturbed by the din and noise of traffic, and surrounded by a natural palisade of forest trees, renders it a fit abode for those given up to a life of solitude and prayer. It is built rectangular in form, occupying a ground space of 186 by 160 feet and the outer walls enclose the convent-chapel, situated in the center of the ground proper. The cost of the convent as it stands to-day, together with the furnishings, has reached approximately \$130,000. A large and handsome addition was made to the building in 1903, since the comfort of the increased community demanded more spacious apartments, and at present, preparations are in progress for the annexation of a more roomy cooking department.

Including the places mentioned above, the sisters now have charge of twenty-six parochial and public schools, at the following places: Indianapolis (Assumption school), Evansville (St. Joseph's school), Madison (St. Michael's school), Tell City, Bradford, Cannelton, Celestine, Troy, Floyd Knobs, Hauptstadt, Ireland, Mariah Hill, St. James, St. Philip's, St. Thomas, Schnellville, Starlight, Huntingburg, Poseyville, and Rockport, of this state. The aggregate number of children in these schools is about 2,500. In all these places the sisters also have the care of the altars and vestry of the church.

Though the work of education is the chief object of the community, some sisters are constantly engaged in the preparation of church vestments. One of these vestments was sent to the World's Exposition in Chicago, 1893 and drew a gold medal. Much attention is given to silk and gold embroidery work.

The beautiful art of music is carefully fostered, particularly choir music. Choral chant has a firm foothold here, as it also has in the Benedictine order at large. The study of choral chant, as well as the training of children for singing it, receives careful attention.

The convent chapel, though not large and not richly fitted out, is tastily and worthily furnished. The beautiful high altar, in Gothic style, donated by a benefactor, is surmounted by several costly statues of artistic workmanship, imported from Munich, representing the Immaculate Conception, St. Benedict, and St. Scholastica. In addition to these, a number of handsome statues of considerable size, representative of some of the most noted saints of the order, adorn the chapel.

A beautiful large pipe organ which is placed in the gallery of the chapel, renders the accompaniment for the convent choir.

The community now numbers one hundred fifteen sisters, twelve novices, and seven postulants.

Thus, by the teaching of young children, as the chief object of their life's work, the sisters of Ferdinand strive to serve the Divine Master through the little lambkins of His flock, and to follow out the Divine precept: "Suffer little children to come unto me, for theirs is the kingdom of Heaven."

The smaller parochial schools of Dubois county are so closely connected with church work that they can be better considered in connection with the religious work of the county. Some are mentioned in the chapter on Rev. Joseph Kundeck, a prominent school man of pioneer days. In some instances the smaller public and private schools are closely related, and they are so closely identified with the home and social life of the people of the townships in which the buildings are located, that they will be mentioned in the chapters devoted to the townships or civil divisions of the county.

The following is a list of parochial schools of Dubois county: St. John's Evangelical Lutheran parochial school; Emanuel's parochial school; Parochial school of Evangelical Lutheran St. Paul's church; Lutheran St. John's church parochial school (Evangelical); St. Mary's parochial school; St. Joseph's (Jasper); Jasper College; St. Celestine's parochial; Sacred Heart's parochial; St. Anthony's; St. Mary's; St. Jacobi's parochial school of the German Evangelical St. Paul's church; Deutsche Evangelical Augustana school; St. Henry's; Academy of the Immaculate Conception, and Ferdinand parochial. The parochial schools of the county are estimated to be worth a quarter of a million dollars. These schools employ thirty-seven teachers. In the common branches, the average enrollment is 1000 pupils; in the higher branches the average enrollment is 75. It costs \$12,775 per year to support these parochial schools.

The biography of one man is often the history of an effort, an enterprise, or a community. It is remarkable to what extent the career of one ambitious young man may affect those coming in contact with him. Probably one-half of the citizens of Dubois county, who are now in the prime of life, and active in its affairs, were pupils of the schools when Prof. Andrew M. Sweeney was County Superintendent. His administration has left its lasting impression upon the citizenship of this county, and his zealous labors here honor him still; hence, though he is no longer a resident, we feel justified in recording in this history, for the benefit of other poor, aspiring, and ambitious young men, a rather lengthy account of his career, as the author of this work has had a long and intimate relationship with him as his student and friend.

Hon. Andrew M. Sweeney was born November 26, 1853, at Cincinnati, Ohio, being the eldest of a family of nine children born to Michael and Harriet (Read) Sweeney, both natives of Ireland. The father was born in the County Limerick, and the mother in the County Sligo, but they met and married at Cincinnati, Ohio, in February, 1853. About 1860, the father, to withdraw his children from what he considered contaminating influences, moved his little family from the city to what was then almost a western frontier, and drifted from place to place in search of employment through southern Indiana and Illinois. In these sections, for fully a quarter of a century, he followed the humble occupation of a railroad grader. Educational facilities were very limited, the family circle was enlarging, and our subject's services were needed, hence he did not get to attend school, excepting a few weeks, until he was past fifteen years of age. At that time, March 19, 1869, through the benevolent kindness of the Franciscan Fathers, who had just founded St. Joseph's college in Teutopolis, Illinois, near which town he was at work driving a cart in the building of the Vandalia Railroad, he learned his letters and remained under their tutelage about three years working for his tuition.

In 1886, when he was a candidate for State Superintendent, his *Alma Mater*, in Illinois, celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of its founding. He was chosen the orator for the occasion. In introducing Mr. Sweeney to the large audience, the presiding officer, his former professor, among several complimentary remarks, said:

He came here a very poor boy, and we hesitated, on account of his age, illiteracy, and environment, to admit him, but concluded to give him the chance for which he begged, and we never have regretted it. By sincere devotion to his studies, and being gifted with extraordinary memory and superior talents, he soon became our ideal and model student, and he set a pace and standard for excellence in scholarship here that has not been exceeded by any other student who has entered these halls since his departure over twenty years ago. Therefore, to-day, with pardonable pride and peculiar pleasure, as his quondam teacher, I introduce him as our most distinguished and successful lay graduate.

Thereafter he studied one year at St. Meinrad's College, Spencer county, Indiana. He developed a decided talent for languages, and is proficient in English, Latin, Greek, German, Dutch, Gaelic, French, and Sign Language. Had he followed the earnest wishes of his parents, he would have studied for the church, but he preferred a business career. During the vacations of the years in which he attended school, he earned money for his clothes and books by working as a section hand on railroads with his father and brothers. His advent into Dubois county was as a section hand on what is now a branch of the Southern Railroad extending from Rockport to Jasper. This railroad passes directly through the Thomas Lincoln farm in Spencer county, and while laboring there, in 1870, our subject says he took occasion to study the adverse circumstances, the striking evidences of the galling chains of poverty from which Abraham Lincoln had to emancipate himself, and which so well prepared him to emancipate millions of his suffering fellow beings from the chains of slavery. This accidental opportunity to study the life of Abe Lincoln bore good fruit, for it renewed young Sweeney's flagging energies, so that once again he hoisted his lonely sail, resolved to breast the winds and tides of adverse fate in quest of an education and the haven of success.

After spending four years as a diligent student, thus acquiring a fair fund of knowledge, being naturally ambitious, he felt that he was capable of playing a more conspicuous part in the world's affairs than that of an unskilled workman; therefore, to advance himself mentally and be self-supporting at the same time, he entered the ranks of the teachers of the public schools. He taught his first school, when not quite twenty, in a one room building about one-half mile north of the town of Kyana in this county, the term beginning October 6, 1873, and lasting one hundred days. In September, 1874, when not quite twenty-one years old, he was chosen principal of the Jasper High School, and remained in charge of these schools until June, 1881. He has often told his intimate friends that he would have had to decline the offer of this coveted position, had not Henry Beckman, of Ferdinand, who was almost an entire stranger to him, believed his appeal and given him credit for suitable clothes to teach in the capital of Dubois county. Mr. Beckman says that the bill was promptly paid, and he has always been glad that he extended the credit to one who proved so worthy.

On August 6, 1878, Mr. Sweeney married Helen E., daughter of Sebastian and Stephania (Lambert) Kuebler, of Jasper. Seven children resulted from this union, four of whom survive, Robert E., Clarence S., Carl E., and Lucile M., now residents of Indianapolis.

In June, 1881, he was elected County Superintendent of Schools of this county, and occupied that position until June, 1889, when he refused to accept a fifth election to that place. In 1883 he organized "The Dubois County Teachers' Association." In 1885, he was elected president of "The Southern Indiana Teachers' Association," at Washington. In 1885



A. M. McCreary

and 1886, at the request of State Superintendent J. W. Holcomb, he prepared "The Township Institute Outline" for the state. By 1886, on account of his activity in public school affairs, lecturing, County Institute work, and campaigning, he had acquired a state-wide reputation as an educator. In that year, he was nominated, over four strong competitors, Prof. J. W. Holcomb, the incumbent, being one of them, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction, but was defeated with the other candidates on that ticket in the election that fall. He has the distinction of being the only Catholic ever nominated for that office in the history of the United States. Having rung all the changes on the public school system of the state, from primary teacher to the State Superintendency, in sixteen years, seeing no more to conquer there, he determined to quit school work, and enter the practice of law.

In 1890, he refused the nomination to Congress in the Third District, then his home, and he likewise refused the nomination to Congress in the Seventh, the Indianapolis District, in 1904. In 1901 and 1903, he declined to be considered as a candidate for Mayor of Indianapolis. In 1904, he was prominently mentioned by his party papers for the Governorship, but he did not run, as the position he then held, president of the State Life, was worth four times the salary paid the Governor.

During part of 1889 and 1890 he practiced law successfully at Jasper in partnership with Hon. John L. Bretz; but, in the elections in November of the latter year, this law firm was disorganized by the voters, Mr. Sweeney being elected Clerk of the Supreme Court of the state, and Mr. Bretz was given a seat in Congress. Mr. Sweeney assumed the duties of Clerk of the Supreme Court November 22, 1890, and served until November 22, 1894. He declined a renomination, and that year the Republicans carried the state by a landslide of nearly 100,000 votes. During his incumbency as Clerk of the Supreme Court, he saw the great need of immediate relief for that body, which was nearly five years behind its docket. In December, 1890, he undertook a task in which three of his predecessors had failed. He had a bill prepared by Judge Byron K. Elliott, then of the Supreme Court, and one of Indiana's greatest legal lights, providing for an Appellate Court, consisting of five judges, to assist the Supreme Court. Mr. Sweeney had this bill endorsed by the Indianapolis Bar Association, by letters of approval from leading jurists in every county of the state, and he succeeded finally in securing its passage by the Legislature then in session, which makes him largely responsible, and entitled to great credit, for the establishment of our present splendid Appellate Court, which was organized March 17, 1891, he being named as clerk of the new court, which largely increased the emoluments of his office.

When his term as Clerk of the Supreme and the Appellate Courts was drawing to a close, seeing that Indiana had no life insurance company, and believing this to be a great business and one in which he could capi-

talize the extensive acquaintance and fair reputation he had gained in the state, he concluded to enter that great field of human endeavor. On September 5, 1894, in conjunction with Samuel Quinn and Wilbur S. Wynn, he founded the "State Life Insurance Company," at Indianapolis, a mutual company; was chosen its first president, and occupied that position for more than twelve years. While he was president, the company met with unusual success, and advanced from almost nothing to have over \$80,000,000 of business upon its books, an office force of about seventy-five persons, a million dollar home office building paid for, with branch offices in thirty-six states, and cash assets of nearly \$7,000,000. It is said to have been the most successful company of its kind, for its years, ever organized in the United States. It may be said truthfully that nearly every life company, mutual or stock, organized in the United States in the last fifteen years, copied the plans of the State Life of Indiana, and "imitation is sincerest flattery."

In 1898, Mr. Sweeney was chosen a member of a committee of educators and business men of Indianapolis whose duty it was to formulate and recommend, to the committee of lawyers then framing a new City Charter, a system for the government of schools of that city. At the instance of the Commercial Club, he was nominated, under that charter, as a candidate for School Commissioner, and elected. This Board was organized January 1, 1900, and he was elected vice-president. He was re-elected in 1902, for four years, and again, in 1906, for four years, serving ten years, during six of which he was president of the Board, although the only Democratic member elected in that decade. At his second re-election, he is said to have received the largest individual vote ever given a candidate for any office in the history of that city. In November, 1902, he and two other members of city school boards, founded "The Indiana Association of School Boards," and Mr. Sweeney was elected its first president.

In concluding this biographical sketch, and from our personal knowledge of our subject, we feel justified in saying that Mr. Sweeney's distinct and pleasing personality was his platform, and through it his rapid and unusual success was largely attained. It smoothed the flinty pathway up which he toiled from pinching poverty to prominence and comparative wealth; it was strongly in evidence in his course from the shovel on the section to a soft seat in the State House; nor was it wanting in his achievements as student, as educator, as politician, and as business man in founding and building one of Indiana's greatest financial institutions, the State Life Insurance Company, all of which he compassed within a period of twenty-five years, and before he had reached forty-one. In the confidence of friendship, he candidly admits that, possibly, the erection of a one hundred thousand dollar palatial home in Indianapolis may have been a mistake, yet he pleads justification in that it was the realization of dreams

that he had had and fondly cherished for forty years, from the times when his bed was a pallet of straw in the lofts of shanties on the banks of railroads in either southern Indiana or Illinois.

The recital of the facts in this sketch may have the air of romance, but they are, nevertheless, the plain truth about one whose identity with Dubois county will not be soon forgotten, and "truth is stranger than fiction." It certainly portrays the great possibilities of a determined American youth, who, soon after he learned Latin, adopted as the motto of his life, *aut viam inveniam, aut faciam*—"I shall find a way or make it."

CHAPTER XV.

VERY REV. JOSEPH KUNDECK, VICAR GENERAL OF VINCENNES. MISSIONARY TO DUBOIS COUNTY.

General appearance of Father Kundeck; birth; education; missionary work in America; received by Dr. Brute at Vincennes; sent to Jasper—St. Joseph's Hall—First German Catholic church in the state of Louisiana—Ferdinand—Deed for the town of Ferdinand—Engraved map—Celestine—Court house at Jasper; petition for same; price paid for labor—Board of school examiners—Sisters of Providence—Visit to Europe; result—St. Meinrad—Death of Rev. Kundeck; burial—Loss to the community.

The subject of this sketch is probably the most remarkable man that ever lived and died in Dubois county. His labors have left a lasting impression upon southern Indiana. In the arts of war, this man would have been a general. In the commercial world he would have been a "captain of industry." In the religious world, he was both. He asked no rest, acknowledged no fatigue, and knew no such word as fail. A scholar and a gentleman in the wilderness of Dubois county as well as in the dignified courts and crowded cities of Europe was he. Of him it may be said:

None knew him but to love him, none named him but to praise.

Father Kundeck was five feet, ten inches high, with a broad forehead, oval face, aquiline nose, round chin, small mouth, light brown hair and blue eyes. He would be classed as of light complexion. Upon the street, in citizen's dress, as well as before the altar in the dignity of his cloth, he commanded and received the confidence and respect of all men. His labor for the spiritual is so closely connected with his labor for the temporal welfare of his people that no attempt shall be made to separate them.

Rev. Joseph Kundeck was born in Johannich, province of Croatia, in the empire of Austria-Hungary, Friday, August 24, 1810. He pursued his studies in the diocesan seminary of Agram, Croatia. After his ordination to the Catholic priesthood he labored for two years as the assistant to the pastor of Petrinia, in his native diocese of Agram.

Hearing of the needs of the missions in the United States, and not finding sufficient work in his native land for his zeal and ability he resolved to dedicate his life-work to the American missions. Through the efforts of the newly founded Leopoldine Society, of Vienna, his attention was directed to Indiana. In the year 1837, he bade farewell to his mother, his fatherland, friends, and fellow-priests in order to dedicate his life to the missions.

Dr. Brute had shortly before been appointed the first bishop of Vincennes. The diocese of Vincennes comprised, at that time, the whole of the state of Indiana and nearly all of Illinois. Dr. Brute was only too happy to receive the young missionary into his new and poor diocese. The question arose as to where the young priest might be placed. The bishop's attention was directed to Dubois county, where lately about fifteen families had congregated, especially around the town of Jasper. Most of these had just arrived from Baden, Germany, and were not able to speak or understand the English language. They were for that reason, more or less, deprived of a satisfactory pastorate, for there were no German priests near.

This little flock, commensurate with their means, had erected a little log church near the banks of Patoka river. Here they congregated every Sunday to attend to their simple devotions. Once in a while, but rarely, a missionary looked after the wants of the scattered Catholics in the virgin forests of Dubois county, and said mass for them. The first priest to visit them was the Rev. Maurice De St. Palais, then stationed at Mount Pleasant, or St. Mary's, north of White river. He afterwards became the third bishop of Vincennes. He did all in his power for the little flock. Although Rev. Palais was unable to speak the German language he encouraged them to persevere. It was due to his influence and advice that Father Kundeck was sent to Jasper to take charge of the little congregation. With great courage and fervent zeal the Rev. Kundeck undertook the task, which was to bring such great results, not only for the Catholic church, but also for the town of Jasper and county of Dubois.

It is said the Rev. Maurice De St. Palais first held services, at Jasper, about where the Southern railroad crosses Mill street, at the residence of Mr. Matsells. When Father Kundeck came he held services, on lot number 118, at the northwest corner of Seventh and Newton streets, and lived on lot number 153, at the southwest corner of Ninth and Newton streets, and, later, on lot number 12, at the corner of Tenth and Main. He finally lived and died in a log residence about one hundred yards southwest of the new St. Joseph's Church. He built the present parsonage, but died before he could occupy it.

Father Kundeck arrived at Jasper, accompanied by the Rev. Maurice De St. Palais, who installed him as the first pastor of St. Joseph's church in the spring of 1838. In Jasper the young priest found fifteen families, a poor church and very poor prospects for the future. The families were poor, for they had used all of their money in *entering their lands*, as buying lands from the government was called, and in building their log cabins. Under the circumstances they had nothing to offer their new pastor but their good will. This was sufficient for Father Kundeck. By superior knowledge and strenuous activity, supported by a peculiar eloquence of his own, he succeeded so well, that in the short period of two years he began to

devise ways and means for building a spacious brick church. This, by dint of perseverance, he accomplished. It is in use to-day for hall and school purposes and is known as St. Joseph's Hall.

Through his influence a great number of new settlers arrived, and bought farms in the vicinity of Jasper. In the years 1840 and 1841, the new church was put under roof, new emigrants assisting. Each family was obliged to furnish a certain amount of bricks. Many had no conveyances of any kind. They carried bricks to the building place. All the labor, such as burning lime, hewing and hauling timber, was done by the members of the congregation. Some hauled sand and stone, others dressed



Old St. Joseph's Church, at Jasper.

the rough timbers into joists, flooring, rafters, and boards. In short, they did everything that could be done by unskilled labor, gratis. Money could not be obtained by many. For his own support Father Kundeck acquired land which he rented out to some of his people. In this way he secured his own modest living. The county records show he bought many tracts of land from the United States, and was one of Dubois county's largest land owners in his day. The old St. Joseph's church built by Father Kundeck stands to-day, a monument to his industry and good workmanship.

The labors of Father Kundeck were not confined to Jasper and vicinity. We might call Jasper his headquarters for, from it, he traveled in all directions, over to Illinois, and as far east as Madison. Railroads were, in those days, unknown in Indiana, hence these trips were made on horseback. In addition to these sporadic excursions he made regular trips to Ferdinand, Troy, Celestine, Fulda, and McLoughlin.

So much labor finally undermined his health, in spite of his strong constitution. He went to New Orleans in order to restore his shattered health in the Southern clime. His stay in the South was not spent in idleness. Seeing the German Catholics were neglected, he congregated them and built for them at New Orleans, the first German Catholic church in the state of Louisiana. At the same time he was not forgetful of his congregation in Indiana. He appealed to the generosity of the Catholics of New Orleans. His appeal was not in vain. He returned with better health and a lighter heart in the spring of 1844, having been in the South about one year. With the money collected in New Orleans he was able to build a stone church at Ferdinand. It was always his plan to concentrate the scattered Catholic families in order to be better able to minister to their spiritual wants. For this purpose he bought a large tract of land, which he laid out into lots. From the sale of these lots he derived a sum sufficient to complete the church. This was the way in which the towns of Ferdinand and Celestine were founded by him. The towns helped the church; the church helped the towns. Ferdinand was named in honor of the then reigning emperor of Austria—Ferdinand. Celestine was named after Bishop Celestine De la Hailandiere, of Vincennes.

Father Kundeck's deed for the town of Ferdinand, written by himself, and acknowledged before Col. Bazil B. Edmonston, county recorder, Wednesday, March 18, 1840, is unique. The deed in full is as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA,
DUBOIS COUNTY.

Whereas, I, the undersigned, viewing the multitude of Germans coming on, both from Europe and all the parts of the United States and settling them in different townships of the County of Dubois, in Indiana, to promote their spiritual welfare in building a German chapel—by opening a school in their maternal language for their offspring producing so a true temporal and acternal happiness among them and making good moral citizens of them to the adopted land of promise—I deliberately resolved to lay off a new town under a German name "Ferdinand" out of this reason, that they can pronounce it easily, impress on their minds and find it out accordingly.

The above named town "Ferdinand" is situated in the state of Indiana, Dubois county in township No. three, south, of range No. four, west, in the section twenty-eight lying generally in southwest quarter and some lots in section thirty-three of the same township in northwest quarter and northeast quarter of northwest quarter, comprehending in all two hundred and seventy six lots, besides chapel's reserves.

The town is laid off with five north and south streets through the whole length of town, every one of whom number fifty feet in width, except one, the main street, nominated Ohio street which is eighty feet wide. The first of them, northeast, is named Caroline street; the second one Maryland; the third, Ohio street; the fourth, Virginia street; the fifth, Missouri street.

The number of the east and west streets are ten, each of them is forty feet wide except the other one main street named Indiana, being sixty feet wide. The names of them are as follows: Beginning from the northeast corner, the first one, Washington street; the second, Jefferson street; the third, Jackson street; the fourth Vienna street; the fifth, the said Indiana street; the sixth, Schoenbrum street; the seventh, Europe street; the eighth, Stranger street; the ninth, Lafayette street; the last Leopold street, with these

remarks: That neither Indiana or Caroline street do cross the chapel's reserve, consisting of the said streets and of twelve lots more, as it can be seen in the adjoined-to-it-town plat. Each lot of that new town contains ninety-nine feet, square, nothing more nor less. Being almost all the lots corner lots there are no lanes or alleys in the town and no public square, not being a *county's town*. A parcel of the lot designated by its number, two hundred and sixty-five is lying in the southeast corner of east half of southeast quarter in section twenty-nine, the same township.

The said and above described chapel's reserve I do hereby, with these presents, grant and donate with all my titles and claims forever and ever to the Catholic German congregation belonging to this parish to the purpose of a Catholic chapel and a Catholic German and American school house on it, to-wit: for both languages, their native and American, being subject always to the inspection of the Catholic bishop of Vincennes; still reserving to me the power of disposing of it as long as I will reside among them, donating and granting a full right to the said congregation of Catholics to form some alleys or lanes out from their reserve round about the same reserve, when necessary.

To the credit so it is before every court of the United States or any magistrate whatsoever, I give my hand and my usual seal.

Given in Jasper, Dubois county, Indiana, the eighteenth day of March, Anno Domini, one thousand eight hundred and forty.

JOSEPH KUNDECK.

Father Kunderck always wrote his name without "c." Accompanying this deed was an engraved map of Ferdinand, one of the finest ever used in the county. These words appear upon it,

Plan Der Stadt Ferdinand in den Nordamerikanischen Frei-Staaten Indiana. Graf-schaft Dubois, angelegt am 8 Janner, 1840.

Father Kunderck was also the founder of Celestine, in Hall township, and acknowledged his plat Thursday, November 16, 1843. He also laid out the first addition to the town of Jasper, under the date of November 29, 1855.

The reader will observe that Father Kunderck was untiring in his labors, not only for the spiritual but for the temporal welfare of his congregations. His success surpassed all expectations. In the territory where he had started with fifteen families and a small log church, there were now four spacious churches and around each of them many Catholics. Within six years Father Kunderck built St. Joseph's, at Jasper; St. Ferdinand's, at Ferdinand, St. Boniface's, at Fulda, and St. Pius, at Troy. This shows him to have been a man of restless activity, paired with tenacity of purpose.

Father Kunderck's labors had an indirect influence on the development of Dubois county, and a direct influence on Jasper, "the county-seat town." No exertion was shunned, by him, to make Jasper the center of all business of the county. The old part (east three-fifths) of the brick court house, at Jasper, was a testimony of his zeal. It was, in its day, considered one of the most substantial public buildings in Indiana.

The first court house built at Jasper, and all its valuable records, were destroyed by fire, on Saturday night, August 17, 1839. This necessitated the building of a new and substantial court house. The board of county



Court House, at Jasper, 1875-1909.
Removed in 1909.

commissioners appropriated a sum for a new building, and Alexander McK. Groves, the contractor, started to construct the building, but quit when he had completed the foundation. In this manner it came to a standstill. Then it was that Father Kundeck stepped in and offered to complete the court house. After consulting with men of experience and with mechanics, who offered to do the work cheaper under his management than for

per me
For Kundeck Missionarium:
Jasper
Dubois County Indiana.
1838.

Rev. Kundeck's Penmanship.

any one else, for they knew his sterling honesty, he filed a petition with the board of commissioners in which he agreed to complete the court house by December 1, 1845. The petition reads as follows:

STATE OF INDIANA,

DUBOIS COUNTY.

To the Honorable Board of County Commissioners,

Gentlemen: I view with deep solicitude the happy progress and benefit of our county. To promote the same as much as it lies in my power, is my sincere motto. Hence seeing the putting up of a new court house delayed, yea, the whole work nearly prostrated, I have the honor to offer to the Honorable Board to prosecute the said work and to complete it with the following conditions:

1st. I ask for the completion of the said court house the round sum of six thousand dollars, the foundation being accepted.

2nd. I want to put up a course more of the cut stone foundation with a step to it.

3rd. I will try to finish the whole work till the 1st. day of December, 1845.

4th. I want from the present session of your honorable body one thousand dollars in the county orders, certified by the auditor of the county to enable me to buy many appurtenances at Pittsburg, to the credit of a good security when demanded.

5th. I humbly ask from you, honourable gentlemen, for the fair consideration that I intend to undertake the job only when nobody wants it, or when you have nobody else worthy of your trust, that the county's interest may not be at stake, as I drew along with me many residents in the county, whose not only spiritual welfare, but the temporal benefit is concentrated at the bottom of my heart, and as I am now yours at large, and the county is my new Fatherland, so I sincerely wish to see it grow up in prosperity and respectability.

Finally having explained my sentiments to your honourable body, I have the honour to remain with imparted regret and esteem,

Yours Honouris, most humble and obedient servant,

JOSEPH KUNDECK.

A citizen of the said state, county and town of Jasper.

Father Kundeck's offer was accepted and the court house completed as stipulated. This undertaking was the foundation of Jasper's growth and prosperity, and it gained for Father Kundeck the esteem and confidence of all, irrespective of church, creed or nationality, because he had undertaken and completed a work none other dared to undertake.

The court house contract entered into, bears date of Tuesday, December 3, 1844. It is signed by Joseph Kundeck, as contractor and John Hurst, John Cave, Joseph Schneider, Jesse Corn, Jr., John D. Noble, Elijah Kendall and Giles N. Lansford, known as a "Board of Justices-of-the-Peace, doing county business for the county of Dubois." The specifications for the work would be a credit to a modern architect. It was carefully and skillfully drawn, and it was followed to the very letter, even to the finial on the steeple.

Some of the lime in the building was burned from the rocks obtained at the foot of Rieder's hill, north of Jasper.

To show the price paid for labor in 1845, we add that Michael Marandt was paid \$28.00 for the two lower stone columns in the front of the court house hall. This included the stone caps to the columns. For the two upper ones, which were in two parts, he got \$30.00. He dressed the columns in a quarry near Jasper.

The confidence of the people in Father Kundeck is shown by another incident. A law had been passed for a board of school examiners for each county. The duty was to examine teachers of the county and to issue to them certificates setting forth their ability to teach. Father Kundeck was appointed on this board. Some of the aged citizens pride themselves, to-day, on having in their possession certificates signed by him as a member of the board of examiners. That Father Kundeck was a man who took great interest in the education of his church members is shown by his engaging the Sisters of Providence in 1844 for his school of little boys and girls. Sisters of this order still conduct the schools of St. Joseph's congregation.

When the first railroads were being built in Indiana, Father Kundeck took great interest in trying to get one to reach Jasper. Hearing of a road being contemplated from Evansville to Indianapolis, he with Dr. E. Stephenson, and other public spirited citizens rode to Petersburg, and pledged to the company a subsidy of \$50,000, to be voted by Dubois county. Pike county bid more, and the road was partly constructed, but never completed. Part of its old road bed may be seen east of Petersburg and east of Washington. Later, a railroad was constructed on the banks of the old Wabash and Erie canal, and Petersburg secured a railroad. Father Kundeck's efforts in this connection show that he realized the importance of railroads in the development of a country and the spreading of its commercial interest. The Southern extension to French Lick, completed in 1907, represents Father Kundeck's dream.

Where many a one would have considered his labors complete, Father Kundeck looked at them as only begun. His aim was not to found parishes and towns, but also to give them permanency. He knew the scarcity of priests, and the difficulty the bishops had in supplying congregations with good pastors. After serious consideration he concluded to give his congregations into the hands of a religious order. For this purpose he entered into negotiations with the "Provincial of the Redemptorists," but without success. Not baffled by this he turned his eyes to Europe, where he hoped to realize his plans.

Father Kundeck can properly be called a church builder and organizer of congregations. Even in his moments of relaxation from labor, his extraordinary powers were fruitful in the matter of building churches and organizing congregations. In the spring of 1851 he started from his home at Jasper, to re-visit Europe, his native country, meet again the friends of his childhood, and look upon scenes familiar and dear to him in his youthful days.

On his way he stopped over at Madison, Indiana, and seeing the German Catholics there without any church, he tarried there long enough to inaugurate and put under way the erection of a church for their use. This gives him the credit of being the chief instrument in the erection of the first German Catholic church in the city of Madison. After this delaying and postponing, for a season, the anticipated pleasures of his visit to his native home, he started anew on his journey to Europe in the fall of 1851.

In Europe he traveled in Germany, Italy, Austria and Switzerland to get priests and help for his missions, in America. One of the relics of this trip is an old passport, which shows that the traveler, in those days, was very much annoyed by tiresome regulations and restrictions. Whenever he arrived at a new city he had to have his pass revised by some official. According to this pass Father Kundeck reached London, Friday, November 28, 1851. He traveled all over Europe and left Havre, for England, Saturday, May 7, 1853.

Father Kundeck succeeded in getting priests and students of theology in Prussia and Austria. He then went to Switzerland. There he visited the renowned Abbey of Einsiedlen and persuaded the abbot to send some of his monks to Indiana to take charge of the missions. It was due to him that these fathers founded the little monastery at St. Meinrad, which has grown into an abbey, and into an educational center of the Benedictine Order.

Abbot Henry IV, of Maria Einsiedlen, Switzerland, had entertained the project of sending a colony of his monks to America, and of establishing here a monastery, in connection with Einsiedlen. The initiatory steps were taken in 1852. The immediate cause was the visit made by Father Kundeck, who was then known as a Vicar-General, representing Bishop de St. Palais, of Vincennes. He convinced Abbot Henry that great good

could be achieved by comparatively small efforts and so perseveringly did he plead the cause that the abbot resolved to grant it, and to center his monks in the diocese of Vincennes. The abbot received the sanction of Pope Pius IX in this undertaking. Several of the fathers placed themselves at the abbot's disposal for the founding of St. Meinrad's. They bought one hundred and sixty acres of land, in Spencer county, on Friday, August 12, 1853, and began work. Father Kundeck became the first and best friend of St. Meinrad's abbey.

In June, 1853, Father Kundeck returned to Jasper and was received with all the pomp possible in those days. After his return he did not venture upon any new undertakings as his health had begun to fail. At first he suffered from repeated attacks of colic. On March 19th, 1857, an abscess formed on his right leg, which baffled the skill of the physicians. A visit to Frenck Lick did not benefit him. In October the limb was lanced and although this relieved him, the wound never healed. On Friday, the 4th day of December, 1857, exhausted by his long sickness he delivered his soul to his Maker for whose glory he had labored so faithfully. His remains were buried in St. Joseph's cemetery, at Jasper, on Sunday, December 6th, 1857, amidst an immense concourse of people from the whole county.

Father Kundeck was a remarkable man. He did much for the Catholic church wherever he labored, and left behind him permanent and enduring evidences of his work. He was held in high esteem by all classes in Dubois county, and was sincerely beloved by the members of St. Joseph's congregation. His death caused general sorrow in and around Jasper, and his memory is still fresh in the minds of many of the people of Dubois county.

The solemn obsequies were conducted by Father Ulrich, who preached the sermon, and Father Chrysostom who celebrated mass, assisted by Fathers Bede and Isidor.

Over the grave where his mortal remains lie buried stands a fine monument. A short sketch of his life is carved upon it, together with the following scriptural texts: "At the command of thy mouth all thy people shall obey." "I am thy servant and son of thy handmaid." "Hold the form of sound words, which thou hast heard of me in faith, and the love which is in Christ Jesus."

In Father Kundeck's death his church suffered an irreparable loss, the state lost a worthy and public-spirited citizen, and Jasper a man of real worth and great merit. The sympathy of this man was genuine and his alms-giving was just and generous; and many an unfortunate fellow-traveler and pioneer was helped over the rough places of life by his timely aid.

He baptized the babe, taught the child, encouraged the youth, guided the man, counseled the aged, and buried the dead. His labors extended from continent to continent and from birth to death. God, in his infinite wisdom, called him to eternal repose, at age forty-seven and he now peacefully sleeps in the soil of his adopted county.

CHAPTER XVI.

CHURCH HISTORY OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

Early church services—Early ministers—Early church buildings—The Rev. A. J. Strain—List of early ministers of various denominations—The Rev. John Strange—The Rev. Wilson Thompson—The Rt. Rev. August Bessonies—Early church deeds—Impressive language used in church donations—William Clark Kendall on pioneer days—Kundeck, Strain, Shively, Goodman, Nix, etc., leaders of their church creeds—The Bailey log church—Origin of the Reformed Methodist Church—St. Joseph's cross at Jasper—Early Catholic services—The Sherritt graveyard—Moral, religious, and educational forces of pioneer ministers—Detailed history of various churches in Dubois county arranged by townships—Columbia, Harbison, Boone, Madison, Bainbridge, Marion, Hall, Jefferson, Jackson, Patoka, Cass, and Ferdinand.

In the pages devoted to the religious organizations in Dubois county it is our desire to record the facts as they have come down to us without favor or reflection. "My mouth shall speak the praise of the Lord"—(Ps. 145: 21.) Pioneers did not spend their time in uninterrupted scenes of sylvan pleasures and work, but paid some attention to the world beyond, as the present church organizations in this county bear evidences.

Little minds are interested in the extraordinary; great minds in the commonplace. Those small congregations of nearly a century ago labored hard, and the churches of to-day in Dubois county are the result. There could well be a thousand pages of details, for details are in numbers as the sands of the sea, but enough only is given to indicate the source whence came our church organizations, and to serve as a guide to what may be expected of the future.

In the settlement of Dubois county, the pioneer minister was not far behind the pioneer cabin builder. In fact an opening in the forest made by the woodman would hardly appear before a pioneer minister would come along to attend to the needs of the soul. The first minister to put in an appearance visited Fort McDonald soon after it was erected. He was a member of the Cumberland Presbyterian church. He was followed by others of the same denomination, and by Methodists, Baptists, and Catholics. While these pioneer ministers were making their way from one settlement to another, the pioneer settlers were clearing their land and putting in their crops under many difficulties and amidst many dangers.

The Cumberland Presbyterian church was the first to appear upon the frontier in Dubois county. In 1818, that denomination began holding services in the county. Perhaps the first regular services were held at Shiloh camp meeting ground, said by some to have been in the Irish set-

tlement in section 25, southwest of Ireland. At any rate, it was the forerunner of the present Shiloh in Madison township. This is considered the second church organization of the Cumberland Presbyterian denomination in the state of Indiana. One thing seems certain, and that is, that the Presbytery for Indiana was organized at Portersville, Tuesday, April 18, 1826, and its fourth meeting was held at Shiloh church, October 2, 1827.

When Jasper became the county seat, a Cumberland Presbyterian church was built of logs. Later, a frame one was built, which was torn down in 1886. The timbers of the latter became a part of a dwelling house on "Little Round Top" at Jasper.

While Dubois county was yet a part of Knox county, and the early settlers were moving into the wilderness, devout Christian families feeling the loss of religious services, would write back to their former homes and earnestly solicit some one to come and hold religious services for them. The distance and hardships were great, but ministers finally came. [Luke 9:2.]

Then there were no railroads in the United States; no telegraphs; no canals west of the Allegheny mountains. Then fire was produced by striking a piece of steel with flint, the spark emitted being caught upon a spongy substance called "punk," found in knots of hickory trees. The wooden shovel-plow was the only cultivator. Worship was generally conducted, in fair weather, from a stump, for a pulpit, where conveniences were greatest for sitting upon the ground. Sometimes the minister stood in the door of a cabin, with the auditors seated promiscuously around, each with his rifle conveniently near, in case of opportunity for killing wild game, or of intrusion by the Indian.

Among the pioneer ministers of the Cumberland Presbyterian faith were William Harris, Wm. Chapman, Alexander Chapman, John Barnett, William Barnett, Finis Ewing, Dr. James Johnson, John M. Berry, Aaron Shelby, David Lowry, Henry Delany, John Edmonston, Hiram A. Hunter, William Lynn, Thomas Porter, William C. Long, and Alexander Downey. All came frequently except the first six mentioned. They were here only for camp meetings. The Rev. David Lowry is said to have been the first circuit rider. After him, came Messrs. Hunter, Downey, and Lynn, in the order named. The circuit extended from the Ohio river as far north as Terre Haute and far enough east to embrace Jasper.

One could hardly record the early history of Dubois county and not mention the itinerant ministers who contributed so much to the establishment of good order, quiet, intelligence, morality, and religious sentiments among the first settlers. Dubois county owes much to its early itinerant ministers—Cumberland Presbyterians, Methodists, and Baptists. Their systems carried their church work into every settlement in the county, and where two or three were gathered together, there was a minister or exhorter in their midst.

The itinerant ministers were on their knees at the bed-side of the dying man, and at the grave their voices were heard in songs of praise. Some

denominations waited for people to come up from the wilderness to worship, but the Baptist, the Presbyterian or the Methodist preacher mounted his horse, proceeded to the cabin-in-the-clearing, held his meetings, preached the gospel, and when he departed, he left the Bible and the hymn book to keep the people in touch with his labors.

The forests of Dubois county were not settled without much sickness, many deaths, and great suffering among the people. Malaria, milk sickness, and cholera were dreadful in their results. Ministers were useful in many lines.

Many of the early ministers spoke of the "zigzag forked lightnings," the hell of brimstone and fire—a literal hell and damnation kept in proper condition by a forked tail devil and an army of imps. Some in beginning the sermons, were slow, deliberate and cautious, thus feeling their way to the hearts of the audience, until their emotions would take charge of their tongues; then they would throw their whole soul into the subject, and close with such appeals to the congregation as left but few dry eyes at the singing of the closing hymn.

These itinerant ministers usually had a strong physique, expanded lungs, clear and powerful voices, reaching to the verge of the camp ground, the eyes of eagles, and both a moral and a personal courage that never quailed. Their chief characteristic was good common sense. Most of them knew how to feed babies with the "milk of the Word," and how to hurl the terrors of the law at old sinners. They seemed to know that old blood never runs in young veins.

Most of these ministers were strong in doctrine, but their great forte was in exhortation. They knew how to bring the mourner before the altar. They talked with the force of a strong and masterful conviction, and they were sincere; thus they won the good graces and confidence of their hearers. The pioneer minister was the compass of heaven, for he always pointed to the sky. Dubois county owes many of these itinerant ministers a heavy debt of gratitude for their efforts to form society on the basis of morality, education, and religion.

The circuit riders were constant and untiring in their labors. They conducted religious services almost daily. The home of some good settler served as a gathering place in the absence of a meeting-house or a school-house. Such a residence soon became known as the preaching place of the community.

Shiloh was one of the largest religious organizations of its day in Indiana. Ashbury Alexander was one of its strongest elders and supporters. Rev. James Ritchey, Sr., was an elder in the same congregation; so were Joseph I. Kelso and John Niblack. The Presbyterians seemed to gather near the "Irish settlement," while the Methodists found their favorite location near Haysville.

By 1833, the Cumberland Presbyterian membership in Dubois county had grown so that each church could support a minister. Rev. James Ritchey,

Sr., was chosen for Shiloh church. A few years later the Rev. H. A. Hunter became its pastor. Later, he became a pastor at Portersville, and also taught school there.

The most prominent minister of the Protestant faith that has ever been located in Dubois county was the Rev. Andrew J. Strain. He lived at Jasper for many years. He was a leader in every public and patriotic enterprise worthy of support. The public schools of Dubois county owe him a debt of gratitude for his efforts in their behalf in the early days of the common school system.

Among the pioneer ministers of different denominations were the Rev. Johnson C. Main, a United Brethren, who lived near Huntingburg, and who died in 1842; Rev. John Strange, a Methodist, who entered the conference in 1811, and died December 2, 1832; Rev. Wm. K. Richards, Rev. John Mickler, Rev. James B. Admire, a Methodist; Rev. John W. Julian, Rev. James Blackwell, Rev. Edward Hall, Rev. Benj. Hall, Rev. Metcalf, Rev. Wm. Mavity, a Methodist; Rev. James St. Clair, Rev. Silas Davis, a United Brethren minister; Rev. Harry Davis, Rev. Strain, a Baptist; Rev. Jacob B. Shively and Rev. B. T. (Bird) Goodman, Christian ministers; Rev. Powell and Rev. Smith, both Methodists. Smith had been to the Holy Land and was a favorite minister. Rev. Thomas Hill was a Baptist. Judge Willis Hays, founder of the Haysville M. E. church, was a minister.

The Rev. John Strange mentioned among the pioneer Methodist camp meeting ministers was a great orator. In the summer time there were always camp meetings, and the attendance was large, including the representative men of the vicinity. These furnished rare inspiration for oratorical display, and the Rev. Strange never failed to improve them. His hair was black and his eye piercing; his voice musical and capable of every modulation. Withal he was intensely imaginative and often highly dramatic. When at his best in his line, if his theme was the endless punishment of the wicked his portraiture of everlasting burnings were fearful beyond description, and it was not uncommon for scores of the rough characters, who had come to disturb the meetings, to fall as dead men under the dramatic touches of the minister. On the other hand, when the theme was the lives of the redeemed, he could make the fields beyond the swelling flood a great deal greener and the living water much sweeter, and the fruits of the tree of life much more delicious than ever before described, and the emotion of the congregation would become uncontrollable.

There used to be Methodist churches at Thales; at Haysville in Harbison township; and at Shiloh and Robert's Chapel in Hall township. The Methodists were pioneers in church work in the northeastern part of Dubois county, but most of them moved west, and the Germans who bought their farms are members of other religious organizations.

The best known, and by far the most popular Baptist minister in early times, was the Rev. Wilson Thompson. He was born in Kentucky in 1788. In 1818, he made a quasi-missionary tour through this part of Indiana, and charmed everybody with his unusual eloquence. He died in 1866.

The Methodists and Baptists were not far behind the Cumberland Presbyterians in their religious efforts in Dubois county. A class of Methodists was organized at Jasper as early as 1832. The Baptists held religious services on the banks of the Patoka river as early as 1838.

Church services were held long before church buildings were erected, but the dates subjoined will serve to establish permanent organizations.

On June 8, 1839, John P. Farris sold forty acres in section thirty-five, one mile from Haysville to the "Trustees of Union Meeting House." On June 8, 1841, he sold land to "Trustee of Union Church."

On December 7, 1839, James Hawkins, John Donald, Capt. John Sherritt, Joseph McMahan and Samuel Kelso were elected trustees of a seminary called "*The Bible Institute.*"

On March 18, 1842, Moses and Mary Kelso sold to John G. Sourdeck, John C. Shelling, and John Price, trustees of the "Meeting House in the Town of Haysville" lot ten (10) in Haysville.

On March 13, 1848, Samuel Wineinger sold to Samuel Scarlet, Enoch Blagraw, and Charles Bruner, trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church three acres of land at Hillham, for the "Love of God and the advancement of His glory." On June 25, 1849, Samuel Jackson sold land in the same locality for "The Love of God."

On August 14, 1848, lot twelve (12) in Huntingburg was sold by Samuel Main to William Lukemeyer, Adam Trusman, and Charles Quelmalz, trustees of a Methodist Episcopal Church.

On March 20, 1849, John Boyles sold to Hugh H. Boyles, Elijah Kendall, and Thomas Shoulders, trustees of a Methodist Episcopal Church, two acres in section thirteen, two miles west of Schnellville, for the "Love of God."

On October 15, 1849, Isaac Alexander sold to Samuel Dillon, Sr., Ashbury Alexander, Madison Armstrong, Lewis Greene and Andrew F. Kelso, "trustees Shiloh Meeting House" six acres of land in section twenty-nine, southeast of Ireland. This is the historical Shiloh used years before a deed was made. Shiloh was so named by the Rev. A. J. Strain. He was ordained there, October 10, 1847. [Joshua, 18:1.]

On August 8, 1850, Judge Willis Hays sold one-fourth of an acre adjoining Haysville, to the "trustees of the Methodist Episcopal Church."

On September 16, 1850, Bamberger and Bretz sold to Philip Jacob Bretz, William Bretz and Valentine Limp, trustees of St. Paul's Lutheran Reformed Church, land in section thirty-three east of Bretzville.

The records show that the Methodists were more exact in having fee simple deeds to their church properties than other denominations.

The Chinese locust, "Tree of Heaven," "Paradise tree," or "Methodist tree," known by all four names—is found in many of the abandoned pioneer cemeteries, and curiously enough in practically every pioneer Methodist settlement.

The first Christian church buildings in Dubois county were erected on Indian creek about one mile from Bretzville. They were of logs. The

congregation finally tore them down and built a frame structure near where the depot stands at Huntingburg. The log buildings were known as the Indian creek churches.

In 1850 a Christian church was built one-half mile west of Schnellville. It was known as the Bethlehem church. Bethlehem lodge of Masons, at Birdseye, perpetuates its name.

Rev. Jacob Banta Shively, Rev. B. T. Goodman (also known as "Bird" Goodman), Rev. Lewis Wood, Rev. Abner Hobbs, and Rev. Green Cato were early Christian ministers in Dubois county. Rev. Shively's work extended from 1828 to 1868; Rev. Goodman's from 1837 to 1873; Rev. Lewis Wood's from 1835 to 1859; Rev. Abner Hobbs from 1835 to 1856. The Rev. Green Cato also served several years. Rev. Lewis Wood died in 1859. There are about five hundred members of the Christian church in Dubois county.

The pioneer women were Christians in a marked degree. Brave women in the cause of Christ made brave men in the field and forest. The primary studies of pioneer women, as they saw them, were the three "C's"—church, cooking and children. It was their hearts' desire and their hands' endeavor to make the world better.

The language used in some of the pioneer donations for church purposes in Dubois county shows an intensity of purpose seldom found at present. John Armstrong and his good wife, Jane, in 1853, deeded Mt. Zion in Madison township, to James Anderson, James Stewart, William Rose, George Washington Armstrong, and Barton Armstrong, trustees. The language in this deed follows. It will serve as a sample:

John Armstrong and Jane Armstrong, his wife, for the love of God and a desire to glorify Him among men, do give and release, confirm and convey unto them, the said trustees, in trust and their successors in office, for the uses and purposes herein after-ward mentioned all the estate, right, title, interest, property claim and demand whatsoever, either in equity or law, which he, the said John Armstrong, and his wife, Jane Armstrong, have in, to, or upon, all and singular, a certain lot or piece of ground or land situated in and being in the county of Dubois (here the land is described), together with all and singular the meeting-house with "grave yard-house," woods, ways, waters and privileges, hereunto belonging, to have and to hold all and singular, the above described lot or piece of land situate and being as aforesaid together with all and singular the Mt. Zion meeting-house, grave yard-house, woods, ways, waters, and privileges, thereunto belonging in any wise appertaining unto them, the said trustees, and their successors in office, in trust forever. That they shall build or cause to be erected from time to time with the approbation and co-operation of the above said Mt. Zion Presbyterian church in connection with the Salem, Indiana, Presbytery and that general assembly of the Presbyterian church, usually styled "constitutional" or "new school;" such house of worship, parsonage house, dwelling, and other buildings as may be deemed useful and necessary to advance the Redeemer's Kingdom on earth among men, and for the comfort and benefit of their minister or pastor in charge or under the employ of the above said Mt. Zion church or sanctioned by the above said presbytery in the above specified assembly, etc.

William Clark Kendall, who came to Dubois county in 1822, when he was one year old, has this to say of pioneer days, churches, and ministers:

In my early days there were no public roads leading to Jasper. A horse path served the purpose. Wagons were not in use. The trees were blazed along the path to serve as guides. Father was a mighty hunter and knew all the surrounding country. There were four families on the path between our settlement and Jasper. There were no bridges across the creeks. The traveler waded, or swam his horse.

Occasionally we saw a friendly Indian. I remember when I was about eighteen years old an Indian minister preached in our neighborhood on Grassy Fork. He could read. There were no houses of worship. We gathered at the log cabin of a settler, first at one place, then at another. We had religious gatherings often; preaching every four or six weeks. The Methodists were the pioneers in our section. Edward Hall and William Mavity were my favorite ministers. I can not recall more than two denominations any where near the neighborhood where I lived in Dubois county. That is, not more than two until I was passed fourteen years of age. They were the Methodists and the Regular Baptists. These denominations held church services in dwelling houses most convenient to the members of the congregation. At one time the circuit rider had work assigned covering eight weeks, making at least one appointment every day and sometimes two, or even three, a day. The members generally took their trusty guns and dogs with them. The salary for such a minister was never more than \$300 a year. When the country filled up and people became more able to build houses of worship more denominations came into prominence, and buildings worthy of the cause of Christ were erected.

As has been said before, the English Protestant churches of Dubois county had their great leader in the person of Rev. A. J. Strain. He also served as county school examiner and died while holding that position. He was pastor while most of the Cumberland Presbyterian churches in Dubois county were erected.

The German Protestant churches of the county found a pastor and leader in Rev. Christian Nix, of Haysville. He was a pastor in Dubois county for twenty-nine years, and was serving in that capacity when he died in 1882.

There are practically no members of the Jewish faith in Dubois county.

Among former citizens of Dubois county who have worked in foreign missionary fields may be mentioned Miss Ida Ellis and Miss Lillian Greene.

The Rev. Jacob Banta Shively, a pioneer minister of the Christian church, in southern Indiana, was born near Harrodsburg, Kentucky, December 25, 1797, of German parentage. He lived in his native state until about 1824, when he moved to Orange county, Ind. About 1829 he moved, with his family, to Dubois county and was one of its pioneers. He

was a minister of the gospel and a farmer. His first cabin was built on what is known as the Temple farm, located on the Troy and Jasper road. Here it was that his ministry began in Dubois county, preaching in the homes of the people scattered over several miles of territory. As soon as



Rev. Jacob Banta Shively.

a sufficient number had settled around him, he organized them into a church, which they called "The Indian Creek Christian Church." Meetings were held in cabins and groves, for a number of years, but finally a log house was built in which to worship. It was located north of the Temple farm and as long as it was used it had nothing but a ground floor. The house has long since crumbled to dust. An old burying ground lies near where the old church stood.

In the fall of 1840, Rev. Shively sold his farm to John Temple, and in March, 1841, he moved on a farm he had previously bought about one mile south of Huntingburg, where he lived the rest of his days.

A new log church building was erected two miles north of the old one on Indian creek and meetings were held there, until the organization was transferred to Huntingburg, in 1852, where it still remains, having had a continuous existence for at least seventy-five years.

The Rev. Jacob Banta Shively united with the church, in 1818, in Montgomery county, Kentucky, and was soon brought into notice as a sweet singer. The solemn earnestness of his looks and the dazzling bright-



Rev. B. T. Goodman.

ness of his eyes are still fresh on the tablets of memories in this county. Before coming to Indiana he had served God in Bath, Fleming, Bourbon and Montgomery counties in Kentucky. He was ordained to the ministry by the Rev. David Stewart, of Marengo. Rev. Shively was a preacher of acknowledged ability. He had a commanding appearance, was five feet eight inches tall, had coal black hair, piercing black eyes and very regular features. He preached, and built churches in the counties of Dubois, Perry, Spencer, Warrick and Pike, and when time permitted, he traveled and proclaimed the Word, in Orange, Crawford, Daviess, and Posey counties.

For his life's work, he received a mere pittance. Sometimes a good sister would present him with a pair of home-knit woolen socks, or, perhaps, home-made jeans, enough to make a pair of trousers, and sometimes he would receive a few dollars for his work. He depended upon his family for support.

His wife was Miss Anna Mavity, a Virginian, by birth. They were married, February 5, 1817. Rev. Shively died, at Huntingburg, February 11, 1868.

Rev. B. T. (Bird) Goodman, a great singer and leader of the Christian church was born in Barren county, Kentucky, June 5, 1807. He moved with his parents to Marengo, Indiana, in the autumn of 1825. In the spring

of 1831 he married Miss Cynthia Cummins, sister of the late Charles Cummins. He moved to Dubois county, in 1834, and entered land near Bretzville. His first work in the ministry dates from 1837. He was a member of the Indiana legislature, several terms. He was a Democrat. He moved to where Schnellville now stands in 1847. He moved to Crawford county in 1860, and was again elected to the lower house of the legislature. Gov. O. P. Morton appointed him, in 1863, to fill Capt. W. W. Sloan's unexpired term in the legislature. He was appointed enrolling officer during the Civil War.

Rev. Goodman delivered addresses over all southern Indiana encouraging young men to enlist in the service of their country. He was a minister for thirty-six years, and was instrumental in the conversion of several hundred people. His first wife died in April, 1863. Rev. Goodman married his second wife, Mrs. Sallie Philips, in September, 1868. He moved to Huntingburg in 1871, and died there, December, 1873. He was instrumental in giving the town of Birdseye its name. His ablest and most prominent successor in the work of the Christian church in Dubois county is the Rev. Sampson Cox, of Birdseye. The cloth, the vows, and the traditions of Father Shively descended unto the Rev. B. T. Goodman, and were by him handed down to the Rev. Sampson Cox.



Rev. Sampson Cox.

The German Methodists established themselves in Dubois county in 1843, and their congregations are now found in the southwestern part of the county.

The Rev. Henry Koeneke and the Rev. Conrad Muth were the first German Methodist missionaries in the county.

In a general way it may be said that, in the early days, the English Methodists occupied the northeastern part of Dubois county; the Cumberland Presbyterians, the northwestern part; the Christians, the southeastern part; the German Methodists, the southwestern part, and the Catholics and the Lutherans, the central part. These lines have not been entirely obliterated even to this day.

Pioneers were sometimes affected with what was known as the "jerks." This was a peculiar affection brought about by heavy and long tension of the nervous system during exciting religious revivals. It affected emotional sinners. It made itself known by a jerking, and violent contortion of the body. Its cause has never been fully understood. Emotional people were easily affected. It was commonly seen at protracted camp meetings, where emotional sermons were delivered, day after day.

In Hall township, facing the rising sun, bounded on the southwest by a pasture and on the northeast by a woodland, stands one of the most interesting examples of the pioneer log churches now in Dubois county. It is not old, having been built as late as 1874, yet there is something about its very make up that is food for thought, and a splendid subject for meditation. The lessons taught by the past are here brought out to the eye in a manner that impresses them upon our memories, never to be forgotten. It was built at a time when the citizens of Dubois county were beginning to recover from the loss by death, and the burden of debt, caused by the Civil War, and, at a time when there was a general revival of religious work throughout Dubois county. The fact that this log building, with but four windows and a door, was built as late as 1874, in this county, is proof that the people of that community waited not on the manner of



Rev. H. Koeneke.

doing, but did. Their religious impulse was strong, and they cared not for the modern structures of architectural beauty. The floor was made of puncheons. The altar or pulpit was a single upright piece with a short board nailed horizontally across its upper end. This held the Holy Bible. The seats were made of small sized poplar trees split into halves, and held at the proper height by four sticks driven into the auger holes made for their reception. The house was covered with clapboards. It had no ceiling. All these things are here to-day. The door is open as if inviting the faithful to return to the days of yore. The birds, after their day of song on the wing, or in the surrounding forest, return to the building at night and

safely rest upon the timbers under the roof. These timbers are poplar saplings, and not the sawed timbers of to-day.

Occasionally a slow, solemn procession winds its weary way along the creek, and across the pasture field. It is the concourse of mourning friends bringing the remains of some member of the congregation to its last resting place. The Baily grave-yard was started in 1863, Esquire Wm. H. H. Pinnick, burying the first child there in that year.

The record creating the congregation reads as follows:

We, the Disciples of Christ whose names are herein enrolled do this day congregate ourselves together on the North Fork of Brushy Pond Creek, Dubois Co., Ind., taking the Bible, and Bible alone for our rule and faith of practice.
This, the 21st. day of March, 1869.

The record does not record it, but it is very likely that these religious people had read verses 15, 16, and 17 of the apostle Paul's second letter to Timothy.

The elders were Wm. H. H. Pinnick and Jonathan Kesterson; the deacons were Samuel Baily and Dyar D. Burton. In addition to the above the following family names appear on the record: Sanders, Parsons, McIver, Curtis, Gullett, Andre, Taber, Nicholson, Williams, Conrad, Hembrew, Chanley, Frentres, Wineinger, Goodman, Campbell, Blum, Zehr, and Jones. It appears that the Rev. Benjamin T. Goodman, who died at Huntingburg, December, 1873, was the spiritual director at the organization. Later, Rev. Thos. A. Cox and Rev. Benj. F. Nicholson served as ministers.

This log building stands on a hillside, about three-fourths of a mile west of the Bender school-house. Nearly all the members of the old congregation have passed away, gone to other churches, moved to other fields of usefulness, or scattered to the four winds of heaven.

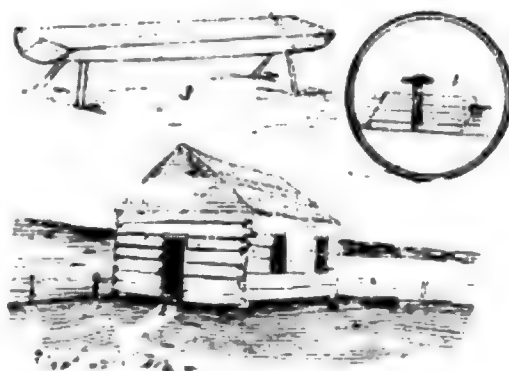
At one time there were two church organizations in Harbison township that are now disbanded.

The Methodist church at Hickory Grove or Thales P. O. was organized in the year 1855. Its founders were Martin Mickler, John Decker, and Isaac Hawk. Some of the ministers that conducted services there were Rev. Vancleve, Rev. Wright, Rev. William Greene, Rev. Eastman, and Rev. Hilliard. These were some of the first ministers, many others followed. Some of the well known old members were David Morgan, Samuel Morgan, Martin Decker, Frank Potts, James McFerrin, John Hawk, John Ellis, Lyman Goss, and Henry Graves. The building was torn away in 1899, and its best material, benches, etc., moved to Crystal.

The Christian church at Thales P. O. was founded in the year 1880, and organized by Rev. Littell, Absalom Cooper, Edward Bridges, and Warren Potts. Some of the most noted ministers were Rev. Littell, Rev. Sherman, Rev. Mavity, Rev. Bex, Rev. Floyd, and Rev. William Cox. The leading members were: John Davis, F. B. Waldrip, Anthony Bridges, Lowry Cooper, Lehmann Cooper, John Kerns, Daniel Shervick, and James White. The building was removed in 1898.

It is not the privilege of many men to organize religious movements and to lead them through many years of their early lives, but that was the good fortune of Rev. Newton of Birdseye. Like most new movements, religious or secular, Newton's had a humble beginning, and its future was not even dreamed of at the time of its conception. It was intended to be solely a local affair, but the Reformed Methodist church of Birdseye was heard of by other religiously inclined people and they followed its example.

Churches, like men, are often self-made, and acquire positions of honor and respectability before the world. Like men, they sometimes begin life in the lonely valleys, surrounded by the primeval forests. An example



Baily Church, Hall Township.
1. Pulpit. 2. Church. 3. Seat.

easily found is the case of the Reformed Methodist church. This church had its origin in a little district school-house in Dubois county, since abandoned by the school authorities and now owned by the church organized within its narrow confines. Its original record reads, in part, as follows :

On the 30th day of January, A. D. 1877, Rev. William Newton, of Dubois county, Indiana, and ten others, met at Hobb's school-house two miles southwest of Birdseye in order to devise some means for counteracting what they considered the errors prevailing in the then existing ecclesiastical bodies in this country, and after prayerful deliberation they decided to form themselves into a church which should be liberal in government and yet strict in doctrine. They, therefore, took the Scriptures for their guide as to doctrine and discipline, which will be seen by their church law, and being citizens of a country in which the people govern themselves, they chose a form of church government which should be something similar to that of the nation; and with this end in view, it was declared that no rule for the government of the church should be binding without the consent of three-fourths of the members of the church at the time of the adoption of said rule. And it was further declared that the ministers should be the servants of the church, and not the arbitrary rulers. With this thought uppermost in their minds, the several churches choose their ministers yearly, without having any special mode prescribed by the general church.

For the preservation of harmony, union, and purity, the several congregations hold regular church meetings once a month, usually on Saturday, when they select a chairman, who proceeds to ask the following questions:

1. Are any of the members sick or in distress?
2. Are any of our members walking disorderly?
3. Are there any charges?
4. Are there any recommendations for license to exhort?
5. Are there any recommendations for deacon's or elder's papers?
6. Do peace and harmony prevail?
7. Is there any other business?

Each subject is carefully disposed of.

Soon after the first church was organized other ministers were added to it, among whom were Peter Newton, W. W. Eastman, James P. Walton, George W. Aders, and James Kendall. The exhorters were Randolph Carter and Sister Nancy E. Lashbrook. In May, 1878, Rev. J. E. Walton, an ordained minister of the M. E. church, from Van Wert county, Ohio, entered the church at Friendly Zion, in Crawford county. The church now numbers many ordained elders.

The first annual conference was called at Hobb's schoolhouse, the cradle of the church, on December 1, 1877. The conference was opened with singing and prayer by Rev. Isom Smith, elder in the General Baptist church. Rev. Peter R. Newton was elected president and J. W. Jacobs, secretary, of the conference. The roll was then called as follows: Elders, Peter R. Newton, W. W. Eastman, James P. Walton, George W. Aders; local preacher, James Kendall; exhorters, Wm. Newton, Randolph Carter, Nancy E. Lashbrook; lay delegates, John G. Pollard, Milton Waddle, J. W. Jacobs, James K. Mynett, Lewis Pugh, and Harrison Nicholson.

The committee on church government was called and submitted the *Articles of Faith and Rules and Regulations*, which were unanimously adopted.

The following charter members of the church lived in the immediate vicinity of Birdseye :

William Newton, Jeremiah W. Jacobs, John G. Pollard, Joseph B. Newton, Peter R. Newton, Lucinda J. Newton, Margaret J. Finney, Nancy M. Newton, Garriel E. Garland, Lucinda J. Garland, Thomas G. Finney.

The local organization is not prosperous at present.

Peter Newton, a prominent member, was born in Crawford county, Indiana, in 1825. He died at Birdseye, April 13, 1906.

An example of the Catholic pioneer missionary work in southern Indiana is found in the life and work of the Rt. Rev. August Bessonies, who was born June 17, 1815, at Alzac, department of Lot, in the southwest of France, and who died at Indianapolis, February 22, 1901. He was a vicar general, and a nobleman by birth. In 1839, he came to America under the care of Father Brute, the first bishop of Vincennes. He founded the town of Leopold in Perry county and named it in honor of Leopold I, King of the Belgians. He built Catholic churches at St. Mary's (six miles from Leopold); on Anderson creek; on Little Oil creek; and where Tell City now stands. He used to say mass on Sunday at Derby and Leopold; on Monday at Leavensworth; on Tuesday at Corydon; on Wednesday at Newton Stewart; on Thursday at Jasper; on Friday at Taylorville; on Saturday at Rockport. It was on these trips, and while on his way to and from Vincennes that he became identified with the early pioneer life of Dubois county. He had as many friends among the non-Catholics as in his own church. In 1884, Father Bessonies was raised to the dignity of a *Monsignor*, which made him an honorary member of the papal household, by Pope Leo XIII.

In 1838, Rev. Joseph Kundeck, of Vincennes, arrived at Jasper to look after the spiritual interests of the fifteen families of the Catholic faith living there. His locating at Jasper proved to be the farthest reaching event in the early history of the county. He founded several towns in Dubois county, enlarged Jasper, erected several Catholic churches, and built the first brick court house in the county. He served for many years as county school examiner, and in many ways showed himself to be a leader among men of any and all religious denominations. To his early labors are due the large German Catholic congregations in the county, congregations numbering into the thousands, and possessing church and school properties valued at a million dollars.

The early Catholic churches of Dubois county are so closely interwoven with the life of Rev. Joseph Kundeck, that his biography should be read in this connection. The reader is referred to the chapter on Rev. Kundeck.

The early Catholics that came to Dubois county were very sincere and devout Christians. Their passage to America from their Fatherland was an epoch in their lives, and all incidents of the voyage were long remembered.

On the 25th of March, 1847, eleven families emigrated from the town of Pfaffenweiler, Gross Herzogthum Baden, to the United States (via Rotterdam, Havre and New Orleans.) Among the families were the Eckerts, Becks, Kieffers, Schmidts, Erbs, Schubles, and George Bauman, a sculptor. During the first week of their voyage on the Atlantic a most dangerous storm reminded all on board the ship that perhaps they were nearer death than they were to the cherished shores of America. In this time of peril, the pious George Bauman vowed to erect a cross near the church of that congregation wherein he would make his future home. Arriving at Jasper, Mr. Bauman, in union with a Mr. Heim of Tell City, Indiana, and Frank Beck, fulfilled his vow. Joseph Gramelspacher, father of ex-county Auditor John Gramelspacher, aided these men materially in carrying out their design. Up to this day the cross stands south of St. Joseph's church, and bespeaks the faith of these Catholic pioneers of St. Joseph's congregation.

"*The Diocese of Vincennes*," a history by Rev. H. Alerding, says that in 1834, only two or three Catholics were found at Jasper. Rev. St. Palais visited them. Services were held on the banks of Patoka river; later, on lot No. 118 in the town of Jasper. In 1840 and 1841, the first brick church was built at Jasper. It is now used as a parochial school and for music and lecture rooms. Its erection antedates that of the court house of 1845-1909. Both were built by Rev. Joseph Kundeck.

At Huntingburg, Catholic services were first held October 20, 1859; at Ferdinand, April 22, 1840; at Celestine, in 1842; at St. Anthony about 1860; at St. Henry in 1862; at Schnellville, November 10, 1873; at Ireland, February 15, 1891 and at Dubois, December 24, 1899.

Any close observer of buildings can readily see the resemblance among the old cathedral at Vincennes, the old St. Joseph's church at Jasper, and the court house of 1845-1909. The two last named were copied from the cathedral. Of all the church property in Dubois county, that of the Catholics is by far the most extensive, and represents many hundred thousand dollars.

The Lutheran church has some of the finest buildings in the county. The German Evangelical Salem's church, at Huntingburg, erected in 1890, cost \$25,000. It is a handsome edifice.

There are more than fifty church buildings in the county, valued at more than one million dollars, and they represent as much as one-tenth the assessed value of the county. For the number of church buildings in the county, Huntingburg ranks first. For the size of congregations Jasper and Ferdinand rank first.

The early cemeteries of Dubois county are an index to the religious inclinations of its people. Church organizations often had burial grounds, but no church edifices; residences, school-houses, and camp grounds being used as places of worship. The Sherritt grave-yard, Shiloh grave-yard,

and the pioneer grave-yard at Jasper, contain the graves of many leading pioneer citizens. The Sherritt grave-yard was the first burial ground used by Caucasian inhabitants of the county. Here lies the advance guard of civilization in Dubois county.

Here at the Sherritt grave-yard is a place where those who love to dwell upon the past history of the county may find food for thought. If you are like Sir Walter Scott's Old Mortality, you may brush away the moss from the French Lick headstones, and read beneath, "Born 1765," "Born 1776," "Died 1815," "Died 1825," and any number of similar dates. Beneath your feet lie the remains of many hardy pioneers, whose graves are unnumbered and unmarked, save by the ivy that the blasts of a hundred winters have not eliminated. The dignity and eloquence of the names on the mossy marbles justify the pride of the living who loyally trace the most valued influences of their lives to the time when they knew and loved those now beneath the sod.



Sherritt's Grave-yard.

Here lie in peaceful slumber the early McDonalds, Niblocks, Sherritts, Haddocks, Kelsoes, Traylors, McCrilluses, Tollys, Churchills, Cavenders, Harbisons, Flints, Butlers, Bixlers, Breidenbaughs—soldiers, judges, surveyors, pioneers, commissioners—and a long line of others whose names have been obliterated from the headstones by the effacing fingers of time.

Touching the enclosure on the south side is the first field cleared from the primeval forest; touching the same enclosure on the north was built the first rude cabin of the McDonalds, while on the east stood their first double log cabin, and in it was born the first white male native of the soil, that now constitutes Dubois county. That child was named Allen McDonald. He was a child of a Scotch father and a German mother.

Let those who now own fine farms and homes in Dubois county pause here for a moment, and pay their respects to the bodies now crumbling in death, who, when in life, directed the axe that cleared the forest and held the rifle that stayed the Indian, or felled the bear and the panther. Their labors and their efforts to advance civilization on the frontier in their days deserve a fitting memorial.

Mrs. John McDonald, who came to Dubois county about 1802 was the first white person buried at Sherritt's grave-yard, and the first in the county.

William McDonald, the pioneer who was born in Scotland, October 10, 1765, and who died in Dubois county, July 19, 1818, lies buried at Sherritt's. He had a son, John, born in 1806, who died April 21, 1860. His remains are also at rest at Sherritt's. Here also lies the remains of Allen McDonald, the first white male child born in the county.

It is generally conceded that the Presbyterian ministers of pioneer days were the best educated Protestant men in the early settlements. They seemed to be the leaders in educational movements. There were few highly educated Methodist or Baptist ministers in pioneer days, and the Presbyterians were called on to serve as teachers. Schools generally came with Presbyterian churches. Most of the seminary teachers throughout Indiana were Presbyterians. The leading spirit of free schools in Dubois county, when forming under the present constitution, was the Rev. A. J. Strain, a Presbyterian.

The parochial school system of Dubois county was founded by the Rev. Joseph Kundeck in 1840, and these two systems—free and parochial—the first championed by the Rev. Strain, the second by the Rev. Joseph Kundeck, have been in existence in the county for three-quarters of a century.

The moral, religious and educational forces of the pioneer ministers played no minor part among the forces that have evolved the present county from the crude material of a hundred years ago. Though their syntax was often faulty, and their language often inelegant, the common people heard them gladly, and cultured people never failed to attend church services, with pleasure and profit. The earlier ministers won their way deep into men's hearts to remain there in a greater degree than is done to-day.

In the Valhalla of the peaceful soldiers of the cross these pioneer ministers will rest with honors.

A detailed history of various leading churches in Dubois county is subjoined.

CHURCHES IN COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT HILLHAM.

Since about 1840 the Methodists have had an organization of some kind at Hillham. Their early services were held in a grove and their camp meetings were well attended. A log church building was erected and was used for many years. In 1848 and 1849 real estate was purchased at Hillham from Samuel Wineinger and Samuel Jackson.

The present congregation of Methodists at Hillham was organized about 1884. Their church property is valued at \$1,000. On October 9th, 1899, their building was destroyed by fire, and a year later the present building was erected. The United Brethren people also use this same edifice for their services.

Among the ministers who have served at Hillham may be mentioned the following: John Kesling, George Walker, William Maple, James Admire, William K. Richards, John Laster, Benjamin Julian, John Walts, N. E. Boeing, Elijah Whitten, Henry S. Talbot, Jacob Stalard, John Julian, M. F. Woods, Rev. Culmer, W. W. Rundle, E. Gaskins, Rev. Winn, Wm. Blue, Allen Julian, John Kiser, Frank Hutchinson, John Poucher.

In 1908, the trustees were Wm. L. Harrison, Solomon W. Clapp, Lewis Crowder, Grant D. Morgan, and M. Lester Wineinger.

THE REGULAR BAPTIST CHURCH AT CRYSTAL.

The Davis creek Regular Baptist church was organized on the first Saturday in May, 1883, with about thirty members. The church property is worth about \$400. Its first trustees were Enoch Cox, Columbus Harbison, and W. B. Shipman. Its early pastors were Peter Baker, Joseph Allen, and J. E. Baker. In 1908, there were sixty-four members, the Rev. J. B. Emmans was paster and Wm. R. Combs was the church clerk. The church is located at Crystal.

SIMMONS' METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL AT CUZCO.

This church was organized in 1880. Among its first trustees were Benjamin Simmons and Wm. A. Wineinger. The present building was erected in 1888 at a cost of about \$500. The church membership is about fifty. There are about thirty members in the Sunday school.

The following ministers have served the congregation: Revs. Blue, Pinnick, Winn, Haskins, McNorton, Vancleve, Sidebottom, Ragsdale, Morgan, Carnes, and Stiles. Rev. Geo. Stiles was serving in 1908; M. L. Wineinger, Wm. H. Nicholson, Jos. E. Beatty, B. B. Simmons, and Thos. J. Parsons were serving as trustees.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT CRYSTAL.

In 1898, a Methodist church was erected at Crystal at a cost of \$600. The church has about forty members, and a Sunday school class of twenty-five pupils. Revs. Coleman, Ragsdale, C. P. Zenor, Huring, Charles Dobson, A. Erickson, and George Stiles have been ministers on this work. Among the trustees of the church are W. H. Payton and Wm. L. Goss, Sr., Thomas Pinnick, Sandford Davidson, and Andrew W. Cave. The parsonage at Crystal is in charge of the following trustees: Solomon W. Clapp, Lafayette Davidson, Wm. L. Goss, Samuel Kerby and Thomas J. Parsons. In 1908, Rev. W. S. McMichael was a pastor at Crystal.

CHURCHES IN HARBISON TOWNSHIP.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, EAST OF KELLERVILLE.

In 1882, fifteen families organized the "Evangelical Lutheran St. John's Congregation," near Kellerville. David Raab, Henry Meyer, and John Arnold were the first trustees. In the beginning the Rev. G. Loewenstein, of Holland, served the congregation. Rev. W. Rein, of Canada, became the first resident pastor, in 1884. He remained until May, 1885, when the Rev. F. J. Lange, a student of theology from Capital University of Columbus, Ohio, was called. He entered upon his charge on September 13, 1885, and is enjoying the confidence and love of his congregation at this time, 1909. There are fifty voting members, one hundred fifty communicants, and two hundred thirty members. The congregation has a fine church, parsonage, and school house, without debts. These buildings are valued at \$5000.

EMANUEL'S LUTHERAN CHURCH, SOUTH OF KELLERVILLE.

In the northeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section two, south of Kellerville, stands the Emanuel Lutheran church. It was organized under the Rev. C. Risch, in 1853. A church was erected in 1863, under the charge of the Rev. C. Trauth. The tower was added in 1878, when the Rev. A. Sterger was pastor. There are about two hundred communicant members. It supports a parochial school of twelve pupils. The school-house was bought of Harbison township about 1889. In 1891, a handsome modern parsonage was erected. The congregation owns forty acres of land, and it is one of the largest church land owners in the county. Rev. M. Rein, Rev. J. J. Keerl, and Rev. Henry Hessemann have served as pastors. Among its well known members who have served as trustees may be mentioned Andrew Thimling, J. G. Hemmerlein, Martin Barr, Christ Hagen, and John L. Hemmerlein.

This is one of the oldest Lutheran church organizations in Dubois county. Formerly many citizens of the town of Dubois worshiped here.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. PETER'S CHURCH AT DUBOIS.

This church was founded in 1901, during which year the church building was erected. There were about thirty families in the original organization. The pastors have been the Rev. J. C. Krellmann, the Rev. G. Vogtlin, the Rev. G. Howe, the Rev. W. Holz, and the Rev. Wm. Cramm. St. Peter's congregation is associated with the Evangelical church, and of the Indiana district of the Evangelical Synod of North America. In 1906, the congregation built a new parsonage at a cost of \$1550. In 1907, there were one hundred forty-seven communicant members, a Sunday school of sixty pupils and a Ladies' Aid Society of forty-two members. The prop-

erty of the congregation is valued at \$5000. Besides supporting its own congregational expenses, the congregation is greatly interested in missionary work, orphans' homes, and other charitable institutions, to which it has always given a helping hand. The church has a school in connection.

**THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. PAUL'S CHURCH
AT HAYSVILLE.**

This church was started in the early forties. Its first constitution was framed by the Rev. John Herrmann and adopted on October 15, 1848. From 1853 until 1882, the Rev. Christian Nix served the church. Among his successors were Rev. Adolphus Baur, Rev. John Lautenschlager, Rev. Henry Grabau, Rev. Julius J. Keerl, Rev. W. W. Arndt, and Rev. G. W. Stock. This church has the largest congregation in Harbison township. The cornerstone of a frame church was laid on December 15, 1867, and the edifice was dedicated September 13, 1868. This building was destroyed by a storm, January 15, 1906. A new church was erected in 1907 and dedicated June 16, 1907. The church properties are valued at \$20,000. This is a flourishing and financially strong congregation. It has a parochial school with an average enrollment of thirty-five pupils.

CHURCHES IN BOONE TOWNSHIP.

PORTERSVILLE UNION CHURCH.

The Presbytery for Indiana was organized at Portersville, Tuesday, April 18, 1826. There were present nearly all the prominent men of the church then in Indiana. This indicates that the Presbyterians were early in Dubois county and that they were strong in and about the early "county-town" of Portersville. The Rev. Hiram A. Hunter was a well known pioneer minister in this congregation, at a time when a Union church stood about three miles southwest of Portersville.

On April 1, 1876, Rev. Geo. C. Cooper, Richard F. Milburn, and Simon Bixler were the leaders in the organization of the present Union church at Portersville. Mr. Bixler, a Methodist, had \$300 of funds derived from the sale of the Methodist church at Haysville, and Mr. Milburn, a like sum derived from the sale of the old Union church in Boone township. This money with assistance from Lutherans erected the church.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH IN BOONE TOWNSHIP.

The Evangelical Lutheran St. John's congregation, of Boone township, Dubois county, Indiana, was organized August 21, 1892, by the Rev. H. Hennings, a Lutheran minister of Stendal, Pike county, Indiana, and a member of the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and other states.

The following were original members: Jacob Frick, John Bauer, Philip Voelkel, Peter Doersam, J. D. Raab, Frederick Frank, Daniel



Lemmon Cumberland Presbyterian Church, Boone Township.

Tramback, Herman J. Wiesmann, Frederick W. Wiesmann, Andrew Braun, Michael Hacker, and John Mann. The first services were conducted in the Miley school-house. In 1893, a church was erected, and a year later, a parsonage. Jacob Frick, Andrew Braun, and Herman J. Wiesmann were the first trustees. On September 15, 1892, a German Sunday school was organized under the leadership of Philip Voelkel. In 1908, there were sixty pupils and Christian Hoffmann was superintendent. There are fifty-two voting members in this congregation. The property value is \$3,220. These ministers have served: Rev. H. Hennings, 1892-1893; Rev. H. G. Koenig, 1893-1897; Rev. Gustav Ronte, 1897-1900; Rev. Wm. Grabermann since 1900. In 1908, the elders were John Eck, Sr., and Andrew Braun, Jr.; the deacons were Charles Weisheit and Philip Mann, and the trustees were Christian Hoffmann, George Frederick Mann, and Samuel Himself.

LEMMON'S CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

One of the old sustained land marks in Protestant church history in Dubois county is Lemmon's church, in Boone township. It was built by the Cumberland Presbyterians. This church was founded in 1860, by the following trustees: Richard Harris, Hamilton McCain, Capt. John M. Lemmon, David Lemmon, Jacob Lemmon, Sr., Elijah Lemmon, Sr., and Mordica Hopkins. It was dedicated by the Rev. Andrew J. Strain in 1860, and he remained its pastor until his death, February 2, 1873. The older members of this congregation still honor his memory.

CHURCHES IN MADISON TOWNSHIP.

BETHEL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was erected in 1870, at a cost of \$1,200. At this date it is abandoned. It is included in the Otwell circuit, and has, in general, been served by the same ministers as served the Methodist church at Ireland.

SHILOH CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Shiloh camp ground was for years a place of Protestant worship, and here gathered the Armstrongs, Alexanders, Andersons, Dillons, Stewarts, Normans, McMahans, Kelsoes, Roses, Britains, and many other pioneer families from the northwest quarter of Dubois county. It is said that the most eloquent sermons of pioneer days were delivered at Shiloh. Log houses or huts were erected forming a hollow square, and in this square church services were held. This was long before a meeting-house had been erected. A deed, in fee simple, to the ground was not made until October 15, 1849, when Isaac Alexander sold six acres to the trustees of Shiloh Meeting House. The church edifice was built in 1849. A cemetery

was started in what was once the hollow square, in 1860. Miss Minerva Edmonston, a daughter of Col. B. B. Edmonston, was the first to find a grave at Shiloh. She died August 10, 1860. Shiloh is the fountain head of Presbyterianism in Dubois county, but the church property is slowly going to decay. An effort is being made to preserve the burial grounds. It is a favorite spot for interments. Protestants, strict in their church creed, both at Ireland and Jasper, favor Shiloh as a burial ground. Here lie the remains of many of the most prominent pioneer families associated with Jasper and



Shiloh Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

the "Irish Settlement." There is more in Shiloh than meets the eye, and its preservation is almost a sacred duty of future generations. Protestants worshiped near Shiloh as early as 1835.

On June 4, 1908, the trustees of the Shiloh Meeting House deeded the property to "Ireland Lodge No. 388, Ancient, Free, and Accepted Masons," under certain conditions, including keeping the house and cemetery in proper condition, etc.

HILLSBORO CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

There used to be a church east of the Hobbs graveyard, called "Beech Point," but it has long since passed away.

Rev. A. J. Strain who was ordained a minister at Shiloh, October 10, 1847, by Rev. Hull, was a prime mover in the organization of this congregation. He early held services on the Mark's farm on the Huntingburg road in Bainbridge township, and also at the "school house in the bend." These were aids to this congregation and the one at Shiloh.



Hillsboro Cumberland Presbyterian Church

The Hillsboro congregation was organized about 1856 and its ministers have been the same as at the Shiloh and Ireland Cumberland Presbyterian churches. The present church at Hillsboro was erected about 1874. It is valued at \$1,000. It has about twenty-five church members and about fifty Sunday school members.

IRELAND CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This church was erected about 1885, but the congregation was organized in 1882. It has a membership of eighty and a Sunday school of seventy-three pupils. The church is now a Presbyterian church. The property is valued at \$3,500. In 1908, Dr. L. B. W. Johnson, James L. Norman, and Wm. B. Morgan were its trustees.

This church has been served by the following ministers: S. J. Martin, April, 1881 to October, 1884; N. F. Gill, April, 1885 to May, 1890; R. C. Buchanan, May, 1890 to August, 1890; D. W. Cheek, October, 1890 to October, 1892; W. H. Jackson, November, 1892 to October, 1894;

J. I. Gregory, November, 1894 to December, 1898; T. C. Metcalf, February, 1899 to February, 1900; E. E. Banta, April, 1900 to October, 1902; R. C. Estel, February, 1903 to February, 1904; T. W. Wells, April, 1904 to April, 1906; J. T. Means, May, 1907 to October, 1907; J. O. Ashborn, May, 1908 to —. Rev. E. E. Banta died in August, 1908.



Ireland Cumberland Presbyterian Church.

IRELAND METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

A church was erected in 1868. The congregation was organized in 1866. Among its first trustees were Israel Adams, Thomas Kellams, and Benjamin Dillon. There are about one hundred twenty members. The Sunday school has a hundred pupils. The church property is valued at \$1,200. Among the later trustees are Albert H. Stewart, W. P. Anderson, and A. R. Horton.

These men have served as ministers : O. A. Barnett, O. H. Tansy, B. F. Johnson, W. F. Smith, Geo. D. Wolfe, J. D. Jeffery, W. P. Wallace, C. D. Whittell, G. E. Winn, J. L. Simms, J. T. Edwards, C. E. Ketcham, F. T. Horn and W. G. Morgan, (1908.)

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, AT IRELAND.

In 1890, about eighteen farmers living near Ireland asked Father Fidelis, O. S. B., pastor at Jasper, to build a little mission church at Ireland. The plan met with favor, and a subscription was taken. Four acres of ground were bought adjoining Ireland and the erection of a small frame church was begun. Services were first held in this new church February 14, 1891, by the Rev. Father Fidelis, but he immediately turned over the care of the mission to the professors of the Jasper College, and the Rev. P. Dominic Barthel, O. S. B., or some other professor made weekly visits to Ireland on Sundays covering a period of five years.

In 1894, a parsonage was erected. In 1899, this parsonage was turned over to the Sisters of St. Benedict as a residence, and they opened the parochial schools. Rev. P. Martin, O. S. B., took charge of the work in 1895. In 1903, the people made preparations to build a larger church and the Rev. Anthony Michel, O. S. B., was called to be the first resident pastor of St. Mary's. He built a new and larger church of brick. Rev. Anthony found forty-five Catholic families when he took charge of the place September 28, 1903. He began at once to make the plans for a new church and gathered the necessary materials and funds, and on August 15, 1904, the corner stone of the church was laid by the Rev. Athanasius Schmitt, Rev. Dominic Barthel, and Rev. Anthony Michel. The building is forty-eight by one hundred eighteen feet, of brick with Bedford stone trimmings, and slate roof. It was frescoed in 1905, and used for divine services for the first time on Christmas, 1905. Only \$11,000 in cash was paid for the building, but members donated much in labor and material during its construction. There were sixty-three families in this congregation in 1906; the membership was three hundred sixty. A new up-to-date parsonage was erected in 1906, and in 1908, a \$1,500 altar was placed in the church.

The old frame church has been converted into a parochial school building, and the school enrollment is sixty-five.

CHURCHES IN BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

ST. JOSEPH'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, AT JASPER.

On April 8, 1808, Bardstown, Kentucky, was made the see of a Catholic bishop, and Indiana was under his jurisdiction until 1834, when the diocese of Vincennes was established. The Right Rev. Simon Gabriel Brute was the first bishop of the newly created diocese, and he is said to have been

highly distinguished for talents, learning, and piety. His zeal for the spreading of the Catholic faith was so great that before his death, which occurred in July, 1839, he had established Catholic churches at about twenty-five points in Indiana. Jasper was one of them.



St. Joseph's Catholic Church, Jasper, 1908.

The early Catholic church history of Jasper and the life of the Rev. Joseph Kundeck are so closely connected that the reader is referred to Chapter XV, devoted to the Rev. Kundeck personally, for the earlier history of St. Joseph's church. The following sketch will deal mainly with the modern achievements of the congregation.

The massive stone church, at Jasper, is dedicated to St. Joseph. It is one of the largest churches in the Ohio valley. Though this great edifice, including grounds, is worth about one-quarter of a million dollars, it was built by the Catholics of Jasper.

The Rev. Fidelis Maute, O. S. B., began the erection of St. Joseph's church. On September 14, 1868, Bishop St. Palais laid the corner stone. After the death of Father Fidelis Maute, O. S. B., the work was taken up by Father Stephan Stenger and Father Basil Heusler, O. S. B.

Except for the ornamentation, the materials used in the construction of St. Joseph's were prepared and put in place by the members of the congregation, which for four decades have been making sacrifices of all kinds to realize the ambition of their lives. Besides the vast amount of labor contributed, \$100,000, in cash, have been raised and \$50,000 more will be necessary to complete the work entirely.

When Father Fidelis Maute, O. S. B., conceived the idea of the great structure he was anxious that it be built in a most substantial manner, and certainly his wishes have been followed. The tile roof is supported by huge trees, the largest in southern Indiana, that serve as imposing ninety foot columns. The roof structure is composed of forest trees used as rafters and braces. Between the outer roof and the ceiling there are over 1,000,000 feet of the finest hardwood in the state. There is an immense amount of stone in the structure. The story is that after farmers had hauled stone for months and had all the surrounding land covered, they thought there was enough for the entire structure. Instead, there was only half enough for the foundation.

The foundation and walls of the church went up under the direction of Father Fidelis Maute, O. S. B., who after preaching a sermon Sunday morning, announced who had been selected to work during the coming week. By this means about one-seventh of the entire congregation labored each week. Father Fidelis Maute, O. S. B., not only assigned the men to work, but he, the busiest, directed it all. Year after year this continued until gradually the structure took shape.

The dimensions of St. Joseph's are eighty-five feet by two hundred four feet. From the foundation to the eaves is sixty-seven feet and from the floor in the interior to the ceiling is ninety feet. Some walls are four feet thick; others are six. The steeple is two hundred twenty feet high. The chime of bells in it, with their hangings, weigh twelve tons. Its sonorous and grand voice may be heard, with a favorable breeze, ten miles from the church.

The church can seat twelve hundred people on the ground floor, and another five hundred can find standing room.

Father Basil Heusler, O. S. B., now in charge, is doing all he can to beautify the great structure, unfinished at the death of the Rev. Fidelis Maute, O. S. B.

Besides putting in a splendid heating system, there have been added fine art windows. Over the entrance is an art window showing Christ feeding the multitude. It cost \$600. Near the altar is another of the Good Shepherd that cost \$475, while on the other side is the Nativity of the Lord, that cost \$450. Over the center altar is a small window, the glass in which cost \$300. The other smaller windows cost \$175 apiece, and the side windows \$300 apiece. These windows were put in through the efforts of the Rev. Stephan Stenger, O. S. B., while he served as rector.

The windows are not the most expensive part of the ornamentation. The three altars are especially fine, being constructed entirely out of Italian marble. The high altar with the two groups, each seven feet high, cost \$19,000. The side altars, one crowned with the Blessed Virgin, the other with St. Joseph, the patron saint of the church, cost \$6,000 apiece. The railing separating the sanctuary from the church auditorium is of onyx and brass that cost \$1,000. The other decorations are proportionate in expense and beauty.

When Father Fidelis, O. S. B., died, he had not made any provision for properly heating and lighting the vast structure. At present, electricity is used for the illumination. The immense organ is operated by water power.

The congregation of St. Joseph includes five hundred fifty families, or about three thousand communicants. In Jasper, ninety per cent. of the inhabitants are Catholics and Dubois county is one of the strongest Catholic districts in the state. They have made many sacrifices to construct this magnificent edifice. The monastery at St. Meinrad has received considerable aid from these people. It is thought that the aggregate amount of Catholic property in the county of Dubois is worth nearly \$1,000,000.

The Jasper congregation is one of the wealthiest in the county, supports the largest parochial school system, and has the most valuable church grounds in the county. The parochial school buildings, St. Joseph's hall, and the parsonage are among St. Joseph's possessions. Just west of St. Joseph's church is the Jasper College for men.

Dating from its organization the following ministers have been in charge of St. Joseph's congregation: Rev. Joseph Kundeck, October 14, 1838 to January, 1858; Rev. Beda O'Connor, O. S. B., January, 1858 to November, 1860; Rev. Ulrich Christen, O. S. B., November, 1860 to February, 1865; Rev. Wolfgang Schlumpf, O. S. B., February, 1865 to July, 1865; Rev. Fidelis Maute, O. S. B., July 1865 to June, 1897; Rev. Stephan Stenger, O. S. B., June 1897 to September, 1898; Rev. Basil Heusler, O. S. B., since September 8, 1898.

The Jasper College and Sisters' residence each have private chapels for use of pupils and instructors. The chapel at the college was dedicated September 27, 1908.

Rev. Fidelis Maute was born in 1837, in Inneringen, Province Hohenzollern, [Sigmaringen, Prussia.] He received his classical education in Hedingen, near Sigmaringen and Maria Einsiedlen. His theological studies he finished in Mainz. In 1861, he left for America. On June 21, he landed at New York, and on the 29th he arrived at St. Meinrad, Indiana.



Rev. Fidelis Maute, O. S. B.

He made his profession at St. Meinrad, September 8, 1863, and was ordained January 2, 1864. He died June 22, 1897.

The character of the Rev. Fidelis Maute possessed such length and breadth, and his life was so full of church activity that any attempt to epitomize them must seem narrow and insufficient. His death left upon the town of Jasper a marked sense of vacancy, a feeling that one was gone whose place could not well be filled.

The basis upon which rests the splendid life record of Father Fidelis was a hearty, brave, strong, and genuine manhood. His sincerity was so deep and thorough that it was never questioned. To many his word was law. He met all comers with the truth. No one could come in contact with him without feeling the genuineness of his nature. If he was for a man or measure it was known and felt. He thought not of himself but of his church.

TRINITY CHURCH AT JASPER.

Older readers will well remember the name of Col. B. B. Edmonston, for a long time one of the most prominent officials of Dubois county. His hospitable home stood at the west end of Eighth street in the town of Jasper, and here he fed and housed hundreds of guests. His residence has been moved aside to make room for the extended boundaries of the town and in what was once a corner of his front yard now stands Trinity church, an object of pardonable pride and pleasure to many of the Protestants of Jasper. The church buildings are used by the Presbyterians and Lutherans, and are valued at \$6,000. The building has a Sunday school annex, library room, chime of bells, artistic memorial windows, and good seats. There are no debts. The principal initiative donors were Eckert Brothers, Friedman Planing Mill Company, Frank Joseph, W. S. Hunter, Wm. A. Traylor, *Geo. R. Wilson, August H. Koerner, Herman Eckert, Philip Dilly, and John Gramelspacher, each contributing one hundred dollars. Scarcely half of these were members of the church, thus showing Trinity to have been built from a standpoint of public spirit.

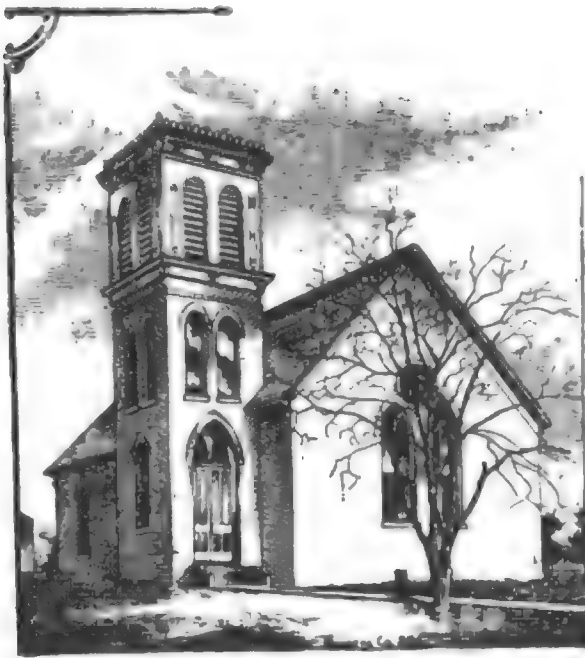
The Trinity church organization of Jasper is composed of the German Evangelical Lutheran Trinity Congregation and the Cumberland Presbyterian Trinity Congregation. German services are held on the first and third Sundays. English services are held on the second and fourth Sundays. On the fifth Sundays the time is divided. The deed bears date of July 30, 1898. Trinity church was erected in 1898.

This church supports a Sunday school, and a Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor. The Commercial club and the Ladies' Aid Society contribute valuable service to the church.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT JASPER.

The Methodist Episcopal church at Jasper was organized about 1832. Meetings were held at the residences of Dr. Aaron B. McCrillus and Benjamin Enlow. The Reverends Cartright, Talbot, and Ravenscroft were its early ministers. Rev. Ravenscroft's circuit extended from Madison to Newburg, both on the Ohio river, to White river. He arrived at Jasper, on horseback, traveling through the forest without road or bridge. About 1836, a Protestant church was erected on lot 83, at Jasper. When the court house was lost by fire, in 1839, this building was used as a court

*Not a member of any church.



Jasper Methodist Episcopal Church.

house and served as such for six years, during which time church services were held at residences and in groves.

Lot 83 was sold and a new site was purchased on west Sixth street, where a brick church edifice was erected. The Methodist Episcopal church property is estimated to be worth \$5,000.

The church building on lot 83 was used by the Rev. A. J. Strain, as a place of worship for many years, and received its main support from the Cumberland Presbyterians. The money to erect the building was obtained by subscriptions from the "Irish Settlement," through the

efforts of the Rev. Alexander Downey. In connection with the Methodist Episcopal church at Jasper are the Sunday school, the Epworth League, and the Ladies' Aid Society.

CHURCHES IN MARION TOWNSHIP.

ST. RAPHAEL'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AT DUBOIS.

The first move to build a Catholic church at Dubois was made at St. Celestine's church at Celestine, Sunday, September 17, 1899. At that time the people at Dubois and vicinity belonged to the Celestine congregation. Another meeting was held September 21, 1899, the Rev. Charles Bilger and Mr. Bernard Rowekamp taking the initiative. About four acres were donated by John Seng, October 13, 1899 and George Dekemper, Henry Dudine. John Kempf, and Charles Nordhoff were selected as the building committee. Contractor John M. Schmidt of Jasper erected the church, and services were first held, December 24, 1899. A parsonage was also built, and by the end of January, 1900, all had been paid for. The building was dedicated June 7, 1900 by the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'Donaghue, of Indianapolis.

Rev. Charles Bilger, an organizer and energetic minister, was pastor of both the Celestine and Dubois congregations, until July 4, 1902. Services were held at Dubois once a month, but since July 4, 1902, St. Raphael's has had a resident pastor and regular services each Sunday. The Rev. E. J. Zirkelbach was pastor for two years previous to July 4, 1906. During his term, the cemetery as at present located, was established. Rev. Richard Hoeing succeeded the Rev. E. J. Zirkelbach, and under his care the parish is prospering. Among the early church trustees are the following well known citizens: Joseph Friedman, Joseph Segers, John Fischer, and Herman Teder. The membership exceeds four hundred. The school enrolls

about seventy-five pupils. The parish takes an interest in Indian and Negro missions, and in orphan children. Liberal contributions are made annually.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT DUBOIS.

In the year 1888, the members and friends of the Methodist Episcopal church in Harbison and Marion townships erected a substantial and commodious frame church building at Dubois, but its membership is small. Many of its original founders have moved away or have gone to their rewards. The Rev. Charles W. Ellis was one of its strong supporters. He moved away in 1891. The property is estimated to be worth one thousand dollars.

In 1908, the trustees were Randolph H. Allen, David S. Morgan, Jasper P. Mynett, Thomas Polson, and M. L. Wineinger.

CHURCHES IN HALL TOWNSHIP.

ROBERT'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHAPEL NEAR ELLSWORTH.

Upon one of the many points in Hall township stood Robert's chapel, a Methodist Episcopal church. It stood there for twenty years, a beacon light to the surrounding country. A log church was built where Robert's chapel stood about the years 1858-1859. The leaders in this enterprise were James Kendall, Wm. Jacobs, and others. It is said that James Kendall hewed the logs and James Ellis hauled them with a yoke of cattle. The log house stood for some years without door, shutter, or window sash. Isaac Harmon put in the door and windows about 1862-63. The house never contained a stove. The lumber used in its construction was sawed by a little water-power mill known as McMahel's mill. It stood on the banks of Lick Fork creek. The first services were conducted by that pioneer preacher, Rev. A. O. Barnett.

It was said by John A. Roberts, who died in 1859, and on whose land Robert's Chapel stood, that it was named in honor of Bishop Roberts.

The frame church was erected and dedicated during the summer of 1879. The new house was built through the efforts of Levi K. Ellis, Valentine Roberts, John W. Coble, James M. Ellis, Lafayette Ellis, Wm. Ellis, the two Geo. W. Roberts and many other earnest men, and their wives. Saw-logs were cut and floated down Lick Fork creek and Patoka river to Dubois, where Rev. Chas. W. Ellis, now a capitalist of Greencastle, sawed them into lumber, gratis. Mr. George W. Roberts, Sr., built the church. Services were conducted by Rev. Thomas Mann, the pastor at that time.

In this church worshiped the following families: Ellis, Parks, Kellams, Jacobs, Nolan, Coble, Maudlin, Line, and a host of others who lived in the neighborhood of Ellsworth.

The house stood in a commanding position by the side of the public road, and it was often a subject for contemplation by travelers. It was torn down, in 1908, for lack of church membership in the neighborhood.

OLD SHILOH MEETING HOUSE IN HALL TOWNSHIP.

The class of Methodists who founded the first church in Hall township for years controlled the destiny of Hall township to such a degree that an extended mention is in order, even though the house and congregation have passed away.

About 1843, James Kendall (father of Lieut. W. W. Kendall), Elisha Jacobs, Benjamin Hawhee, Joel Mavity, and Page Mavity concluded to erect a log meeting house to be used for school and church purposes. David Morgan Wise owned forty acres in the southwest corner of section three about three miles from Celestine. It was the home of his grandfather David Morgan, a retired Methodist minister, who had spent fifty years in the ministry. Upon this tract of land the first Methodist church in Hall township was erected. The first house proved to be too small, and the site was unfavorable. In due time a larger house was erected at the half mile corner between section three and four on the New Albany road, on the land of Thomas Fleming. In this new log church the first services were held by Rev. Kisting, who named the new structure Shiloh. The first meeting lasted fifteen days. This house was used for school purposes. It was also headquarters for the local philomathical society, called the "Shiloh Polemic Society," the main subjects discussed bearing on polemics. The discussions were thought to be masterful efforts.

Among the teachers who taught school at Shiloh were Alexander Shoulders, Samuel H. Jacobs, John Z. McMahel, Aaron McCarty, Jane Coplinger, and William Jones—all pioneers.

In 1872, the old log house was torn down and a frame erected, but about 1896, this was torn down, the beautiful grove cut away, and the lot now forms part of a field. The influence of this church and school was felt in its pupils and in their social, political, and military history as well as in their citizenship in general. It served well its purpose and then passed away.

ST. JOSEPH'S GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH IN HALL TOWNSHIP.

The estimated value of this property is \$700. It was constructed about 1868. The membership numbers about fifty, and services are held monthly. Elders Abbot, Simon Wood, G. B. Campbell, Lon Wood, Wm. Chessar, and W. F. Highfill have been associated with St. Joseph's.

Among the families worshiping here are those of Isom Smith, Jackson Gross, Mary E. Gross, Henry Bradley, G. W. Nelson, Nancy Bradley, Steven Sanders and wife, James H. Deal and wife, Jesse Adkins and wife, Charles Dearborn and wife, William Adkins and wife, Delbert Adkins and wife, and John Ferguson and wife.

This church is situated in the southeast corner of Hall township.

ST. CELESTINE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AT CELESTINE.

The parish of St. Peter Celestine derived its name from the second bishop of the formerly called Vincennes diocese, namely Celestine de la

Hailandiere. It was founded in November, 1843, by the pioneer resident priest of Dubois county, the Rev. Joseph Kundeck. He began with forty-six families under the leadership of Bonifatius Fehr and Bernhardt Merkel, emigrants from the grand duchy of Baden, Germany.

The roster of the pastors is subjoined: Rev. Joseph Kundeck, November, 1843 to September, 1849; Rev. Math. Lestner, September, 1849 to February, 1850; Rev. Joseph Kundeck, February, 1850 to April, 1851; Rev. John Merl, April, 1851 to May 4, 1853; Rev. Joseph Kundeck, May, 1853 to September 15, 1853; Rev. Joseph Neuber, October 2, 1853 to May 28, 1854; Rev. Joseph Kundeck, June, 1854 to November 18, 1854; Rev. Joseph Wirz, December 3, 1854 to October 7, 1855.

(Here several Benedictine fathers served until the arrival of the next resident pastor.) Rev. Joseph Meister, August 31, 1859 to February, 1865; Rev. B. Brunding, June, 1865 to November, 1877; Rev. Alex. Koesters, June, 1878 to June 6, 1883; Rev. Joseph Fleishman, June, 1883 to February, 1891; Rev. Charles Bilger, February 3, 1891 to the present time.

In 1855, the membership was one hundred families; 1867, one hundred forty-two families; 1891, one hundred eighty-two families; 1899, two hundred six families. In 1899, the erection of St. Raphael's church at Dubois reduced the membership to one hundred forty-seven families. The church properties and grounds are valued at \$30,000.

This church has in its archives a most excellent oil painting which once hung in a cathedral in the city of Mexico. After the capture of the city in the Mexican War, an American soldier cut the picture from its frame, with his sword, and carried it back to this country with him. Daniel Woelker had the picture in Louisville, and sold it to Bernhardt Merkel for fifteen dollars. Mr. Merkel donated the painting to the church. Its real value is not known.

CHURCHES IN JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

THE INMAN MEMORIAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT BIRDSEYE.

In 1908, this church had a membership of seventy-five, and a Sunday school of fifty pupils. The building was erected in 1886, and is valued at \$1,200. Wm. Koerner, James E. Glenn and David Petitt are the trustees.

The Inman, Boston, Petitt, Koerner, Smith, Baxter, Taylor, Glenn, and Zimmer families are the main supporters of the church. The church honors the name of the Inman family, pioneers of the town.

The following ministers have been in charge of the church: Revs. Bean, Bubler, Barnett, Miles, Kiper, Robinson, Crow, McKee, McMichael, Maupin, Roof, McCowen, Bostic, and Erkson, though not in the order named. In 1908, the Rev. L. G. Black was pastor. Rev. McKinley was pastor in 1909.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT BIRDSEYE.

The Christian church at Birdseye was erected in 1908, and dedicated on May 24th of the same year. It is valued at \$1,000. The membership is one hundred. Rev. Sampson Cox was a resident minister in 1909.

THE GENERAL BAPTIST CHURCH AT BIRDSEYE.

This church was organized by the Rev. L. Wood in 1889. The property is valued at \$1,000. There are forty members. Among its pastors were the Rev. L. Wood, Rev. Wm. Chessar, Rev. Raymond Selby, Rev. O. E. Johnson, Rev. E. Cox, Rev. G. B. Campbell, and others. The church belongs to the "Flat Creek Association." In 1908, the trustees of New Hope General Baptist church were Reuben F. Bates, John Potts, and Samuel B. Gilliat. In 1909, Rev. Haydon was minister.

THE BETHLEHEM CONGREGATION AT MENTOR.

The Bethlehem congregation has its church immediately north of the village of Mentor. Its first trustees were Alvin T. Whaley, Levi M. Grant, and Bazil B. Abell. James Kellams, A. A. Leonard, William Pruitt, and Theodore Whaley have also served as trustees. The church building was erected in 1897 at a cost of six hundred dollars. There are about one hundred members, and services are held twice a month, usually. The first minister was the Rev. Sampson Cox, one of the best known Christian ministers in southern Indiana. The Rev. Thomas Stalling has also served as a minister.

A cemetery adjoins the church. The location was selected in 1867, by James E. Sanders, Sr., and Marion Sanders, Sr. The remains of Mary Sanders were the first to find a resting place there in April, 1867.

SACRED HEART CATHOLIC CHURCH AT SCHNELLVILLE.

The Schnellville congregation had its origin in families once belonging to the St. Anthony congregation. On November 10, 1873, Bishop de St. Palais visited Schnellville and consented to the erection of a small church. It was under the direction of Rev. P. Placidus Zarn, O. S. B. On May 4, 1876, services were held at Schnellville for the first time. St. Meinrad supplied the ministers until December, 1882, then the Rev. Joseph Villinger, O. S. B., became the first resident pastor. There is a good frame church and parsonage, and a fairly prosperous congregation, constantly on the increase. The church schools are under the care of Benedictine Sisters. The church property is estimated to be worth \$12,000.

CHURCHES IN JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT KYANA.

The property of this church is valued at \$400, but the congregation is disorganized and disbanded.

ST. ANTHONY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AT ST. ANTHONY.

The members of this congregation previous to 1864 belonged to the churches at Celestine, Jasper, and Ferdinand. In 1864, the Rev. Joseph Meister formed St. Anthony's congregation and built a log church and a log parsonage. There were about forty families in this congregation in 1864. Father Meister lost his life February 25, 1868, a tree falling upon him while the woods about the church property were being cleared away. He was born in Switzerland, July 11, 1793. Rev. Joseph Kaufmann served as pastor from July, 1868, until December, 1869. The Benedictine Fathers of St. Meinrad then took charge, and the following fathers have been at St. Anthony: P. Eberhardt Stadler, P. Placidus Zarn, P. Conrad Ackermann, P. Maurus Helfrich, P. Henry Hug, P. Benedict Brunet, P. Alphonse Leute, P. Basil Heusler, P. Simon Bosler, and P. Clement Klingel.

A new stone church was erected in 1881; it is fifty feet by one hundred six, and a handsome structure. The congregation has a handsome parsonage, and an excellent school house, probably the best, for a congregation of this size, in the county.

LUTHERAN CHURCH AT BRETZVILLE.

The St. John's Evangelical Congregation at Bretzville was organized in 1848 by about twelve early German settlers. Jacob Bretz, Sr., and Peter Bamberger, Sr., jointly donated an acre of land for the site of a church and a cemetery. The church was constructed of logs and had a board roof. At first the congregation was served by ministers from Huntingburg. The earlier ones were Rev. Rusch, Rev. Bauermeister, and Rev. Onkeli. Peter Bamberger, Sr., Jacob Bretz, Sr., and Jacob Limp were among the early trustees.

In 1871, the membership reached about thirty and a new house was erected at Bretzville. The church and parsonage cost about \$2,500. Rev. Karl Ritzman was the first resident pastor. Rev. E. Mahlberg was in charge in 1908, and Philip Bamberger, Jacob H. Bretz, and Jacob Bretz, Jr., were trustees.

CHURCHES IN PATOKA TOWNSHIP.

GERMAN EVANGELICAL SALEM'S CHURCH AT HUNTINGBURG.

This church was founded in 1843 with about thirty members. The following were the trustees: W. G. Helfrich, Herman Behrens, Henry Roettger, Paul Gerken, Jacob Limp, Christ. Schuermann, Gerhard Rothert, and Fred Kruse. In 1908, there were more than two hundred families connected with the church. Originally the church organization was known as the "German Evangelical Lutheran and Reformed Church," which name was afterwards changed. The first house of worship was a



Salem's Church, Huntingburg.

little log house. A handsome brick building succeeded it, and served until the present building was erected in 1890. The present immense and beautiful structure is supplied with electric lights, steam heat, grand pipe organ, and three melodious bells. There is an elegant parsonage. The church property is valued at \$30,000, and is one of the finest in the county. Connected with this church is a large Sunday school, a thriving Young People's Society, an active Ladies' Aid Society and a very successful Sick Benefit Society. These men have been pastors: Rev. W. Lauer, Rev. C. F. Risch, 1854; Rev. M. Schrenck, 1858; Rev. W. Bauermeister, 1860; Rev. D. Ankele, 1865; Rev. Fred Weissgerber, 1869; Rev. C. Spathelf, 1878; Rev. Val. Ziemer, 1881; Rev. P. Scheliha, 1886; Rev. H. Wulfmann, 1896; Rev. G. A. Kienle, 1903; and Rev. Paul Repke.

This church congregation is one of the wealthiest among the Protestant churches of the county. In 1908, the following men were trustees: Philip Partenheimer, Walter F. Bretz, John Mutchman, Conrad Landgrebe, Philip Bamberger, John H. Kreke, Wm. Borner, John Burghof, and Herman Steinker.

For many years this church used a pipe organ constructed by C. Kornrumpf, a member of the congregation. For perfection, tone, mechanical construction, and workmanship it was the pride of the town and known throughout the state by lovers of instrumental church music.

THE ENGLISH METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT HUNTINGBURG.

In 1871, Huntingburg and Jasper were organized into a mission with the Rev. N. E. Boring as minister. The Huntingburg charge was organized in 1872. The Rev. James Moore was the first minister. The record of ministers on the charge is incomplete, but these do appear: James Moore, James B. Holloway, Geo. D. Wolfe, S. F. Anderson, John Woods, J. T. Edwards, J. B. Thomas, Thos. G. Beharrell (an Englishman, who died in 1908); John W. Payne, W. P. Wallace, John Royer, J. E. Fisher, J. S. Washburn, F. L. Priest, and J. A. Breeden (1908.)

The church building is of brick, in good condition and valued at \$4,500. It was dedicated in August, 1894, by Bishop Bowman. Its first trustees were Dr. G. P. Williams, Wm. Elshoff, P. T. Gresham, S. C. Miller, and E. W. Blemker. The parsonage is valued at \$1,500. The church membership in 1908 numbered one hundred seventy-eight.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT HUNTINGBURG.

The early history of this congregation is almost the same as that of the Zoar's Methodist Episcopal church, in Cass township. During the years 1850-1851 a small frame church was built at Huntingburg. The early members were Adolph Katterhenry and wife, Adam Arensman and wife, E. J. Blemker and wife, John Brandenstein and wife, and Wm. Lukemeyer, Jacob Blemker, and Rudolph Blemker. In 1864, a good substantial brick

church was erected. There is a flourishing Sunday school connected with this congregation, and much interest is manifested in the work.

The three German Methodist congregations in Dubois county are at Zoar's, Holland, and Huntingburg. The origin was at Zoar's and dates from 1843. This church has about five hundred members in Dubois county. In 1851, Rev. John H. Lukemeyer became the minister in charge. Up to that date the church had been connected with one at Boonville.

EMANUEL'S CHURCH OF EVANGELICAL ASSOCIATION AT HUNTINGBURG.

This congregation was established in the year 1850 and a small brick church was built, but it soon became too small to accommodate its membership. A new and larger house was erected in 1866, and dedicated by the Rev. Chris. Wessling of Warrenton. A more modern and spacious building was erected in 1904. Among the leading communicants of this church are the Miessners, Dufendachs, Salats and Katterhenrys. This congregation annually holds a camp meeting in connection with the church at the "Maple Grove Camp Ground." Its principles and doctrines are similar to those of the Methodist Episcopal church. Emanuel's church has a membership of two hundred and thirty-five and its church property is estimated to be worth \$20,000. The Sunday school has two hundred members.

In 1908, Louis Hemmer, Ben Niehaus, Louis Wessel, John Reutepohler, and Frank G. Katterhenry were trustees. The following ministers have served the members: J. Trometer, A. Nickolai, G. Platz, P. Bretsch, J. Esch, C. Glaus, B. Uphaus, F. Wietkamp, Fr. Schuerman, P. Burgener, G. Fraenzen, Wm. Bockman, J. Kiper, Wm. Wessler, M. Maier, M. Hoehn, C. Wessling, J. Fuchs, H. L. Fischer, G. Schmoll, and S. J. Luhring.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH AT HUNTINGBURG.

On October 20, 1859, the Rev. P. Bede O'Connor said mass, at Huntingburg, for the first time. In August, 1860, the corner-stone for a new church was laid. Pastors of Ferdinand and Jasper served the church until 1873, when fathers from St. Meinrad took charge.

At present this congregation has very valuable church property, a handsome brick edifice having been erected. It has excellent parochial schools, and bids fair to retain a strong following in its locality. Rev. Simon Barber has made the church very popular and progressive. He took charge in 1898.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH AT HUNTINGBURG.

This church was erected at the northeast corner of Third and Main streets in the city of Huntingburg, and the class of members was drawn principally from other denominations. The congregation was a small one

and the conference decided to sell the property, which was worth about \$800. In 1908, John W. Kemp, Wm. L. Wood, and Frank T. Brown were trustees.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT HUNTINGBURG.

The Christian church at Huntingburg is a direct descendant of the first Christian churches in Dubois county, the ones on Indian creek, near Bretzville. Its property is valued at \$3,000. There are two hundred fifteen members. Among its early ministers were the Rev. Jacob Banta Shively, Rev. B. T. Goodman, Rev. Abner Conner, Rev. Henry Kays, and Rev. Green Cato. Mrs. Blemker was for years one of its great workers.

MAPLE GROVE AND CAMP GROUND WEST OF HUNTINGBURG.

In pioneer days camp meetings were the great religious occasions of the year. The "Shiloh Camp Ground," near Ireland, was the leading place of worship. As such it has passed away. At present the only camp ground in Dubois county is the "Maple Grove Camp Ground," about four miles west of Huntingburg. It is under the supervision of the Evangelical Association of North America. This denomination belongs to the so-called Methodist churches. Its principles and doctrines are similar to the Methodist church proper, only somewhat more rigid. It dates its origin back to about 1793. Jacob Albright, the founder of the church, realizing the so-called degenerate conditions of the churches at that time, began to preach the word of God in a new light.

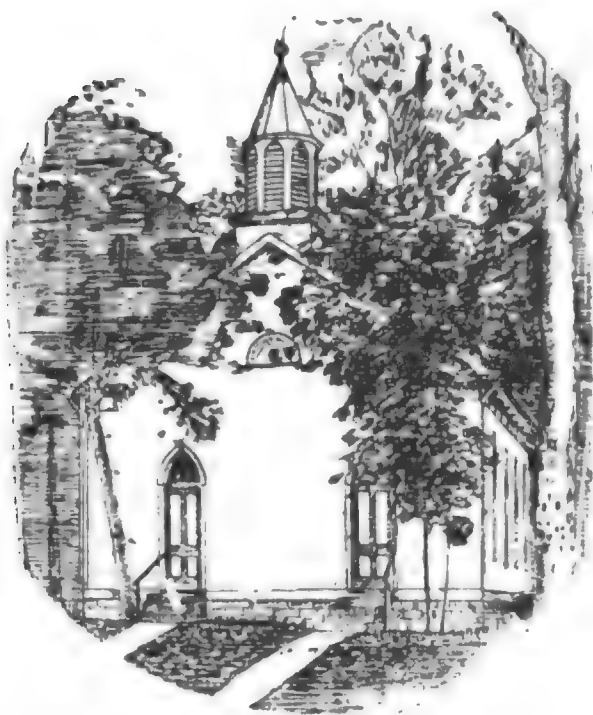
Jacob Trometer, who found his way to Dubois county in 1841, was the first ordained minister of this church. He began his labor as a missionary a few miles west of Huntingburg, preaching to the Germans of that vicinity in private houses, even in log huts or barns, as there was no place of public worship. After a year and a half of hard and earnest labor he was pleased to see his ideas of religion gain favor with the people and the Lord gave him a goodly number of souls for his hire. These he received into communion with the church after they had been converted to his faith.

In 1843, Revs. C. Linder and Andrew Nickolai, of the Mt. Carmel circuit, to which Huntingburg had been added, preached alternately as often as the means of travel permitted—to the little flock that had been gathered near Huntingburg. The latter held the first protracted meeting in the house of Mr. Gerhard Niehaus, where a number of communicants were added and the organization of a congregation completed. In the latter part of 1843, this newly founded congregation bought a tract of timber land containing forty acres about four miles west of Huntingburg on which to build a church and lay out a cemetery and camp ground. Twenty-five acres have since been sold. Work on the church was at once begun and a log structure was built. This was dedicated to God's services

by A. B. Schaefer, presiding elder, in the autumn of 1844. The cemetery and camp ground were also laid out a few years later. Services were then regularly conducted in the old log church and a large-sized congregation established. As the membership increased the church became too small. A new and larger frame building was erected in 1880, at a cost of about \$1,600. This is the church now standing just south of the beautiful maple grove.

Emanuel's church at Huntingburg unites with this congregation in holding camp meetings.

The history of this ground is one of interest as well as of growth. It was laid out soon after the land was purchased, and log huts to the number



Maple Grove Camp Ground.

of about twenty-two were built, which served as temporary homes for the people camping there during the week of the meeting. These were, one by one, replaced by frame structures and others were added. The first annual camp meeting was held in 1847, when Long was the principal speaker. Meetings were held there each year until 1889, when for five or six years no meetings occurred. In 1897, interest in the camp meeting was revived and a very successful one was held. There are now many pretty frame cottages, many of them two stories high.

A large number of people from a distance come to spend the week at

this camp ground. A large three-story frame hotel has been erected to accommodate persons from distant places. It will accommodate over a hundred people. The dining hall is large enough to seat at the table eighty-four persons at one time. A deep interest is felt in this meeting over the entire Louisville district. It is estimated that between 3,000 and 4,000 people attend each year. Good speakers, including pastors, professors, and bishops are annually in attendance, and much good is being accomplished.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH AT DUFF.

This church property at Duff is valued at \$600. There are about forty members in the congregation. For many years the Rev. Henry Kays served as minister.

THE ST. PAUL'S CHURCH AT DUFF.

This church was organized July 5, 1896. In 1897, a church was built at a cost of \$2,000. In 1908, the membership consisted of twelve families. It is composed of former members of the "Evangelical Augustana Congregation" of Holland, which congregation is its founder.

REGULAR BAPTIST CONGREGATION AT DUFF.

This congregation began to hold services at Duff in 1888. In 1896, the house was destroyed by a storm, since which time services are held at the school house, as per arrangement with the school authorities, some of the church material having been used in the construction of the school house. There are about forty members in the congregation. In 1908, Elder Louis Fleener was the minister, and P. M. Lemond, Wm. Maxey, and Peter Small were trustees.

E. E. Small, D. T. Riley, and Chas. H. Osborn are well known members.

CHURCHES IN CASS TOWNSHIP.

THE CENTRAL GERMAN METHODIST CHURCH.

This church has passed away, but its past is so closely connected with its successors that a full history is given below.

The early history of the Central German Methodist church, which stood two miles northeast of Holland, Indiana, is closely connected with the development of the Methodist church in many places in southern Indiana. The first Methodist ministers in this part of the state came from Evansville, by way of Boonville, as early as 1838. Five years later (1843) two missionaries, H. Koneke and C. Muth, came to Pike and Dubois counties. They found a number of German families near Zoar, and also several living in the vicinity where the Central church was later erected. These men made most of their visits here on horseback from Evansville and Boonville. Not having a public place to hold their meetings they met first in the homes of the people who would admit them. The first meetings in Zoar were held in the home of H. W. Katterjohn, who lived about a mile east of the boundary line between Pike county and Dubois county. At about the same time H. H. Fenneman permitted them to preach in his house, which stood about one-half mile south of the church.

In the spring of 1844, they won eight converts and in the fall of the same year thirty-three others were converted in this community. A society was then organized and called Evansville mission, belonging to the Cincinnati district of the Ohio conference. In 1846, this field was separated from Evansville and was called Boonville mission. During the next few years churches were built at Zoar and Huntingburg, while in the center they continued to hold the meetings in the homes of the people. In 1851, the name

of this field was again changed and called "Huntingburg mission," and Rev. J. H. Lukemeyer (who still lives—1908) was made the first pastor. To this mission belonged Huntingburg, Zoar, Cannelton, Rome, Rome settlement, and Oil creek. They numbered in all about sixty in membership in these places at that time. This mission was again divided in 1852 because the field was too large. Huntingburg, Zoar, Santa Claus, and "Center" were retained.

At the regular session of the quarterly conference at the home of William Kuck, April 3, 1856, "It was decided (literal translation of German church record) that a brick church should be built in the 'Center,' on the lands of William Kuck and Herman H. Feldwisch or near 'Bob's field,' which shall cost not less than \$600."*

The following persons were appointed as a building and subscription committee: H. E. Finke for Zoar, Philip Doerr for Center, and E. J. Blemker for Huntingburg. The brick used in the construction of the church was made and burned on the farm of Herman H. Fenneman one-half mile south of the church. William Kuck donated the ground on which the church was built. No statement as to the size of the church is to be found. It was about twenty-two by thirty feet. The entire structure was of brick. It had no steeple. Practically all the work, except the masonry, was done by the members and their time donated. The record does not report the actual cost of the building. John Hoppen, presiding elder, and John Ficken, pastor, dedicated the church October 22, 1859. The dedicatory sermon was preached by the elder.

In 1860, Rev. Ficken began to teach the children of the congregation, giving lessons in the German language. The membership continued to grow in number, influence, and wealth. Several camp meetings were held by this congregation on the Maple Grove camp ground of the Evangelical Association between 1855 and 1860, at which they secured a number of converts. This congregation and that at Zoar decided June 21, 1862, to build cottages and lay out a camp ground of their own, near Zoar, where meetings were held annually until the buildings were destroyed by fire in 1871. In 1881, the first frame Methodist church was erected at Holland. Shortly after this the brick church in the center was taken down, the lot given back to William Kuck, and all the members attended church at Holland. The growth and progress of the Methodist church in this community was slow but continuous. In 1901, the total membership, including Huntingburg, Holland, and Zoar, was 383. Their members to-day include some of the best citizens in the community, standing for the highest in education and morality, and imbued with the spirit of progress and achievement.

*NOTE—"Bob's Field" was a part of the farm of Herman H. Feldwisch, having been cleared by Bob Bolin, who later moved west, where he was killed by the Indians.

THE ZOAR METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CASS TOWNSHIP.

In the house of H. W. Katterjohn, a class was organized in 1844. The young congregation grew rapidly in membership. In 1848, a church was erected at a cost of \$27.50. H. W. Katterjohn donated the two acres of land upon which it was erected. On July 8, 1848, the fourth quarterly conference was held at Boonville. They also arranged a camp ground. The buildings were lost by fire. In 1871, a new brick church was erected. The congregation numbers eighty-four. There is a Sunday school and an Epworth League. These men have served as ministers: H. Koeneker, C. Muth, John Lukemeyer, Louis Miller, John F. Severinghaus, C. G. Fritsche, George Kalesch, W. Bockstahler, H. Bau, and John Floerke.

The following men have served as trustees: August Mangel, Ernest Finke, Fred Hemmer, August Sakel, August Weitkamp, Henry Huellmeyer, and W. Katterjohn. Church services are conducted in the German language. The property is valued at \$3,000. Rev. Edward H. Hildebrand and Rev. Charles J. Schweitzer, two promising young ministers, were members of this congregation. The first members of the Zoar's church were Herman W. Katterjohn and his sons, William and Adolph, and their wives.

Among the early ministers of this church were the Rev. M. Mulfinger, Rev. John Hoppen, Rev. G. M. Busch, Rev. Fred. Heller, Rev. C. F. Heidmeyer, Rev. C. Wytttenbach, and Rev. Chas. Derking.

THE GERMAN METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH AT HOLLAND.

The history of this church began in 1843, when the Rev. H. Koeneker and the Rev. C. Muth came to Dubois county as ministers. H. H. Fennemann, who lived about four miles from Huntingburg, was the first one to welcome them to his home. About the same time, they began to hold services at the house of H. W. Katterjohn, at Zoar, and a few German families who were living there joined the church. A congregation was organized and a church building erected in 1858. It was known as the Central Methodist Episcopal church and stood northeast of Holland. However, most of its members finally found homes in and around "Kunz-town," now known as Holland. In 1880, a new church was erected at Holland, but in a few years it was destroyed by a tornado. The house was re-built. This congregation is in a very prosperous condition. It has a good Sunday school and an Epworth League. In 1907, a modern parsonage was erected at Holland. The Zoar Methodist Episcopal church and this church are served by the same pastors. The trustees include these well known citizens: Herman Hemmer, Henry Rothert, Wm. Blesch, John Fennemann, and Ernst Werremeyer. The church property is valued at \$3,000. The membership is one hundred forty-three. These are among the members: The families of Kunz, Hemmer, Fennemann, Feldwisch, Wibbeler, Wellemeyer, Steinkamp, and others, all most excellent citizens.

THE EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN ST. JACOBI'S CHURCH AT HOLLAND,
FOUNDED 1852.

From a most excellent history of this church, published in German in 1902, we cull the following facts:

The present German Evangelical Lutheran St. Jacobi's church was built during the years 1874 and 1875, and was dedicated in the year 1876. The edifice is a neat structure of brick and cost about \$5,000. The corner stone was laid (the exact date is not known) in the year 1874, by the pastor of the congregation, the Rev. D. J. Warns, assisted by the Rev. Wm. Bauermeister.

The congregation was organized about twenty years before in Pine Grove, Furnace, Ohio. The constitution was framed and adopted on the 4th of November, 1851. The first subscribers were: Henry Finke, Henry Meyer, Henry Schlottman, Christian Henke, and Henry Lippoldt and after these men came to this new region, the few families soon followed them.

Their first pastor and founder was the Rev. Wm. Bauermeister, who served the congregation from 1852 to 1857. There was no church edifice. Services were held in a room on the farm of Herman Niehaus.

In the year 1853, Mr. Henry B. Kamman and some of the members built a church of logs, which cost \$65.00. Holland was then a dense forest and these pioneers had to undergo many hardships, but their unswerving faith gave them strength, and to-day this congregation, which began with a rude log cabin, is in a flourishing condition. Besides the pretty brick church building, it has a parsonage and a parochial school building, each of which cost over a thousand dollars. From ten to twelve members it has grown to nearly three hundred. Much of this progress is due to the present pastor, the Rev. A. Popp. These seven pastors have served the congregation since its existence up to the present time: Rev. Wm. Bauermeister, from 1852 to 1857; Rev. Frederick Eppling, from 1857 to 1860; Rev. F. A. Graetz, from 1861 to 1865; Rev. D. J. Warns, from 1865 to 1878; Rev. W. L. Fisher, from 1878 to 1882; Rev. G. Loewenstein, from 1882 to 1900; Rev. A. Popp, from 1900 to —.

EVANGELICAL AUGUSTANA CHURCH AT HOLLAND.

The Evangelical Augustana Congregation was organized with thirteen families on August 28, 1881, at Holland. J. H. Meyer, H. H. Eggers, G. H. Meyer, and H. J. Meyer were its first trustees. In 1882, the congregation erected a church and joined the "German Evangelical Synod of North America." In 1900, a parsonage was purchased. The property of the congregation is worth about \$3,000. There are thirty members. This church founded St. Paul's church at Duff. The following ministers have served: Rev. Val. Ziemer, 1881-1889; Rev. H. Juergens, 1889-1897; Rev. G. Nussmann, 1897-1899; Rev. J. Varwig, 1899-1902; Rev. J. Wullschleger, 1902-1904; Rev. J. Bryse, 1904-1907; and Rev. Ph. Frohne, 1907.

THE GERMAN EVANGELICAL ST. PAUL'S CHURCH IN CASS TOWNSHIP.
(German Evangelical Synod of North America.)

This church is located about one mile north of Holland. It was organized December 26, 1845, and the first services were held in the new church building in 1846. The first pastor was the Rev. Wm. Hunderdrosse. Among the organizers of this church were John Rothert, George Meyerholtz, Herman Weitkamp, John Steinkamp, and John Overbeck.

John F. Schlundt, M. Mehl, H. Ludwig, Val. Ziemer, H. Juergens, A. Merkle, C. Roth, and I. Neumann have served as ministers.

The cornerstone of the present church was laid April 4, 1869, and the dedication occurred, October 10, 1869. It was repaired in 1905. The seating capacity is three hundred fifty. There is a parsonage, a private school house, and forty acres of land. The property is valued at \$4,000. Fifty-two families worship here.

MT. ZION METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH IN CASS TOWNSHIP.

The early services of this congregation were held at residences of its members, but about 1842 the congregation was organized. A "Sabbath Seminary" had been organized previous to 1845. A church building was erected in 1854. At present, the property is valued at \$800, and in 1908 there were forty members.

Christ. Garman, Wm. Cooper, John M. Kemp, Green A. Kemp, James Meyers, Jacob Garman, and Jefferson Norris were early trustees. In 1908, the trustees were W. F. Kemp, N. J. Kemp, John Wibbeler, Milton Griffin, and Sylvester Ellis.

Among the ministers who have served this congregation may be mentioned the following, but not necessarily in the order named: Geo. W. Walker, James Corwine, Nisbet, Levi Gifford, Aaron Song, David Morten, B. F. Holloway, O. A. Barnett, James Noble, I. N. Tompson, N. E. Boring, John Clippenger, W. H. Davison, C. C. Edwards, John Wood, John Bruner, John Tansy, Francis Walker, Lawrence Jones, O. H. Tansy, J. V. Moore, R. A. Kemp, W. F. F. Smith, B. F. Julian, F. A. Heuring, S. F. Anderson, J. D. Kiper, John Crowe, O. E. Thomas, John Royer, J. E. Fisher, J. S. Washburn, W. W. Reid, F. L. Priest, J. A. Breeden, and W. F. Davis (1908.)

Mt. Zion is a Methodist Episcopal church.

MT. VERNON UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH IN CASS TOWNSHIP.

This is one of the oldest church organizations in Dubois county, dating from 1832. In the beginning members permitted the use of their residences for services. In 1875 the present church building, valued at \$1,200, was erected. There were, in 1908, thirty-three members, with a Sunday school class of twenty-five. The trustees in 1908 were C. C. Stone, J. W. Kemp, and Robert Kemp.

Among some of the first ministers were Aaron Farmer, Lyman Chittenden, Jacob Schammerhorn, and Isaac Haskins. Henry Brooner, J. R. Stone, and Wm. Hendrickson were early trustees.

The list of men who have served this congregation as ministers is a long and honorable one. Among the names appear those of Silas Davis, Wm. L. Demumbrum, John Richardson, Jas. W. Fowler, James Demumbrum, Hiram Lashbrook, J. D. Current, Thomas Bell, Ed. Snyder, J. W. Gilley, A. A. Condo, John Winklepleck, Wm. Rosenberger, J. T. Hobson, Wm. Hobson, Morton Hobson, Wm. Grayhill, John Elliott, Isaac Heistand, James Jamison, Wm. Green, E. Thomas, M. C. Patterson, and Felix Demumbrum, though not in the order named.

Mt. Vernon is a "United Brethren in Christ" church.

Commenting upon the church history in the neighborhood of Mt. Zion and Mt. Vernon, John W. Kemp, a prominent citizen of the locality, says: "The preaching places when I was a boy were at the Enlow's, Hiram Cook's, Cup Creek; Henry Kemp's, Wm. Hendrickson's, Pleasant Hill (Warrick county); Rockport, Grandview Dale, Air's settlement near Mariah Hill (Spencer county); and at Tunison's (Perry county). Ministers preached for the good of the souls of men and held protracted services during harvest. There was no church structure in the neighborhood. The log school house on the farm of Henry Kemp was used as a meeting house by both the United Brethren in Christ and the Methodists. Bishop Daniel Shuch was a noted pioneer minister of the Mt. Vernon class."

ST. HENRY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, ST. HENRY.

The St. Henry congregation was organized in 1862 by Rev. Chrysostoma Foffa. At that time it consisted of twenty-five families, who after a strong effort completed the building of a neat stone church. From 1863 to 1871, Rev. Benedict Brunet, from St. Meinrad, visited the mission. From 1871 to 1878, the O. S. B. fathers either from St. Meinrad or Mariah Hill visited St. Henry regularly. From November, 1878, to August, 1879, Rev. B. H. Kintrup of Huntingburg had charge. Rev. Pius Boehm then attended until January, 1880, when he was appointed the first resident pastor of St. Henry's church. He was followed in 1885 by Rev. W. Wack and the following pastors in the order named: Rev. Unversagt, Rev. F. Segmuller, Rev. Koesters, Rev. J. Ziegenfuss, Rev. Hundt, Rev. Fichter, Rev. P. Hommes, and Rev. Joseph Schoeigman.

The congregation has good church property valued at \$6,000 and its parochial schools have been in charge of Benedictine sisters, practically continuously since 1881. Eighty families, embracing four hundred fifty people, worship at St. Henry's. July 15th is patron day of the church.

CHURCHES IN FERDINAND TOWNSHIP.

ST. FERDINAND'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, FERDINAND.

This congregation was founded by the Rev. Joseph Kunderk, and more extended mention is made of its early history in the chapter devoted to the life and character of Father Kunderk. Divine services were first held at Ferdinand on April 22, 1840, eleven families then forming the congregation. A log church was built in 1840, and a year later a larger log church was erected.

On May 30, 1847, Rev. Joseph Kunderk laid the cornerstone for a new stone church. The church was completed in 1848. From 1839 to 1853 secular priests attended at Ferdinand. In 1853, the Benedictine fathers took charge. Among the secular priests were Fathers Opperman, Meinkmann, Fischer, Doyle, Contin, Peters, and Stapp. Among the Benedictine fathers may be mentioned Fathers Christen, Hobi, Schlumpf, and Foffa. Perhaps the one best and longest known was the Rev. P. Eberhardt Stadler, O. S. B., who served from 1871 until the day of his death, June 28, 1898.

Father Eberhardt was born February 1, 1830, in Switzerland and there received his education. He was ordained in 1857 and came to America in 1869. From 1870 to 1871 he served at St. Anthony.

In the death of Father Eberhardt his church lost an able, independent, influential, and honorable member, who by his labors endeared himself to his associates, and who by the constant exercise of the highest mental and moral qualities, which he so completely possessed, entrenched himself in the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

The history of this church at Ferdinand is one of continued progress and improvement. Each year finds new improvements and enlargements. This church is well supplied with all the sacred vestments and vessels necessary for its use.

The handsome stone church, the brick parsonage, brick school houses, brick chapels, brick convents, fine farms and other properties, worth several hundred thousand dollars, are kept in the best of condition.

Since the death of Father Eberhardt, Father John B. Scharno has had charge. This congregation is one of the largest in Dubois county; practically all of Ferdinand township worship here. For many years Prof. John B. Muller was organist and teacher.

On June 19, 1870, St. Ferdinand's church was dedicated by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Luers of Ft. Wayne. On June 3, 1876, the corner stone for the "Chapel-of-the-Seven-Dolors" was laid by Abbot Martin. The same was blessed by P. Prior Fintan on March 23, 1877. Up to 1867 the Sisters of Providence had charge of the school. Since then the Benedictine sisters



Rev. Eberhardt Stadler

have had charge. Their chapel was blessed July 11, 1870, and on January 21, 1871, their convent was blessed. The convent of the Immaculate Conception is one of the greatest Catholic institutions in Indiana and it is closely related to the St. Ferdinand's church—in fact it is a child of the church.

The congregation membership at Ferdinand is about two thousand.

THE CONVENT OF THE IMMACULATE CONCEPTION AT FERDINAND.

Perhaps the most deeply religious organization in the county outside of the churches proper is the "Convent of the Immaculate Conception" at Ferdinand. This convent, combined with the "Academic Institute," was founded by the Benedictine sisters of Covington, Kentucky; of which order, three sisters, under the guidance of Mother Benedicta, arrived near the site of the present edifice, August 20, 1867. They occupied the building previously erected as the dwelling for the sisters, but spared no efforts to improve the humble home so as to include a handsome chapel, and other aids. The chapel was blessed by the Rev. Bede O'Connor, O. S. B., July 11, 1870.

Mother Benedicta was an able and energetic woman imbued with the spirit of fortitude, and it was by such that the sisters were enabled to begin the erection of their present home in 1883. This edifice built under the auspices of Mother Agatha is located on a hill just east of Ferdinand. Without its additions, the original building was one hundred sixty feet by one hundred eighty-six. The convent proper includes a court, which is partly occupied by the chapel. The original building was completed in 1887.

A short distance from the convent stood St. Joseph's Home, which has been discontinued. It was a charitable institution and received the aged and infirm.

Various missions have been opened by the Benedictine sisters, and a number of public and parochial schools are conducted by them. With the exception of Indianapolis, and a few other places their labor is confined to southern Indiana, the schools of which reap the benefits of these teachers. Standing on the steps of the Convent of the Immaculate Conception, at the proper hour, and looking over the broad expanse of farm land one can almost feel the spiritual significance of the great painting—"The Angelus."

Further mention is made of this institution under the chapter on Education, page 187.

CHAPTER XVII.

DUBOIS COUNTY. HER COURTS, OFFICIALS AND QUASI-OFFICIALS FOR ONE HUNDRED YEARS.

County court organized—Early county officials—Early court scenes—Jury spring—Early "president judges"—Fines remitted—Early prosecutors—Early law terms—Mill dams—Common law forms—Adoption of the code—Pioneer officers' salaries—President judges, side judges, squires—Court attractions—List of early lawyers—Biographies of early judges—Names of judges—Probate courts—Common pleas court—List of prosecutors in the court of common pleas—Walker murder trial—Death of Sheriff Woolridge—Weaver, and Thurman trials—A death penalty verdict—Death of deputy sheriffs, the Reeves case—White Caps—Judge Welborn—List of prosecutors—List of attorneys—County officials—John McDonald, a justice—Early elections—Republican county officials—Voting power of the county in 1849—Associate Judges—Probate Judges—Notaries public—Swamp Land officials—Sheriffs—Clerks—Recorders—Coroners—Overseers—Surveyors—Councilmen—Justices—Commissioners—School officials—Appraisers—Assessors—County Board of Health—Judges—Superintendents—Truant officials—State Senators—Representatives—State officials—Congressmen—Elections—Leading Democrats of 1850—Voting power of the county.

In accordance with the act of the legislature creating Dubois county, the first court was held at the house of William McDonald, in August, 1818. It was a circuit court and the "president judge" was Jonathan Doty. Arthur Harbison was one of his associates, having served as such in Pike county. Judge Doty was born in Somerville, New Jersey, and he was a graduate of Princeton. He died February 22, 1822, while judge of his circuit. Col. Simon Morgan was clerk and Adam Hope was sheriff. It is quite likely but one term of court was held at the "Mud Holes," the log court house having been completed, at Portersville, in 1818.

From McDonald's house court adjourned to meet at Portersville. This village had but one hotel, then called a tavern. The judges and lawyers took possession of the tavern, while witnesses and jurors had to go elsewhere. Accommodations were not to be had, so when men were summoned as jurors they knew that they had to go prepared. It was before the day of matches, so each one took with him steel, flint, punk, and powder; balls, gun, salt, bread, a dog, a horse, and a blanket. The blanket frequently consisted of a bear's hide, such as is now called a robe.

The jurors spent the night at "Jury spring," about one-fourth of a mile south of Portersville, with no shelter save their bear skins and the blue canopy of heaven. They told jokes and played games until sleep overcame them. Early in the morning they were out for wild game, which was

plentiful and furnished good meat. When court opened they were ready to serve as jurors and decide the "weighty case according to law and evidence."

In the center of the court house at Portersville a small space was railed off, and within the rails sat the judge, and Clerk Morgan, in all their original official dignity, while court was in session. After court adjourned dignity was laid aside and each was himself again.

After Judge Doty came Judge Daniel, Judge Goodlet, Judge Hall, Judge Battell and Judge Embree. Their commissions are dated as follows:

Judge Jonathan Doty, April 10, 1819.

Judge Richard Daniel. [No date given.]

Judge James R. E. Goodlet, February 21, 1822, and January 20, 1825.

Judge Samuel Hall, December 12, 1831,

Judge Chas. I. Battell, April 20, 1835.

Judge Elisha Embree, December 11, 1835.

Judge James Lockhart, December 13, 1845.

Judge Alvin P. Hovey, May 31, 1851.

Those following came under the second constitution of Indiana.

During Embree's term the court house, at Jasper, was destroyed by fire. Since 1839, the court proceedings are easily obtained, hence are but slightly mentioned here.

In the pioneer days, governors of Indiana frequently remitted a fine that had been placed against a defendant in the circuit courts. The state records show that on April 11, 1820, the governor of Indiana "remitted a fine of twenty dollars inflicted on John Cherry for an assault and battery on George Mitchelton." On May 16, of the same year, he "remitted a fine of fifty dollars inflicted on Absalom Harbison for assault and battery." The Dubois county records on these two cases were lost by fire. In 1843, Wm. Spurlock was fined twenty dollars for betting. On March 1, 1844, the governor remitted the fine. This seldom occurs at present.

Among the early prosecutors were Lieut. George R. C. Sullivan, Eben D. Edson, John Engle, and James Lockhart. (1842).

Under the first constitution of Indiana the court dockets were filled with such cases as "covenant," "trover," "foreign attachment debt," "assumpsit," etc. The records frequently read "In the peace of God" "three times solemnly called" "defendant in mercy" "made oath on the holy evangels of Almighty God," etc. Suits to establish mill sites or "mill seats" were frequent and permission was generally given. After the legislature quit granting divorces, divorce cases soon found their way into the local records.

Up to May 9, 1853, courts were conducted under the old common law forms and the celebrated and imaginary individuals, John Doe and Richard Roe, were banished from courts with the change. The new code required the cases to be conducted in the name of the real parties to the suit. With

the passing away of the old form the courts have lost some of their grandeur, and perhaps some of the elements of justice and right. When the new code was adopted many attorneys retired from the practice. Some regarded the innovations as something next to a sacrilege. They never became reconciled to the new code, though the new code has resulted in good and made court proceedings easier.

Pioneer judges received a salary of \$700 per year; sheriffs, \$50, and prosecutors, \$100.

In the pioneer days of Dubois county the circuit court was composed of a "president judge," elected by the legislature, who presided at all the courts in the circuit, and two associate judges, elected in each county by the people. These "side judges," as they were then called, made no pretensions to any particular knowledge of the law, but still they had the power to overrule the presiding judge, and give the opinion of the court. No great amount of knowledge was required to qualify one for duty as a clerk of the court, still those in Dubois county were well qualified for their work. They were good scribes with goose-quill pens. The sheriffs were elected by the people, and seemed to have been selected as officials on account of their fine voices to call the jurors and witnesses from the groceries on the public square, and their ability to run down and catch offenders.

Young lawyers were then called "squires," by everybody, old and young, male and female. A squire was an important personage, and generally became a member of the state legislature.

There were no caucuses, primaries, or conventions then, and each candidate brought himself before the people, and if defeated could blame no one but himself. Citizens in early days thought the holding of a court a great affair. People came miles to see the judges and hear the lawyers plead, as it was called. Lawyers were licensed as such, and the license was signed by the judge of the circuit. The first courts were held under the first constitution. The present code did not go into effect until May 9, 1853.

It is said, to the credit of young lawyers, who practiced under the first constitution, that they almost committed to memory the few law books they had, not forgetting the constitution of Indiana and that of the United States.

Among the earlier lawyers who practiced law at the Dubois county bar were Judge Richard Daniel, Judge Davis Floyd, Judge James R. E. Goodlet, Judge Samuel Hall, Hon. Thomas H. Blake, John Fletcher, John H. Thompson, Ebenezer McDonald, Hon. Jacob Call, Lieut. George R. C. Sullivan, Hon. William Prince, Judge David Raymond, Hon. John Law, John Pitcher, of Rockport; John McIntire, of Petersburg; Reuben Kidder and Charles Dewey, of Paoli; John A. Brackenridge, of Boonville; A. J. Simpson, of Paoli; Eben D. Edson, Elijah Bell, Elias Terry, of Washington; John Engle and L. Q. DeBruler, of Jasper.

In the above list are found some of the best lawyers of their day in Indiana. Many of them lived in Vincennes. Practically all named above became prominent in early Indiana politics. A few brief biographies follow:

JUDGE JOHN LAW.

Hon. John Law was a native of Connecticut. As a lawyer he stood deservedly high. He was kind, courteous, and popular; large, fine looking, urbane, hospitable, and generous. His mind was of a high order, and he did much to bring the state up to its present standard of prosperity and general intelligence. He is the author of "The Colonial History of Vincennes." (1858). Judge Law was born October 24, 1796. He died at Evansville, October 7, 1873, and his remains are at rest at Vincennes. Judge Law was prosecuting attorney, judge of Knox county, receiver of public moneys for his district, United States Commissioner to adjust land titles in the Vincennes land district, and twice a member of Congress.

JUDGE JAMES LOCKHART.

Judge Lockhart became a member of Congress, like his predecessor. His home was at Evansville. In person Judge Lockhart was much above medium size, large and portly, forehead prominent, hair and eyes dark. He was a man of acknowledged talents, a forcible speaker, a sound lawyer, and a good judge. He made no pretense to what is called eloquence, but was rather a matter of fact, straight-forward speaker, and much endeared to his friends. He was a valuable member of the last Constitutional Convention of Indiana, one who stood by the ancient land marks with great firmness. He was a stong advocate of the grand-jury system. In one of his speeches before the convention, in support of the grand-jury system, Judge Lockhart said:

"During my brief career at the bar I have prosecuted for the state, and can bear testimony to the high and honorable bearing of the citizens who usually compose the grand-juries. Let them receive the charge of the court, examine the statute law of the state, hear the evidence of the witnesses, and, my word for it, ninety out of a hundred of their decisions will prove correct. Malicious prosecutions, to be sure, may sometimes be preferred, but abolish the grand-jury system and there will be ninety-nine malicious prosecutions preferred to one made by the grand-jury."

When Judge Lockhart was on the bench in Dubois county, Judge Wm. Cavender and Judge Thomas Shoulders were his "side judges." At that time Lockhart's circuit embraced the counties of Crawford, Dubois, Gibson, Perry, Pike, Posey, Spencer, Vanderburg, and Warrick.

GEN. ALVIN P. HOVEY.

Judge Hovey was a good lawyer, a member of the last Constitutional Convention of Indiana, a United States District attorney, a member of the Supreme Court of Indiana, a general in the Civil War, and died while Gov-

ernor of Indiana. His remains lie buried near Mt. Vernon, in Posey county, which was his home. During the Civil War he was commander of the 24th Regiment mustered at Vincennes July 31, 1861, in which were many soldiers from Dubois county. By the close of the Civil War Judge Hovey became a brevet major general U. S. V. He was our first judge under the new code. (1853). Judge Hovey had no "side judges."

HON. WILLIAM PRINCE.

William Prince was a state senator in 1816. He at one time was leading attorney of Vincennes and was elected "president judge" of the Knox county circuit court in 1817. Princeton is named in his honor. After a noteworthy career he died in 1824, after being elected a member of Congress.

LIEUT. GEORGE R. C. SULLIVAN.

G. R. C. Sullivan was a Kentuckian, and lived at Vincennes. He was several times a member of the legislature and also served as prosecuting attorney, coming to this county over the old "Buffalo Trace" from Vincennes. He died at Quincy, Illinois. G. R. C. Sullivan was a member of Capt. Dubois' company in the battle of Tippecanoe, and was a lieutenant, May 16, 1812.

GEN. W. JOHNSON.

Gen. Johnson was a Virginian and located at Vincennes in 1783, being the first member admitted to the bar of Knox county. He filled many public offices, and compiled the first code of laws of the territory of Indiana. Gen. Johnson was one of the commissioners appointed to organize Dubois county. He was the "father of Masonry" in Indiana, being the prime mover in establishing Vincennes Lodge No. 1, F. & A. M., March, 1809. He died October 26, 1833. [See pages 29 and 32.]

HON. RICHARD DANIEL.

Richard Daniel's home was in Gibson county and he represented his county in both branches of the Indiana legislature. He it was who, at the second session of the Indiana general assembly, presented the petition of Thomas Case, Jacob Harbison, and others praying for the formation of Dubois county. He presented the petition on Wednesday, December 10, 1817, at Corydon, then the capital of Indiana. It was read and committed to a select committee, with leave to report by bill or otherwise. The committee was composed of Daniel and Campbell of Gibson county; McClure and Buntin of Knox county; Chambers, of Orange county; Lynn, of Posey county; and Holman, of Wayne county. [See page 31.]

HON. JACOB CALL.

This attorney came to Indiana soon after the organization of the state government. He served as "president judge" of Knox county. He was a member of Congress, being elected in 1824.

HON. THOMAS H. BLAKE.

Hon. Thomas H. Blake was a widely known attorney and a member of Congress, in 1827 and 1829, serving in the district in which Dubois county is situated.

HON. WM. E. NIBLACK.

Hon. W. E. Niblack, born at Portersville, was one of the most prominent attorneys ever connected with Dubois county. He was a circuit judge, congressman, and for years a prominent member of the supreme court of Indiana. Extended mention is made of Judge Niblack on pages 109 and 110.

These few biographies will serve to show the high standing of the men who early practiced law at the Dubois county bar. Doubtless they had much to do toward the excellent records that were kept by the officials in the earlier days of the county.

When the court house was destroyed by fire, in 1839, a considerable part of the records were perpetuated by the affidavits of different persons. This was mostly concerning titles to land and many deeds were recorded a second time. Judge Elisha Embree was "president judge" at the time. His "side judges" were Judge Henry Bradley, and Judge Willis Hays, the founder of Haysville. While the first brick court house was under construction courts were held in the house of Condict, and in the old Cumberland Presbyterian church.

Such were conditions for six years.

The complete list of judges connected with the courts of Dubois county is given in connection with other officials of the county. Judge Niblack followed Judge Hovey, and after Judge Niblack came Judge Ballard Smith, of Cannelton, said to have been polished, educated, and possessed of literary ability. Judge M. F. Burke, of Washington, became judge in February, 1859. He died May 22, 1864, and Judge James C. Denny held the July term of court, in that year. John Baker became judge in January, 1865, and served six years. Newton F. Malott, of Vincennes, became his successor. The district was changed in 1873, and Oscar M. Welborn, of Princeton, was commissioned judge. Judge Zenor, Judge Ely and Judge Bretz have succeeded him, in the order mentioned.

The settlements of estates were attended to, originally, by a probate court, which had exclusive jurisdiction and control. Probate judges were men gifted more in good sense and judgment than in the intricacies of law. The first commission issued, as shown by the state records, to a probate

judge in Dubois county, is dated August 25, 1829, and bears the name of B. B. Edmonston, Sr. There were but four probate judges in the county, during the existence of that court, namely, B. B. Edmonston, Sr., Daniel Harris, Moses Kelso, and Andrew B. Spradley. The probate court ended with the new constitution, and all probate matters went to the court of common pleas, which existed for twenty years. There was also a "court of conciliation." Probate judges were *ex-officio* its judges. Lemuel Q. DeBruler was the first judge of the "common pleas court" of Dubois county. It was held in January, 1853. His successors were Col. John James Key, Judge Charles H. Mason, Judge David T. Laird, Judge Mason, and Judge M. S. Mavity.

Since 1873, when the court of common pleas was abolished, the circuit court has jurisdiction over practically all cases, except those in which justices-of-the-peace have exclusive jurisdiction. Outside of such cases and offenses which did not amount to a felony the common pleas court had original jurisdiction, in its day. The "common pleas court" did not need the intervention of a grand jury, state prosecution being instituted by affidavit and information.

The men who served as prosecutors in the courts of common pleas in Dubois county and the dates of their commissions follow:

- Wm. A. Waddle, November 5, 1852.
- Joshua B. Huckleby, November 9, 1854.
- John J. Key, October 28, 1856. (He did not qualify.)
- Christ A. Rudd, March 3, 1857, vice Key.
- J. B. Maynard, August 6, 1857, vice Rudd.
- Wm. H. Blunt, November 20, 1857.
- George P. Derves, November 1, 1859.
- Wyley Adams, October 26, 1860.
- Wm. C. Adams, November 1, 1862.
- J. J. McAllister, November 4, 1864.
- Sydney B. Hatfield, November 1, 1866.
- John W. Buskirk, November 3, 1868.
- Wm. Farrell, June 14, 1869.
- John C. Schafer, October 24, 1870.
- John C. Schafer, October 28, 1872.



Judge John Bretz.

John E. McFall.
 Arnold H. Miller.
 Richard M. Milburn.
 A. M. Sweeney.
 Michael A. Sweeney.
 Charles H. Schwartz.

William A. Traylor.
 Bomar Traylor.
 Kerr Traylor.
 John F. Tieman.
 Oscar A. Trippet.

The rulings of the courts in Dubois county have been generally accepted as correct and just, very few appeals having been taken to the supreme court. The first appeal appears to have been heard at the May term, 1832, in a case of Harbison against the heirs of Jacob Lemmon, deceased. It seems that Jacob Lemmon conveyed to Harbison a tract of land for a valuable consideration; and that on the same day, Harbison bound himself by bond to re-convey the land, etc.

The supreme court entered into a learned discussion of the case, quoting English laws and doctrines, and finally reversed the decree of the lower court.

CIVIL OFFICIALS MORE OR LESS IDENTIFIED WITH DUBOIS COUNTY SINCE ITS ORGANIZATION.

Names of many men who have been preferred by the voters of Dubois county or appointed by the proper power, and who have served the county as commissioned civil officers since its organization follow.

It is but proper to remark that the specific duties of various officers changed since the organization of the county. Some offices have been abolished, and others were not created until the present constitution went into effect, November 1, 1851. Formerly the offices of county coroner, county surveyor, and justices-of-the-peace were more important or more preferred than they appear to be at this date.

Associate judges were elected to assist the "president judge" in the early courts. Justices-of-the-peace also constituted a court somewhat similar to the present county commissioners' court. Probate judges are no longer elected. The circuit judges now perform their duties along with their various other duties.

The offices of county clerk and county recorder were originally united, one officer holding both positions. The county sheriff collected taxes, in place of the county treasurer.

The official records made by the county officials prior to August 17, 1839, were destroyed by fire, on that date.

Formerly the office of coroner was an important one, originating under the common law of England, and brought into Indiana laws through the territorial laws.

County school superintendents are not commissioned officers and were not known as superintendents until 1873. They do not class as constitutional officers, and frequently not even as county officers.

In many of the cases in the courts of this county the questions involved are as fine and as difficult to handle as those found in courts more prominent in the state.

Dubois county has the distinction of being one of the first counties in Indiana to relieve itself of "whitecap cases." A few cases of this kind in the county eliminated the tendency of its citizens in that direction.

During the many years in which Judge Welborn presided over the circuit court of Dubois county the members of the bar had a training probably second to none in the state. He was a man whose mind was well trained for the position and he commanded the respect and confidence of all. He was clear, logical, painstaking, patient, and considerate. He had great respect for the verdict of a jury, but would set it aside without hesitation, if he thought it to be wrong. He tempered justice with mercy, and had an abiding faith in the common people. He was judge of the Gibson county court until October 24, 1909. He served thirty-six years.

Among the men who lately served as prosecuting attorneys were John C. Schafer, Wm. Trippet, Arthur H. Taylor, John L. Bretz, Thomas H. Dillon, Wm. E. Cox, Leo H. Fisher, Kerr Traylor, Bomar Traylor, and Harry W. Carpenter.

The bench and bar of Dubois county have been represented by men who have made their mark in the affairs of the state and nation, in arts of peace, and upon the field of battle. They have found their way to the legislative halls of state and nation, to the supreme bench and to the executive chair.

Within the period of time since 1875, the following practicing attorneys have been identified with the Dubois county bar, and at the time were residents of the county:

Robert W. Armstrong.
John L. Bretz.
Bruno Buettner.
Frank L. Betz.
William Elijah Cox.
Clement Doane.
Thomas H. Dillon.
John F. Dillon.

C. Hall Dillon.
Jay DeBruler.
Capt. Morman Fisher.
Leo H. Fisher.
Virgil R. Greene.
A. L. Gray.
Winfield S. Hunter.
Horace M. Kean.



Judge Oscar M. Welborn.

began to arrive he won them to his political belief and there they and their children have remained; hence his title, "Father of Dubois County Democracy."

About 1840, the tide of American emigration changed, individual American settlers came but sparingly, while many original American pioneers began their move toward the setting sun, to the "Illinois country," to "bleeding Kansas," or to follow the trail of the "forty-niner" to California. Then came the German in colonies, and their advent and permanent settlement in Dubois county are shown by the German names of the county officials, beginning under the second constitution of Indiana.

In August, 1849, the voters of Dubois county numbered seven hundred ninety-nine, and their vote for governor was as follows: Joseph A. Wright, 604; John A. Matson, 191, and James H. Cravens, 4.

Since the organization of Dubois county, in 1818, the following civil county officials of Dubois county have been commissioned by the governor of Indiana. Following their names are the dates of their various commissions. Their official terms often began later:

ASSOCIATE JUDGES.

Authur Harbison, February 28, 1818.
 Jeremiah Jones, February 28, 1818.
 William McMahan, August 9, 1819 (*vice* Jeremiah Jones, resigned.)
 Col. B. B. Edmonston, August 27, 1823.
 William Green, August 27, 1823.
 Col. B. B. Edmonston, September 8, 1824.
 Ashbury Alexander, September 8, 1824.
 Edward Woods, February 15, 1830 (*vice* B. B. Edmonston, resigned, December 15, 1829.)
 Edward Woods, August 29, 1831.
 John Niblack, August 29, 1831.
 Daniel Harris, April 24, 1835 (*vice* John Niblack, resigned.)
 Henry Bradley, September 4, 1837.
 Willis Hays, September 4, 1837.
 Robert Oxley, October 31, 1842 (*vice* Henry Bradley, resigned.)
 Wm. Cavender, August 21, 1845 (for seven years.)
 Col. Thomas Shoulders, August 31, 1845 (for seven years.)
 Conrad Miller, September 4, 1850. (Here the new constitution changed courts.)

PROBATE JUDGES.

B. B. Edmonston, Sr., August 25, 1829.
 B. B. Edmonston, Sr., August 22, 1837.
 Daniel Harris, January 11, 1841 (*vice* B. B. Edmonston, Sr., deceased.)
 Moses Kelso, October 1, 1841 (for seven years.)
 Andrew B. Spradley, September 16, 1848. (Here the new constitution changed courts.)

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Wm. C. Graham, January 15, 1839.
 George A. Lepper, January 30, 1843.
 Henry Comingore, January 1, 1847.
 Albert E. Riddles, February 2, 1852.
 Henry A. Holthaus, May 8, 1854.
 Spangler J. Cromer, August 7, 1857.
 Henry A. Holthaus, June 12, 1858.
 Bruno Buettner, February, 1859.
 John G. Stein, March 26, 1862.
 Andrew J. Becket, June 13, 1862.

(There are hundreds of later notaries. The above are given here simply as pioneers of this county.)

AGENTS OR COMMISSIONERS OF SWAMP LANDS.

Wm. Monroe, March 5, 1853.
 Dr. Edward Stephenson, June 29, 1853.

COUNTY SHERIFFS.

Adam Hope, August 18, 1818. (He had also been first sheriff of Pike county.)

Thomas Hope, October 7, 1819 (*vice* Adam Hope, deceased.)

Jos. Clarkston, August 21, 1820.

Jos. Clarkston, August 20, 1822.

Wm. Edmonston, September 8, 1824.

Wm. Edmonston, August 30, 1826.

Daniel Harris, August 28, 1828.

Daniel Harris, September 8, 1830.

Col. Basil B. Edmonston, August 24, 1832.

Col. Basil B. Edmonston, August 22, 1834.

John Hart, August 25, 1836.

James McDonald, September 4, 1837.

Thomas Wooldridge, August 15, 1842.

John Hart, September 28, 1842 (*vice* Thomas Wooldridge, killed.)

Henry W. Barker, August 18, 1843.

Henry W. Barker, August 21, 1845.

Robert Herr, August 30, 1847 (died July 11, 1849.)

Wm. Mahin, July 17, 1849.

Wm. Mahin, August 20, 1849.

Wm. Mahin, August 23, 1851.

Brig. Gen. John Mehringer, November 3, 1852.

Brig. Gen. John Mehringer, November 10, 1854.



Sheriff Albert H. Traylor (1890.)

Jacob Harmon, November 6, 1856.
 Jacob Harmon, November 3, 1858.
 John Weikel, October 29, 1860.
 John Weikel, November 6, 1862.
 Henry Mauntel, October 27, 1864.
 Henry Mauntel, October 31, 1866.
 Tobias Herbig, November 25, 1868.
 Tobias Herbig, November 4, 1870.
 John Weikel, October 28, 1872.
 John Weikel, November 3, 1874.
 Bazil B. L. Edmonston, July 31, 1875 (*vice* Sheriff Weikel, deceased.)
 George Cox, November 6, 1876.
 George Cox, October 24, 1878.
 Frank Joseph, October 25, 1880.
 Frank Joseph, November 21, 1882.
 George Cox, November 13, 1884.
 Ferd. Schneider, November 8, 1886.
 Ferd. Schneider, November 15, 1888.
 Albert H. Traylor, November 15, 1890.
 Albert H. Traylor, November 17, 1892.
 Henry Cassidy, November 12, 1894.
 Henry Cassidy, November 14, 1896.
 Herman H. Castrup, November 15, 1898.
 Herman H. Castrup, November 13, 1900.
 Victor V. Cassidy, November 25, 1902.
 Victor V. Cassidy, November 23, 1904.
 Ferd. Vollmer, November 14, 1906.
 Ferd. Vollmer, 1910.

COURT AND COUNTY CLERKS.

Col. Simon Morgan, August 18, 1818.
 Col. Simon Morgan, August 25, 1825.
 Col. Simon Morgan, July 29, 1832.
 Col. Bazil B. Edmonston, September 4, 1838, for seven years. This election was held to be illegal, and Col. Simon Morgan was commissioned clerk of the circuit court, August 20, 1839.
 Col. Bazil B. Edmonston, August 15, 1842, for seven years (*vice* Col. Simon Morgan, deceased.)
 Col. Bazil B. Edmonston, August 24, 1846.
 [On November 1, 1851, the new state constitution went into effect, and the offices of recorder and clerk could not be held by the same officer.] Under the present constitution the following men have been commissioned clerks:
 Col. Bazil B. Edmonston, November 3, 1852.
 Col. Bazil B. Edmonston, November 6, 1856.
 Henry A. Holthaus, October 29, 1860.

- Henry A Holthaus, October 27, 1864.
 Col. Bazil B. Edmonston, November 25, 1868.
 Col. Bazil B. Edmonston, October 28, 1872.
 Peter J. Gosman, November 6, 1876.
 Peter J. Gosman, October 25, 1880.
 Bazil L. Greene, November 13, 1884. (Never served.)
 Jos. I. Schumacher, August 20, 1885 (*vice* clerk-elect Green, who died August 6, 1885.)
 Ignatz Eckert, November 8, 1886.
 Ignatz Eckert, November 15, 1890.
 Herman Eckert, November 12, 1894.
 Herman Eckert, November 12, 1898.
 John P. Huther, November 21, 1902.
 John P. Huther, November 14, 1906. (Term expires January 1, 1911.)

COUNTY RECORDERS.

- Col. Simon Morgan, August 18, 1818.
 Col. Simon Morgan, August 25, 1825.
 Col. Simon Morgan, July 23, 1832.
 Col. Bazil B. Edmonston, Aug. 23, 1839.
 Col. Bazil B. Edmonston, Aug. 24, 1846.
 [Indiana's second state constitution became effective November 1, 1851, and the offices of clerk and recorder were no longer to be held by one official.] The following men have been county recorders under the present constitution:

- John B. Pfaff, November 3, 1852.
 Stephen Jerger, November 6, 1856.
 Stephen Jerger, October 29, 1860.
 August Litschgi, November 6, 1862.
 August Litschgi, October 31, 1866.
 George J. Jutt, Jr., November 5, 1870.
 George J. Jutt, Jr., November 3, 1874.
 John G. Leming, October 24, 1878.
 Nenian Haskins, November 21, 1882.
 Nenian Haskins, November 8, 1896.
 Brittain Leming, November 15, 1890.
 Theodore Stephenson, appointed by the county commissioners *vice* Brittain Leming, deceased. (No commission ever issued.)
 Philip Dilly, November 12, 1894.
 Philip J. Kunkel, Jr. November 15, 1898.
 Philip J. Kunkel, Jr. December 29, 1902.
 John H. Judy, November 14, 1906. (Term expires January 1, 1911.)



Recorder Nenian Haskins (1882.)

COUNTY CORONERS.

(Originally "fence viewer" and "overseer of the poor" in addition to his other duties.)

Robert Stewart, August 18, 1818.

William Pinnick, August 21, 1820.

Samuel Postlethwait, August 20, 1822.

David G. Brown, September 8, 1824.

David G. Brown, August 30, 1826.

John Brittain, September 8, 1830,

Capt. Elijah Kendall, August 24, 1832.

Abraham Baker, August 23, 1839.

Abraham Baker, August 13, 1841.

Abraham Baker, August 18, 1843.

John G. Brittain, August 24, 1844.

Joseph Briggs, August 21, 1845.

Willis Niblack, August 24, 1846.

Thomas Hart, August 20, 1849.

Stephen Stephenson, August 23, 1851.

William H. Green, November 3, 1852.

William H. Green, November 10, 1854.

William Schulterman, November 6, 1856.

William Schulterman, November 3, 1858.

J. W. Taylor, October 29, 1860.

Charles Kraus, October 28, 1861.

Harvey Nicholson, October 30, 1863.

John G. Allen, October 27, 1864.

John Fuhrman, January 4, 1866.

Reinhardt Rich, October 31, 1866.

Charles Birkemeyer, November 25, 1868.

George Cox, November 4, 1870.

George Cox, October 28, 1872.

George Cox, November 3, 1874.

Michael Hochgesang, November 6, 1876.

Michael Hochgesang, October 24, 1878.

Anton Karlin, October 25, 1880.

Anton Karlin, November 21, 1882.

Moritz Fritz, November 13, 1884.

John F. Meinker, November 8, 1886.

John F. Meinker, November 16, 1888.

Bernhardt Auffart, November 15, 1890.

John F. Meinker, November 17, 1892.

Dr. Orville A. Bigham, November 12, 1894.

Dr. Orville A. Bigham, November 14, 1896.

Philip A. Guckes, November 15, 1898.

Philip A. Guckes, November 13, 1900. (Died January 17, 1910).

John F. Meinker, November 25, 1902.

John F. Meinker, December 29, 1904.

John F. Meinker, December 3, 1906.

John F. Meinker, 1910.

Under the territorial government and under the first constitution of Indiana "Overseers of the Poor" were important officials. Capt. Tous-saint Dubois, after whom Dubois county was named, was appointed an overseer of the poor for Knox county, in February, 1797.

The records made by "overseers of the poor" in early days make strange reading in the light of the present day. The records made by Dubois county overseers, previous to the court house fire, are lost; however, here are two samples, taken from the Knox county records:

I, Jeremiah Mayo, one of the directors of the poor house for the county of Knox, do certify that I sold on Monday, the 10th December, 1827, to the lowest bidder, viz., Phillip Catt, for \$240 per annum, a pauper by the name of Bill Catt.

Here is another:

Farmed out on the 24th November, 1827, Allen and Patsey Biddy to Martha Hollingsworth for one year at \$40.00.

COUNTY SURVEYORS.

(Surveyor Smith, of Pike county, made surveys in Dubois county as late as 1830.)

John B. McRea, August 18, 1818.

Gamaliel Garretson, December 8, 1830, for five years. (No further record under old constitution.)

Jacob Morendt, December 7, 1852.

Jacob Morendt, November 10, 1854.

Benjamin R. Kemp, November 6, 1856.

Benjamin R. Kemp, November 3, 1858.

Benjamin R. Kemp, October 29, 1860.

(Resigned October 17, 1862, and became state representative.)

Sandusky Williams, November 6, 1862.

Sandusky Williams, October 27, 1864.

Sandusky Williams, October 31, 1866.

Arthur Berry, November 25, 1868.

Arthur Berry, November 4, 1870.

William R. Osborn, October 28, 1872.

William B. Pirkle, November 3, 1874.

Frank Quante, November 6, 1876.

Henry Berger, October 24, 1878.

Henry Berger, October 25, 1880.

Michael Wilson, November 21, 1882.



Surveyor Benj. R. Kemp (1856.)

George R. Wilson, November 13, 1884.
 George R. Wilson, November 8, 1886.
 Edmund Pickhardt, November 15, 1888.
 Henry Berger, November 15, 1890.



Surveyor William T. Young.
 County Surveyor, 1894. Mr. Young died at
 Ireland, Ind., March 21, 1909, and lies
 buried at Shiloh Cemetery.

Henry Berger, November 17, 1892.
 William T. Young, November 12,
 1894.

William T. Young, November 14,
 1896.

William T. Young, November 15,
 1898.

William T. Young, November 13,
 1900.

George P. Corn, December 29, 1902.
 (Mr. Corn never qualified as county
 surveyor and Mr. Young held over.)

William T. Young, December 29,
 1904.

John M. Schnarr, November 20,
 1906.

William T. Young (*vice* Surveyor
 Schnarr, deceased; commission issued
 March 2, 1908. Mr. Schnarr's term
 would have expired January 1, 1909.)

Otto E. Waldrip (never accepted.)
 E. C. Landgrebe, 1910. (No com-
 mission has been issued.)

COUNTY TREASURERS.

All under the present constitution:

Dominick Erny, December 7, 1852.

Edward Stephenson, November 10, 1854.

Edward Stephenson, November 6, 1856.

B. R. L. Niehaus, November 3, 1858.

Theodore Sonderman, November 1, 1859.

Theodore Sonderman, October 28, 1861.

Edward Stephenson, October 30, 1863.

Edward Stephenson, January 4, 1866.

William Bretz, October 25, 1867.

William Bretz, November 4, 1870.

Edward Stephenson, October 28, 1872.

James E. Spurlock, November 3, 1874.

James E. Spurlock, November 6, 1876.

Ignatz Eckert, October 24, 1878.

Ignatz Eckert, October 25, 1880.



Auditor J. M. Deinderfer (1874.)

Joseph Gerber, November 14, 1906.

Joseph Gerber, 1910.

Wm. H. Bretz, November 21, 1882.

Wm. H. Bretz, November 13, 1884.

Christian H. Rudolph, November 8, 1886.

Christian H. Rudolph, November 15, 1888.

Jacob Burger, Jr., November 15, 1890.

Jacob Burger, Jr., November 17, 1892.

Edward A. Bohnert, November 12, 1894.

Edward A. Bohnert, November 14, 1896.

Charles Moenkhaus, November 15, 1898.

Charles Moenkhaus, November 13, 1900.

Wm. F. Beckman, December 29, 1902.

Wm. F. Beckman, November 23, 1904.

COUNTY AUDITORS.

All under the present constitution:

Dr. Samuel B. McCrillus, December 7, 1852.

Brig. Gen. John Mehringer, November 6, 1856.

Brig. Gen. John Mehringer, October 29, 1860.

Charles W. DeBruler (sworn in September 7, 1863; no commission issued.)

Theodore Sonderman, October 30, 1863.

Martin Friedman, October 25, 1867.

August Litschgi, November 5, 1870.

J. Michael Deinderfer, November 3, 1874.

I. Schuhmacher, October 24, 1878.

I. Schuhmacher, October 30, 1883.

John Gramelspacher, November 8, 1886.



Auditor Martin Friedman (1867.)



Auditor August Litschgi (1878.)

John Gramelspacher, November 15, 1890.

August H. Koerner, November 12, 1894.

August H. Koerner, November 12, 1898.

Michael A. Sweeney, January 6, 1904.

Michael A. Sweeney, December 30, 1907. (Term expires January 1, 1912.)

COUNTY COUNCILMEN.

Under an act approved March 3, 1899, the "County Council" was created. The following men have served as members of the County Council: B. F. Lansford, Felix Schneider, John Fleck, William Heitman, Henry Landgrebe, Charles Egg, Solomon Clapp, and Isidor Schuhmacher. The foregoing men served by reason of appointment made

by the circuit court. Since 1900 the following men have served by reason of election: J. Herman Beckman, Charles Egg, Jacob H. Seng, Phillip Schwenk, Joseph Friedman, Sr., James J. Cunningham, William Heitman, Andrew Krempp, Frank Zimmer, George P. Wagner and William Harbison (1908.)

JUSTICES-OF-THE-PEACE.

(Originally similar to county commissioners.)

Thos. Hope, May 29, 1818.

Ashbury Alexander, May 29, 1818.

William Craig, May 29, 1818.

James Hope, September 22, 1818.

Lyman G. Austin, September 22, 1818.

James Hope, January 16, 1819.

Lyman G. Austin, January 16, 1819.

John Stewart, May 11, 1819.

William Shook, July 8, 1819.

Eli Thomas, July 8, 1819.

James Folly, December 17, 1819.

William Hurst, September 24, 1820.

Richard Black, June 28, 1821.



Auditor August H. Koerner (1894.)

Ashbury Alexander, September 6, 1821.
George Armstrong, September 6, 1821.
Robert Hargrave, September 6, 1821.
Thos. Hill, September 6, 1821.
James R. Higgins, December 18, 1821.
William Green, March 26, 1822.
Wm. Movity, June 18, 1824.
Levi P. Lockhart, October 15, 1824.
Eli Thomas, October 15, 1824.
John Beard, April 22, 1825.
Patrick Dougherty, May 3, 1825.
John B. McRae, April 2, 1825.
Thomas Hope, April 2, 1825.
James Hope, April 2, 1825.
Willis Niblack, April 2, 1825.
Nathaniel Harris, March 28, 1826.
Joseph Ruder, August 26, 1826.
Levi P. Lockhart, August 26, 1826.
William McMahan, February 5, 1827.
Vincent Rust, June 11, 1827.
Henry Bradley, November 17, 1828,
Benjamin Hawkins, November 17, 1828.
Thomas Paine, January 12, 1829.
Enoch Edmonston, July 7, 1829.
William Green, July 7, 1829.
Henry Mincler, April 5, 1830.
Richard Kirby, September 8, 1830.
Willis Hubbs, September 8, 1830.
John Beard, September 8, 1830.
Davis Williams, November 28, 1830.
Guy Henton, May 5, 1831.
James Hosse, May 5, 1831.
Nath. Applegate, September 14, 1831.
Frederick Anse, May 3, 1832.
Josiah Reeder, May 3, 1832.
Zachariah Dillon, June 23, 1832.
Jas. Roberts, June 23, 1832.
John W. Lewis, February 15, 1833.
Enoch Edmonston, June 16, 1833.
Wm. P. Dickson, June 5, 1835.
John A. Norman, June 27, 1835.
Robt. Oxley, June 27, 1835.
John Beard, February 25, 1836.
John Hurst, November 14, 1836.

John Shepherd, November 29, 1836.
Richard L. Kirby, November 29, 1836.
Harrison Blagraves, June 13, 1837.
John Howard, June 13, 1837.
Zedakiah Wood, June 13, 1837.
Josiah Reeder, June 23, 1837.
Daniel Hoskins, July 22, 1837.
John Combs, February 7, 1839.
Rev. Benj. T. Goodman, April 16, 1840.
Jessie Corn, Jr., August 11, 1840.
Samuel Postlethwait, August 11, 1840.
Thomas Wooldridge, August 17, 1840.
Shiloh Polson, April 2, 1841.
John Beard, May 28, 1841.
John D. Noble, October 15, 1841.
Andrew B. Spradley, December 15, 1841.
John Hurst, December 18, 1841.
Capt. Elijah Kendall, April 22, 1842.
John Cave, April 22, 1842.
John Combs, Sr., June 1, 1842.
Giles Lansford, August 15, 1842.
Daniel Harris, August 15, 1842.
Capt. Elijah Cox, August 31, 1842.
Joseph Schneider, July 8, 1844.
Simon B. Lewis, February 20, 1844.
Authur L. Blayrden, February 20, 1844.
John F. Combs, September 1, 1845.
James Stewart, October 3, 1845.
Jesse Corn, October 3, 1845.
John B. Pfaff, October 11, 1845.
Dennis Ahler, October 24, 1845.
Alex. Shoulders, February 20, 1846.
James C. Boyles, July 17, 1846 (for five years.)
Wm. H. Cox, February 3, 1847.
Joshua C. Chiener, February 3, 1847.
John Hurst, March 31, 1847.
John Cave, April 22, 1847.
Capt. Elijah Kendall, April 22, 1847.
Daniel Harris, April 22, 1847.
Ben Maxey, May 24, 1847.
Conrad Miller, August 24, 1847.
John Russell, December 17, 1847.
John Pace, September 1, 1848.
Major T. Powers, February 1, 1849.

Garrett Hoffman, July 7, 1849.
James S. Brace, October 22, 1849.
Henry Long, December 10, 1849.
Robert S. Polson, September 4, 1850.
John B. Pfaff, November 23, 1850.
Samuel W. Postlethwait, November 23, 1850.
Gerhardt H. Stein, February 3, 1851.
James Beatty, March 26, 1851.
Robert Oxley, April 29, 1851.
William H. Taylor, June 16, 1851.
William G. Helfrich, July 22, 1851.
Thomas Lewis, November 11, 1851.
John Crook, November 11, 1851.
Wm. Hendrickson' March 16, 1852 (four years.)
Steven Rose, August 24, 1852 (four years.)
Wm. A. McDonald, December 23, 1852.
Matthew B. Dillon, December 23, 1852.
Francis Brilage, December 23, 1852.
David G. Conley, February 5, 1853.
Isaac Damwood, May 4, 1853.
John G. Hoffman, May 25, 1854.
Wm. Schulteman, May 25, 1854.
Robert M. Beaty, May 25, 1854.
Samuel White, April 27, 1855.
Leroy Cave, April 27, 1855.
Wm. Schuntermann, April 27, 1855.
Richard L. Hardin, October 5, 1855.
James S. Brace, October 5, 1855.
Wm. Stackhen, November 1, 1855.
John H. Hughs, May 5, 1856.
Steven Rose, May 5, 1856.
Jacob Alles, May 5, 1856.
Wm. H. Taylor, May 5, 1856.
James S. Brace, May 5, 1856.
Andrew Able, January 6, 1857.
Dominick Eckert, February 3, 1857.
Henry Lange, February 14, 1857.
Andrew B. Spradley, February 14, 1857.
Wm. G. Helfrich, February 14, 1857.
Sam B. Postlethwait, February 23, 1857.
Henry E. Newcomb, February 11, 1858.
James Houston, May 17, 1858.
John G. Hoffman, May 17, 1858.

(There are hundreds of later justices-of-the-peace. The above are given here simply as pioneers in this county. Previous to the new constitution, November 1st, 1851, their duties were similar to the county commissioners of to-day.)

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS.

Names of men who have served as county commissioners: Henry Enlow, Robert Oxley, John Donnell, Abraham Corn, Lewis B. Woods, Arthur L. Blagraves, Major T. Powers, Joseph Friedman, R. M. Davis, Casper John, Anson Cavender, B. R. L. Niehaus, Henry Long, A. F. Kelso,



Commissioner Conrad Jackle.

Lewis Greene, Harvey Nicholson, R. L. Kirby, John B. Bickwerment, Wm. H. Greene, Robert M. Davis, Gerhard Niehaus, John Mehne, John G. Stallman, Samuel Main, Harrison Morgan, John B. Gomam, Joseph Schuler, Henry Schnell, John L. Hoffman, Camden Cox, Wm. C. Brittain, Eli Abell, Joseph Heitz, John J. Alles, Samuel H. Dillon, August H. Koerner, Joseph Fritz, Conrad Jackle, Joseph Schroeder, Herman Teder, Henry Landgrebe, Henry Wehr, John B. Luebbers, and Fred Alles.

The following justices-of-the-peace also served as a board of county commissioners in 1843-5: Daniel Harris, Samuel Postlethwait, Jesse Corn, Jr., John Cave, John D. Noble, John Hurst, Elijah Cox, Giles N. Lansford, Elijah Kendall, A. B. Spradley, John Combs, Joseph Schneider, and Simon B. Lewis.

TRUSTEE OF "PUBLIC SEMINARY OF DUBOIS COUNTY."

This was the beginning of the free school system.

James Farris was commissioned trustee by the governor of Indiana, December 10, 1818. (No more commissions were issued for this position.)

APPRAISERS OF REAL ESTATE.

Henry W. Barker, October 30, 1863. (No more commissions were issued.)

COUNTY ASSESSORS.

Wm. W. Kendall, November 17, 1892.

Wm. W. Kendall. (Second commission absent.)

Wm. H. Kuper, November 13, 1900.

Wm. H. Kuper. (Second commission absent.)



Judge E. A. Ely (1896.)

John Klem. Mr. Klem died in November, 1909. In January, 1910, Robert McCune was appointed his successor. (No commission issued.) (The county assessor's office is not a constitutional office, and commissions are not issued unless requested, and the election certified to.)

The following officials, more or less county officers, served in the positions as indicated :

SECRETARIES OF THE COUNTY BOARD OF HEALTH.

Dr. Toliver Wertz, Dr. H. C. Hobbs, Dr. W. H. Wells, Dr. E. J. Kempf, Dr. John P. Salb, Dr. B. B. Brannock, Dr. Joseph F. Michaels, Dr. G. W. Traylor, Dr. Michael Robinson, and Dr. A. F. Gugsell (1910).

JUDGES OF COMMON PLEAS COURTS.

L. Q. DeBruler, 1853; Col. John J. Key, 1861; Chas. H. Mason, 1862; David T. Laird, 1863; Chas. H. Mason, 1870; Milton S. Mavity, 1871. (This court was abolished in 1873.)

CIRCUIT COURT JUDGES.

Jonathan Doty, 1818; Richard Daniel, 1819; James R. E. Goodlett, 1820; Samuel Hall, 1832; Chas. I. Battell, 1835; Elisha Embree, 1836; James Lockhart, 1846; Alvin P. Hovey, 1853; W. E. Niblack, 1854; Ballard Smith, 1858; M. F. Burke, 1859; Jas. C. Denny, 1864; John Baker, 1865; N. F. Malott, 1871; O. M. Welborn, 1873; Wm. T. Zenor, and E. A. Ely, 1895; John L. Bretz, 1910.



Judge John L. Bretz.

SCHOOL EXAMINERS AND COUNTY SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENTS.

The following men have served as school examiners or county school superintendents of Dubois county: 1843, John McCausland; 1853, Rev. Joseph Kundeck, Rev. A. J. Strain and George W. Fallon; 1857, Rev. Jos. Kundeck, Rev. A. J. Strain and S. J. Kramer; 1858, Rev. A. J. Strain, Stephen Jerger and S. J. Kramer; 1859, Rev. A. J. Strain, William Hays and J. B. Beckwerment; 1860, Wm. Hays, J. B. Beckwerment and Henry A. Holthaus; 1861, Rev. A. J. Strain; 1873, E. R. Brundick. (Here the law was changed and the county superintendent took charge.) The county superintendents were as follows: 1873, E. R. Brundick; 1879, Rev. Geo. C. Cooper; 1881, Hon. A. M. Sweeney; 1889, George R. Wilson; 1903, Wm. Melchior (1910).

COUNTY TRUANT OFFICERS.

The following men have served as truant officers for Dubois county: Lieut. W. W. Kendall, John Meschede, Col. J. H. Johnson, Thomas H. Parks, Charles H. Osborn (resigned), C. C. Baggerly, Levi L. Jacobs and Christ. Parks (1910.)

Col. Johnson has the distinction of having won the praise and special mention of the state superintendent of public instruction in his official report to the general assembly of Indiana, touching upon the truancy law and its enforcement. This is an honor not often bestowed.

LEGISLATIVE OFFICERS OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

The Indiana territorial government came into existence July 4, 1800, and ended November 7, 1816.

Before the organization of Dubois county, the people who lived within the present confines of the county were represented in the general assembly of Indiana by senators and representatives from Pike and Gibson counties. Even since the county's organization, these legislators have not always been citizens of Dubois county. Their names and years of service follow:

STATE SENATORS.

William Prince (of Gibson county), 1816.
 Isaac Montgomery, 1817, 1818 and 1819.
 Richard Daniel, 1820 and 1821.
 Daniel Grass, 1822, 1823, 1825 and 1826.
 Isaac Montgomery, 1826, 1827 and 1828.
 David Robb, 1829, 1830, 1831 and 1832.
 Elisha Embree, 1833 and 1834.
 Thomas C. Stewart, 1835, 1836 and 1837.
 John Hargrove, 1838, 1839 and 1840.
 Smith Miller, 1841, 1842 and 1843.
 Benjamin R. Edmonston, 1844, 1845 and 1846.

Smith Miller, 1847, 1848 and 1849.

Rev. Benjamin T. Goodman, 1850 and 1851.

W. Hawthorne, 1853 and 1855.

John Hargrove, 1857, 1858 and 1859.

Col. Thomas Shoulders, 1861.

Allen T. Fleming, 1863.

James Barker, 1865 and 1867.

Aaron Houghton, being ineligible, Wm. H. Montgomery was seated, 1869.

Leroy Cave, 1871 and 1873.

Henry A. Peed, 1875 and 1877.

William A. Traylor, 1879 and 1881.

James H. Willard, 1883 and 1885.

Oscar A. Trippet (resigned), 1887.

William A. Traylor (*vice* Trippet resigned), 1889.

John Sweeney, 1891 and 1893.

Michael A. Sweeney, 1895 and 1897.

Ephraim Inman, 1899 and 1901.

Richard M. Milburn, 1903 and 1905.

John Benz, 1907.

Samuel Benz. (Special session, 1908.)

Samuel Benz, 1909.

[Note--Under the first constitution senators were elected for three years, and representatives for one year. Annual elections were held on the first Monday in August.]



Senator Wm. A. Traylor (1889.)

STATE REPRESENTATIVES.

Edmund Hogan (Gibson Co.), 1816.

John Johnson (Gibson Co.), 1816 and 1818.

James Campbell (Gibson Co.), 1817.

Richard Daniel (Gibson Co.), 1817 and 1818.

Robert M. Evans (Gibson Co.), 1819.

John W. Maddox (Gibson Co.), 1819.

David Robb (Gibson Co.), 1820.

(The foregoing persons were indirectly representatives of Dubois county.)

Thomas Vandever, 1821.

John Daniel, 1822.

David Edwards, 1823.

Wm. McMahan, 1825.

John Daniel, 1825 and 1826.

John Johnson, 1826 and 1827.

James Richey, 1828.

Thomas C. Stewart, 1829 and 1830.
 George H. Proffit, 1831 and 1832.
 William M. Wright, 1833 and 1834.
 Benj. R. Edmonston, 1835.
 George H. Proffit, 1836.
 Dr. Aaron B. McCrillus, 1837.
 George H. Proffit, 1838.
 Benj. R. Edmonstou, 1839.
 Dr. Aaron B. McCrillus, 1840.
 Dr. John Polson, 1841.
 Benj. R. Edmonston, 1842 and 1843.
 Silas Davis, 1844.
 George W. Lemonds, 1845 and 1846.
 Rev. Benj. T. Goodman, 1847.
 Benj. R. Edmonston, 1848.



Hon. B. L. Greene.

Of Jasper, Ind., born October 1, 1850, died August 6, 1885. Served as deputy clerk for many years; also as state representative. He was clerk-elect of Dubois county at the time of his death. He was also clerk of the town of Jasper for many years, and was the first teacher in the brick public school building in Jasper.

Ernst W. Pickhardt, 1891.
 John L. Megenity, 1893.
 Wm. A. Wilson, 1893.

Henry W. Barker, 1849.
 Silas Davis, 1850.
 Henry W. Barker, 1851.
 Gen. John Able, 1853.
 John S. Martin, 1855.
 Col. Thomas Shoulders, 1857.
 Dr. M. Kempf, 1858 and 1859.
 Allen T. Fleming, 1861.
 Benj. R. Kemp, 1863.
 A. J. Becket, 1865.
 John Weikel. (Special session.)
 Bazil B. L. Edmonston, 1867.
 Leroy Cave, 1869.
 Richard W. Stephens, 1871.
 Henry A. Peed, 1873.
 Andrew J. Gosman, 1875 and 1877.
 Thomas Hart, 1879.
 Samuel Hargrove, 1881.
 Capt. Morman Fisher, 1883.
 Bazil L. Green, 1883.
 Capt. Mormon Fisher, 1885.
 Lemuel R. Hargrove, 1885.
 Thomas B. Buskirk, 1887.
 Thomas M. Clarke, 1887.
 Ernst W. Pickhardt, 1889.
 James H. Willard, 1889.
 Ephraim Inman, 1891.

A. W. Porter, 1895.

Samuel H. Stewart, 1895.

Perry McCart, 1897.

Frank Pinnick, 1897.

Capt. Sasser Sullivan, 1899.

Dr. Peter L. Coble, 1901.

David DeTar Corn, 1903.

Horace M. Kean, 1905.

Dr. Peter L. Coble, 1907 and 1909.

NOTE—Hon. Benj. R. Edmonston, of Haysville, represented Dubois county in the constitutional convention which was held at Indianapolis from October 7, 1850 until February 10, 1851, and which framed the present constitution of Indiana. Hon. A. J. Gosman, of Jasper, introduced the bill for the erection of the present state house.

STATE OFFICIALS.

Hon. Andrew M. Sweeney, of Jasper, clerk of the supreme court of Indiana, from 1890 to 1894.

CONGRESSMEN.

At a congressional election held August 18, 1821, Dubois county was a part of what was then known as the first congressional district. It remained in the first district until February 20, 1867, when it became a part of the second. On March 9th, 1895, it became a part of the third congressional district.

Our first congressman was William Hendricks, who served until 1823. William Prince was then elected, but was killed by a steamboat explosion while on his way to Washington. Jacob Call was chosen to fill the vacancy. Ratliff Boone, of Warrick county, represented the district from 1825 to 1827, Thos. H. Blake from 1827 to 1829, then Boone served again until 1839. George H. Proffit served until 1843, when Robert Dale Owen succeeded him. Elisha Embree succeeded Owen in 1847, and served until 1849. Nathaniel Albertson was our congressman from 1849 to 1851. He was succeeded by James Lockhart, who in 1853, was succeeded by Smith Miller, who served until 1857, when the Lockhart succeeded him, and died in office. Wm. E. Niblack filled the vacancy and served until 1861. John Laws served until 1865, when Judge



Congressman Wm. E. Cox (1916.)

Wm. E. Niblack again entered Congress and served until 1873. However, on February 20, 1867, Dubois county became a part of the second congressional district with Michael C. Kerr as representative, until 1873. In 1873, Simeon K. Wolf became a congressman, succeeded, in 1875, by James D. Williams, who resigned, and Andrew Humphreys was appointed to fill the vacancy. In 1877, Thomas R. Cobb became the congressman in this district. He served until 1887. John H. O'Neil then served until 1891, when John L. Bretz entered congress. Alexander M. Hardy served in the 54th Congress from 1895 to 1897. Dubois county became a part of the third congressional district March 9th, 1895, and Wm. T. Zenor entered as congressman. He served until 1907, when he was succeeded by Wm. E. Cox. Of this list of congressmen, three were born in Dubois county: Niblack, Bretz and Cox. Geo. H. Proffit was once a Dubois county citizen and lived at Portersville. [Page 112.]

ELECTIONS.

Dubois county has been democratic almost since its organization. During its first twelve years the whigs had about an equal number of voters, but since 1840, the democratic party has been in control.

In 1840, the total number of voters in Dubois county was 702, but in 1846, only 673 votes were cast. In voting for or against a constitutional convention, August 6, 1849, 547 voted for the convention and 259 against it, a total vote of 806.

In 1850, the leading democrats in Dubois county were Judge A. B. Spradley, Henry Brenner, and Martin E. Meyers of Patoka township; Jacob Herman, Col. B. B. Edmonston, and Gen. John Mehringer of Bainbridge township; Thomas P. Hope, Andrew Able, and Samuel White of Harbison township; D. M. Davis, Leroy Cave, and Harvey Nicholson of Columbia township; Thomas Shoulders, Joseph Striegel, and Capt. J. J. Alles, of Hall township; and John B. Gohman, Fred Neudeck, and Dr. M. Kemp of Ferdinand township.

The political standing of Dubois county since 1856 is shown by the subjoined table:

	DEM.	REP.	ALL OTHERS.	TOTAL
1856.....	1224	226	...	1450
1860.....	1349	301	20	1670
1868.....	1986	501	...	2487
1872.....	1776	590	...	2366
1874.....	2148	496	...	2644
1876.....	2364	711	...	3075
1878.....	2260	660	49	2969
1880.....	2466	908	12	3386
1882.....	2340	747	21	3108
1884.....	2710	1018	7	3735

	DEM.	REP.	ALL OTHERS.	TOTAL.
1886.	2710	1021	41	3772
1888.	2784	1221	19	4224
1890.	2398	689	512	3599
1892.	2821	1073	204	4098
1894.	2610	1149	146	3905
1896.	2907	1206	60	4173
1898.	2214	986	67	3267
1900.	3112	1345	38	4495
1902.	2578	1044	46	3668
1904.	3053	1384	49	4486
1906.	2660	1363	59	4082
1908.	3344	1397	104	4845

In 1872, when the county had six townships, the political force was represented as follows:

	DEM.	REP.
Columbia.	174	75
Harbison.	200	111
Bainbridge.	385	130
Hall.	281	73
Patoka.	426	188
Ferdinand.	310	13
Totals.	1776	590

In 1907, the voting power of Dubois county was as follows: Columbia, 282; Harbison, 308; Boone, 248; Madison, 308; Bainbridge, 771; Marion, 221; Hall, 247; Jefferson, 441; Jackson, 280; Patoka, 973; Cass, 352; Ferdinand, 412. Total in county, 4845. Patoka, Cass, and Ferdinand townships each had one colored voter. There were but three in the county.

In 1908, there were 4845 votes cast in Dubois county.

Sebastian Anderson was the first republican county chairman to organize Dubois county by precincts. Since then the chairmanship of the republican county central committee has been held by the following republicans: Sebastian Anderson, Chas. J. Hubbard, Dr. Wm. R. McMahan, Louis H. Katter, and John F. Mehringer (1910.)

CHAPTER XVIII.

THE MILITARY HISTORY OF DUBOIS COUNTY.



A military history of Dubois county—Revolutionary soldiers—Early guides and rangers—Military roads—A fight with the Indians—The militia of Dubois county under Indiana's first constitution—The pioneers' "Forty-third Regiment"—Mexican War record—Civil War record—Names of soldiers by regiments—Original six townships—Home guards—Loyal legion—Flag of the Twenty-seventh—Medals for Lieut. W. W. Kendall—Sword for Brig. Gen. Mehringer—Bounties—Relief—High Rock—Spanish War—The monument.

PREFACE TO CHAPTER XVIII.

This long list of names and dates is necessarily incomplete. The government and state muster rolls are incomplete. Thousands of names are on the rolls without any given residences. It is very difficult, indeed, to obtain accurate information, since some of the soldiers have lost their *war papers* and know their *identity* only by their more reliable and thoughtful comrade's identity and record. Many sources of information open were faithfully

consulted, yet, some soldiers who well deserve extended and honorable mention may have been undiscovered. It would take Moses the great *historian, judge, and general* of Holy Writ to record the names, pass on the records, and lead the soldiers of Dubois county out of the wilderness of names found on the pages of the government muster rolls. Only an inspired pen can do that.

The military history of Dubois county is a long and honorable one. Hundreds of pioneers had personal records of bravery and daring worthy of record. Many came from the "dark and bloody" ground of old Kentucky and carried with them the "Kentucky rifle" made famous on the battlefield of New Orleans. Tennessee, "the state of Franklin," the "volunteer state," "the home of Jackson," a state of marksmen, and men of bravery,—sent its portion to Dubois county. Add to these the cavaliers of Virginia and a homogeneous race of men with soldiery tendencies and bearings; and fearlessness must result. Such were the patriarchs of Dubois county, and their sons did honor to the name. Alternate these sons with the sons of old Germany, noted for their fortitude, courage, and endurance, and you have a regiment of soldiers that would have been saluted by the "Little Corporal" with delight, and ordered to the brunt of battle.

Dubois county is named in honor of a soldier of the Tippecanoe campaign, and its "Buffalo Trace" in the northern part of the county, became a "military road" in Indian campaigns. It was along this trace that the

first Federal soldiers lived. Their names were Lewis Powers, James Harbison, Sr., and John Hills—all Revolutionary War survivors more than sixty-three years of age, when citizens of Dubois county.

For services in the American Revolution, James Harbison volunteered in Botetcourt county, Virginia, in 1780, under James Robinson. Harbison joined Morgan's regiment near Ramsour's Mill, and was in battle at Island Ford, on Yadkin river. He served six months. He married Rachel Hembree in Knox county, Tennessee, in September, 1825. While a resident of Dubois county, he was allowed a pension November 13, 1832, aged sixty-nine. He died October 6, 1841, and his grave is near the southeast corner of section 29 on the old "Buffalo Trace," in Harbison township. His widow was allowed a pension August 3, 1853, while she was a resident of Dubois county, and when she was seventy years of age.

A few words may be recorded relative to the pioneer "rangers," "guides," "scouts," "half-breeds," "squatters," and friendly Piankishaws, that had to do with the wilderness in southern Indiana. To understand properly the situation, it will be necessary to include territory beyond the present confines of Dubois county.

Here is an outline of the earlier conditions:

There was an Indian village at the confluence of the two forks of White river. The Indians there were Delaware Indians. There was a Piankishaw Indian village near Holland, probably northwest of Holland and north of Zoar. Remains of it are occasionally found to this day. There was a string of Indian villages extending east and west in southern Indiana about that latitude. This is shown by the Indian burial grounds found south of Patoka river. These Indian villages were frequently only a long line of wigwams following a small creek, or line of springs near good hunting grounds.

The "Buffalo Trace," so often mentioned, was the largest and best route traveled by Indian or white man in southern Indiana, but it was not the only one. There was an Indian trail which led from Rockport (called "Yellow Banks," in pioneer days) to the headwaters of "Little Pigeon" creek, and to the Indian village mentioned, near Holland. From there the old trace led to a large spring, then along a branch to South Patoka river, thence north across North Patoka, in Pike county, and across the "Buffalo Trace" over to the village of the Delawares, at the "forks of White river."

There was another route which led from the Ohio river, near the mouth of Blue river, to the "Buffalo Trace," near Paoli. The "Buffalo Trace" reached the Ohio river at Louisville. There was another trace leading from Henderson (once called "Red Banks") north to Vincennes. These trails led north from the Ohio river, and Kentucky pioneers reached Indiana over them, and occasionally some met death from the Indians that were constantly skulking near them.

To guard travelers coming into Indiana territory, "rangers" were put on duty on these trails, by order of Governor William Henry Harrison.

As an extra precaution, new "military routes" running east and west, were cut through the wilderness. The logs were not removed, but the trees were "blazed," and the trace opened six or eight feet wide, making room for "foot-soldiers" only. One of these routes was cut out south of Patoka river, in 1807. It is quite likely that the road leading from Otwell, toward New Albany, and crossing Patoka river at a ford, at Jasper, was one of these routes, thus accounting for the location of the "Irish Settlement" and the town of Jasper. These routes were cut out under command of Col. Wm. Hargrave, who had the direction of all the "rangers" in this part of Indiana. The "rangers" were required to go over their routes two or three times a week and to report to the commander, who in turn made his report to the governor at Vincennes. Settlers were urged to locate near these routes, so that the "rangers" or "scouts" could keep in touch with them and render assistance when necessary. John McDonald and Wm. McDonald were "rangers," and "Fort McDonald," in Boone township, was much in use in those days.

The "rangers" or "scouts" guided settlers along the routes, from one fort or settlement to another. They also took charge of the misguided men and women who were lost in the wilderness through the failure of Aaron Burr's conspiracy, assuring them that if they settled in Indiana territory and became good citizens, the government would not molest them. Perry and Spencer counties had a few such pioneers, but it is not likely any settled as far north of the Ohio river as Dubois county.

The "military roads" in Dubois county prior to 1804 can be located, but it is difficult to locate those cut out by white "rangers" after the government surveys had been made. Orders were issued to cut out a route "south of Patoka river, a distance of forty miles as the river runs." The orders also convey the information that if the route is cut out too close to Patoka river, many abrupt banks and steep gorges will be found.

In the old military orders issued at Vincennes, prior to the battle of Tippecanoe, the "Mud Holes" in Boone township are often mentioned. Mention is made of British "scouts" being seen along these old military routes, and of hunters in the employ of Canadian fur companies.

The *Buffalo Trace* is called the *Kentucky Road* by Surveyor Ebenezer Buckingham. It is called *Louisville Trace* by Surveyor David Sandford. Others call it *Road to Vincennes*, *Mud Hole Trace*, *Governor's Trace*, *Harrison Road*, etc. John Gibson, secretary of Indiana territory, in 1807, refers to it in his military orders as the *Old Indian Road* and as the *Clarks-ville and Vincennes Road*, and locates all other "traces," with reference to this one—the principal one.

Among the scouts, "half-breeds" and friendly Indians who were rangers on these old traces, were "Ell Ernst," "Hogue," "Fu Quay," "Ben Page," "Baily Anderson," "Twenney," "Swimming Otter," and "Yellow Bird". The Indians belonged to the Piankishaws, Cre-as, Delawares, and We-as.

About the year 1804, a skirmish with the Indians is said to have taken place in Dubois county, probably in Harbison township, near the corner of what is now Bainbridge and Marion townships. Seven Indians had captured two women and two children in Kentucky six days before and had brought them north. Eight Kentuckians were in pursuit. They were joined by John and Wm. McDonald. Capt. John Enlow and John Risley were with the white party. The Indians and their captives were located on the bank of Patoka river, in section five, by Wm. McDonald, from whom they had stolen a horse. With the Indian warriors was an Indian "medicine man," making eight Indians in all. Four Indians were shot outside of their tepee; one of them in Patoka river. The other four—three of whom had been wounded by wild animals two nights before—were captured, and finally killed. It is said the eight dead Indians were thrown into a gulch at Patoka river, near their camp.

John Risley was wounded in the skirmish, but finally completely recovered. A creek in Boone township bears his name. John Risley's name appears upon the muster roll of "Captain Walter Wilson's Company of Infantry, of the Indiana Militia," recruited for the "Tippecanoe campaign" in 1811, but he did not remain. He and five others left the company October 24, 1811.

John McDonald was a member of Capt. Park's company of "Light Dragoons" and was in the battle of Tippecanoe.

There were several friendly Piankeshaw, We-a, and Delaware Indian "scouts" on duty along the old "military routes," and a few "half-breeds" that could be trusted.

William Fisher, of Patoka township, was a soldier in the Indian War of 1812. William Whitten was a pensioner of the *War of 1812*. Benjamin Sanders served in the War of 1812, Thomas Y. Riley in Indian expeditions of 1827, and Ensign Philip Conrad in Indian Wars.

In the muster roll of soldiers in the Indiana militia who participated in the battle of Tippecanoe, appear these names familiar to Dubois county: Capt. Toussaint Dubois, G. R. C. Sullivan (an attorney), General W. Johnson (an attorney), Henry Enlow, William Hurst, Sr., William Hurst, Jr., Beverly Hurst, James Harbison, James Stewart, Jonathan Walker, John Risley, William Wright and John McDonald.

While Indiana was a territory, a military system was devised which gradually grew into one of considerable importance and efficiency. It was in high repute, and was the surest and quickest way to civil and political positions, as late perhaps as 1838. Gradually, however, the interest, which had been felt in maintaining the militia, weakened and failed to secure that sacrifice of time and means upon which its success had depended; so that by 1840 the state militia was practically abandoned, and the military spirit of the people was not again aroused, until the declaration of war against Mexico, in 1846. Still, in Dubois county, some military spirit existed, and

all aspirants for county political honors and places were solicitous to make stepping stones of militia offices, and one reads of Colonel Morgan, Colonel Edmonston, Colonel Shoulders, etc., as county officials.

The first constitution of the state of Indiana was ordained and established at Corydon, Indiana, on Monday, June 10, 1816. It remained the constitution until November 1, 1851. Under this first constitution, it was provided that all free, white, able-bodied male persons, resident in the state of Indiana, between the ages of eighteen and forty-five, with few exceptions, shall constitute the state militia. On certain days during the year men were required to muster (now called drill). They elected their own officers; captains and subalterns were elected by their respective companies; majors were elected by those persons within their respective battalion districts subject to perform militia duty; colonels were elected by those persons within the bounds of their respective regimental district subject to perform militia duty; brigadier generals were elected by the commissioned officers within the bounds of their respective brigade; and, major generals were elected by the commissioned officers within the bounds of their respective divisions.

The organizations were squads, companies, battalions, regiment, etc. Dubois county had her share of pioneer soldiers. The annual muster was held on the first Saturday in May. This was called brigade or battalion muster, and was held a mile southwest of the court house, between the Huntingburg road and the railroad. Here all able-bodied men met and drilled, and went through all the evolutions of soldiers. The four days following such an annual muster, or county muster, were given up to sports, such as shooting-matches, foot-races, wrestling, jumping, and frequently a few genuine fist-fights.

These embryo soldiers camped in the woods near by, killed game for meat, and brought their "corn-dodgers" with them, or they would go to the "Enlow Mill" (which stood where Eckert's Mill now stands), and get corn meal and bake their own "hoe-cakes." They enjoyed these cakes and wild meats.

The company musters were semi-annual, and lasted for one day each. There were many "company muster grounds" throughout the county. At the crossing of the Jasper and Schnellville road with the St. Anthony and Celestine road, at Portersville, at Major Haddock's farm, near the corner of Bainbridge, Boone, and Harbison townships, and many other places, company musters (or drills) were held. Squad musters were local and convened at the call of their captains in that vicinity.

Captains and lieutenants drilled squads of twenty-five or more; majors drilled companies of one hundred men, or more; lieutenant-colonels drilled battalions of two hundred, or more; colonels drilled regiments of one thousand, or more; and, generals, brigades of two thousand, or more.

When these muster days, or drill days occurred, and the native was the possessor of a rifle, he was required to bring it to the muster-ground. If

he had no gun he practiced the drill with a stick the size of a rifle. The guns used in those days were of the style known as "long-barrel, full-stock, single-trigger, flint-lock or scrape-fire."

The manual of arms is too lengthy to describe, and the evolution of the soldier can be imagined better than told. Under this old military system, among many others, the following citizens rose at least to local distinction: Col. B. B. Edmonston, Col. Thos. Shoulders, Captain Elijah Kendall, Captain John Sherritt, Capt. Elisha Jacobs, Capt. Cox, and many others. Strange as this may seem in the light of military regulations of the present day, these musters created the spirit of patriotism that made itself felt in the Mexican and the Civil Wars.

THE PIONEERS' FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT IN DUBOIS COUNTY.

It appears that under the first constitution of Indiana, there was a regiment of the Indiana militia in Dubois county known as the "43d Regiment." For nearly twenty years this regiment was in existence, but passed away with the gradual loss of interest in military affairs previous to the Mexican War.

Among the officers of this regiment were the men named below. The date of each man's commission is given. The commissions were signed by the various governors of Indiana:

COLONELS.

Simon Morgan, December 15, 1822.
Joseph I. Kelso, May 10, 1824.
Bazil B. Edmonston, January 19, 1829.
James McElvaine, February 27, 1832.
Thomas Shoulders, June 1, 1835.

LIEUTENANT COLONELS.

Thomas Anderson, December 15, 1822.
Samuel Kelso, January 19, 1829.
Daniel Haskins, June 1, 1835.
Thomas Wooldridge, June 1, 1838.

MAJORS.

William Edmonston, December 15, 1822.
John Haddock, January 19, 1829.
Daniel Harris, January 24, 1833.

CAPTAINS.

John Sherritt, June 20, 1823.
Jacob Case, June 20, 1823.
Samuel Postlethwait, June 20, 1823.

Felix Hoover, June 20, 1823.
 James McElvaine, June 20, 1823.
 Eli Thomas, July 14, 1824.
 Enoch Edmonston, August 25, 1824.
 Thomas Fowler, August 25, 1824.
 William Shook, April 15, 1825.
 Archibald Edmonston, June 18, 1825.
 John Harvey, February 1, 1830.
 Archibald Edmonston, August 24, 1830.



Col. B. B. Edmonston.

Born in Buncombe county, N. C., November 6, 1802; clerk of Dubois county for twenty-eight years; served also as associate judge, recorder, sheriff, representative, and in many other positions of trust and honor. He died, blind, at Jasper, Indiana, July 23, 1888.

Arthur Blagraves, June 20, 1823.
 James Hendrickson, July 14, 1824.
 Stephen McDonald, April 15, 1825.
 Reuben Cave, June 18, 1825.
 William Riley, February 1, 1826.
 David Lemmon, October 30, 1829.
 Richard Ballard, February 1, 1830.
 Andrew C. Morgan, August 24, 1830.
 Martin Kellams, August 24, 1830.
 Elijah Kendall, September 21, 1830.

Samuel Kelso, August 24, 1830.
 Thomas Shoulders, September 21, 1830.
 Jacob Enlow, February 7, 1831.
 Burr Mosby, September 3, 1831.
 Daniel Haskins, February 27, 1832.
 John Hart, December 12, 1832.
 Richard Harris, April 6, 1833.
 John Cave, July 11, 1833.
 Zachariah McCallister, January 20, 1835.
 Samuel Postlethwait, November 25, 1835.
 John Hendrickson, May 13, 1836.
 Jacob Kellams, June 10, 1836.
 James Orender, August 4, 1836.
 Samuel Postlethwait, September 26, 1836.
 Elijah Kendall, August 10, 1838.
 James Stewart, September 5, 1838.

LIEUTENANTS.

John G. Brittain, June 20, 1823.
 Basil B. Edmonston, June 20, 1823.
 Andrew Anderson, June 20, 1823.
 Alexander Baker, June 20, 1823.

James McElvaine, September 3, 1831.
 William Wilson, February 27, 1832.
 John Beard, April 25, 1832.
 John Duffram, April 6, 1833.
 Thomas Treadway, July 11, 1833.
 James B. McMurtry, November 25, 1825.
 Henry Enlow, September 26, 1836.
 Alexander Shoulders, September 26, 1836.
 Matthew Combs, August 10, 1838.

ENSIGNS.

Frederick Harris, June 20, 1823.
 William Pinnick, June 20, 1823.
 Jesse Lett, June 20, 1823.
 Joel Mavity, June 20, 1823.
 James Harbison, June 20, 1823.
 William Hurst, May 10, 1824.
 Bonaparte McDonald, September 1, 1824.
 Benjamin Hawkins, April 15, 1825.
 Philip Conrad, February 1, 1826.
 John Doffron, February 1, 1830.
 Armstrong Ritchey, August 24, 1830.
 Jacob Wineinger, August 24, 1830.
 Henderson Reed, September 21, 1830.
 Jonathan Werdman, February 27, 1832.
 Joel Mavity, April 5, 1832.
 Andrew Farris, April 6, 1833.
 James Kirby, July 11, 1833.
 Jacob Enlow, November 25, 1835.
 Jeremiah Kendall, September 25, 1836.
 Jacob Enlow, September 26, 1836.

Philip Conrad, ensign, lived on the "Buffalo Trace," in Columbia township, near the Orange county line. His remains lie buried, on a high hill, north of the railroad track, and just west of the Orange county line.

In addition to the Dubois county officers in the 43d Regiment, Captain Hugh Redman and Ensign John Russell were in the 38th, and Captain John Harden and Ensign Joseph M. Kelso were in the 39th. Their military commissions bear date of December 13, 1822. Captain William McDonald, and Captain Samuel Scott were in the 49th Regiment, and their commissions are dated August 25, 1824.

The "Pioneers' 43d Regiment" contains the names of men in Dubois county who *did things* up to 1840, and many prominent families in the northwestern part of Dubois county can recall the names of some of those pioneer soldiers. Practically all of its members were American pioneers, and some of the family names are still with us.

General John Abel, of Haysville, served as an officer in Ohio. He was a member of the Indiana legislature of 1853. He died September 2, 1875.

The Rev. Joseph Kundeck, of Jasper, had a company of one hundred men. These he frequently commanded personally. They drilled on the public square at Jasper, or on the church lot at St. Joseph's Church. These men were uniformed and supplied with arms. William Burkhart was captain and Michael Reis was lieutenant. This was early in the fifties, before the Civil War.

With the Mexican War came actual service before the enemy.

The principal representation Dubois county had in the Mexican War, was in Company "E" of the "Fourth Indiana Foot Volunteers." About one-half of Company "E" were young men from the south half of the county. The company was organized in the month of May, 1847, at Rockport, by Capt. J. W. Crook. Frequently men when enlisting are careless about seeing that their home county is credited with their enlistment. Company "E" marched from Rockport to near Jeffersonville, a distance according to the original muster roll, of one hundred thirty-five miles. It arrived at Jeffersonville, June 8th, 1847. In 1848, when the company was mustered out, the roll showed fifty-seven officers and men.

Company "E" contained these soldiers from Dubois county:

James G. (Gardner) Beebe (aged 20), private.

Vincent Bolin (22), private.

Samuel Beardsley (19), private.

Luther Cox (19), private.

Adam A. Dempy (22), private.

Thomas Enlow (19), private.

Alfred H. Fisher (24), private.

James A. Graham (21), Second Lieutenant.

James Green (Died in Mexico), private.

Rodolphus B. Hall (21), Fourth Sergeant.

John B. Hutchens (24), Third Corporal.

William Hart (28), private.

Jacob Hoover (21), private.

Pleasant Horton (killed in battle), private.

Martin B. Mason (23), Second Sergeant.

James McElvaine (wounded and died in Mexico.)

John Mehringer (21), private (Brig. Gen. Mehringer.)

David Merchand (41), private.

Hiram Main (26) (Died in Mexico), private.

James N. McKowin (33), private.

David L. Matthews (Died in Mexico), private.

Joseph Orinder (Died in Mexico), private.

William Postlethwait (18), private.

Samuel Postlethwait (24), Fourth Corporal.

Robert W. Sherrod (21), private.
Richard Stillwell (28), private.
William Stillwell (23), private.
Lewis Biram Shively (22), private.
Harrison Wade (33), private.
Gardiner Wade, private.

Lieutenant James A. Graham and Lewis Biram Shively were the organizers of the men from Dubois county. C. C. Graham and Charles S. Finch were also lieutenants. John W. Crook, of Rockport, was the captain. The regiment was under the command of Col. Willis A. Gorman. It started for New Orleans, from New Albany, Indiana, in July, 1847, after about one month's drilling. It did guard duty along the Rio Grande River until early in 1848. It then went to Vera Cruz and then to Pueblo. Here it remained for some time. The regiment had several skirmishes with Mexican guerillas and had a sharp fight at Huamantla. The regiment was mustered out July 20, 1848, at Madison, Indiana. A large number of those who returned were well known by many citizens now living in Dubois county.

In addition to the men named before, the following late citizens of Dubois county saw service in the Mexican War—Valentine Moessmer, of Jasper; Adam Sahm, of Jackson township; George F. Schurz (who was a merchant near Bretzville, and died May 17, 1871); Benjamin Owen, of Columbia township (who was first lieutenant of Company "I," 38th Indiana, and who was also a soldier in an Eastern Tennessee Union regiment); Henry Phillips, also of Columbia township, a soldier in the 3d Indiana; Anton Brelage, of Marion township, who was a member of Co. "C," 3d Indiana; Ex-County Surveyor Arthur Berry, of Ireland; Robert M. Beaty, and Anzel Lilory. Fred. A. Neudeck, of Jasper, was a teamster in the Mexican War.

CIVIL WAR—1861-1865.

During the Civil War, the militia in Dubois county consisted of one thousand four hundred ninety-one men. There were seven hundred eighteen volunteers, but one hundred sixty-two were exempt from service through physical defects. There were six hundred ninety volunteers in the service credited to Dubois county. One thousand two hundred fifty-seven men in the county were subject to draft, if needed. It appears that there was, at that time, no one in the county conscientiously opposed to bearing arms. Bruno Buettner was provost marshal and Dr. Matthew Huber, surgeon; both of Jasper.

Dubois county did not support Abraham Lincoln for the presidency. In his first campaign he received three hundred one votes to thirteen hundred forty-seven for Stephen A. Douglas. Four years later Lincoln received two hundred six votes, while McClellan received fourteen hundred sixty-four votes. However, when the question of the preservation of the

Union was presented, the county's loyalty to the flag was soon apparent. The fall of Fort Sumter aroused the public and realizing that, in the event of war, southern Indiana might become the battle ground, the citizens of Dubois county early began the organization of "Home Guard" companies.

On April 20, 1861, a meeting was held at the court house, at Jasper, and steps were taken toward organizing a company. In a few days, sixty-five men were enrolled as a company of "Home Guards." John Meh-ringer was captain; W. C. Adams, Stephen Jerger, and Dr. R. M. Welman were lieutenants; John Salb and August Litschgi were sergeants; and Romold Beck, C. W. DeBruler, A. Harter, and Rudolphus Smith were corporals. This was the beginning of what eventually became Company "K," of the 27th Indiana.

Meetings for the purpose of organizing "Home Guard" companies were held throughout the county, and the cause of the Union always had generous support. The "Ireland Home Guards" were organized May 4, 1861. Its officers were Arthur Berry, captain; William Hart, first lieutenant; and Harvey Green, second lieutenant. Benj. Dillon, James E. Brittain, W. B. Rose; and R. E. DeBruler were sergeants. Capt. A. Berry entered the services of the United States as a lieutenant with Co. "K," 27th Indiana. Many of the Mexican soldiers were in position to utilize the experiences gained in Mexico and their names frequently appeared in the roll of honor of the Civil War.

The "Haysville Home Guards" were organized early, and were soon in the army.

Among the citizens of Dubois county who assisted in the organizations of companies, and thus performed a loyal duty, may be mentioned Dr. S. B. McCrillus, C. W. DeBruler, Rev. B. T. Goodman, Rev. A. J. Strain, Andrew F. Kelso, Harvey Green, Wm. B. Rose, Dr. Glezen, W. C. Adams, and Bruno Buettner.

In the early days of the Civil War patriotic young men from Dubois county rushed to the nearest railroad station and river towns, and there enlisted, without even seeing that they were credited to their own county. Other counties thus get credit for their services. Frequently these volunteers were the flower of young manhood, the bravest of heart, and quickest of mind. It would be a pleasure indeed to record their names, but in many cases it cannot be done. Frequently the original "muster in" and "muster out" rolls fail to record whence they came, and thus they fall to the credit of the place of rendezvous, if to any place. These young men were making history, not writing it. One who knows the family names of Dubois county can easily recognize those who might be from this county, as he runs down the long army rolls, now musty and dim with age and slowly failing under the destructive hand of time. Again, any one familiar with the chirography of the soldier-citizens of Dubois county, has

no trouble in recognizing the writing on these long rolls of honor. The writing appears a little bolder and more youthful than of later years, but the individuality is there too plain to be overlooked.

From 1848 up to 1873, Dubois county had but six townships, and since its greatest military record occurred during that period, to understand it properly and to give credit to whomsoever credit is due, it will be necessary to remember the civil divisions of the county as they then existed. There were six townships, namely, Columbia, Harbison, Bainbridge, Hall, Patoka, and Ferdinand, and their locations were as shown on the map adjoining.

The record made by Dubois county men will be taken up by regiments, as far as possible, following this miscellaneous list of Dubois county soldiers.

Among soldiers, more or less identified with Dubois county, who took part in the Civil War, in organizations containing but few men from Dubois county,

or whose company and regiment are not known to the writer, may be mentioned the following:

Corporal William T. Adkerson, 149th Indiana.

George Adams.

Sergeant James M. Alford, of Ireland, Co. "E," 6th Indiana Infantry.

Sergeant William A. Ault, Co. "G," District of Columbia.

Sergeant Leonard Welb Armstrong, Co. "G," 143d Indiana and 1st Indiana Cavalry.

Sergeant Gilbert H. Abell, of Birdseye.

Samuel Andrews, of Co. "G," 49th Indiana, and his five sons, of Columbia township.

Peter Altmeyer, Co. "H," 18th U. S. Infantry, killed in battle.

Walter Beatty.

William H. Byrum, Co. "I," 5th Tennessee.

J. M. Burlingame, Co. "I," 26th Ohio.

Rev. James T. Bean, chaplain.



William Brown, Co. "E," 19th Kentucky.
 Peter Bellner, Co. "G," 4th Cavalry, Kentucky Volunteers.
 John H. Brown, Co. "D," Tennessee.
 Samuel A. Batman, Co. "B," 16th Regiment.
 Capt. Casper Blume, 2d and 4th Kentucky and regular army.
 Mathias Beard, Unassigned.
 Henry Beike, 6th Indiana Battery.
 Ezekiel T. Bement, Co. "M," 13th Kentucky Cavalry.
 William Brannecker, Co. "H."
 Martin Bluemel, of Jasper.
 Samuel A. Batman, Co. "B," 16th Indiana.
 Daniel Bradley.
 George W. Beatty.
 John Bearman, Co. "K," 6th Indiana.
 Alex. Barrowman, Co. "K," 133d Illinois.
 G. W. Bockting, Co. "H," 12th Kentucky.
 E. H. Baxter, Co. "B," 9th Kentucky.
 Gilbert Burres (colored), Co. "G," 102d Indiana.
 James Conley.
 1st Lieut. Stephen T. S. Cook, Co. "H," 7th Kentucky.
 Andrew J. Cole, Co. "H," 2d Colorado.
 Thomas S. Cook.
 Joseph Colligan, Co. "B," 46th Indiana (according to his monument.)
 G. G. Denbo.
 C. W. Dufendach, Co. "F," 136 Indiana Infantry.
 Sergeant Robert Donahoe, Co. "F," 22d Regular.
 Eliot Davison, Co. "B," 17th Kentucky.
 Joseph F. Drash, Co. "D," 1st Indiana Cavalry.
 Isreal Dearing.
 Major F. Delefosse, 12th Kentucky Cavalry.
 John A. Davison, Co. "C," 36th Ohio.
 Thomas J. Downs, Co. "E," 120th Indiana.
 Matthew A. Dowling, Co. "J," 46th Pennsylvania.
 Garrett Dean.
 Perry Evans, Co. "F," 144th Indiana.
 David Exline, Co. "H," 7th Virginia.
 Major William L. Edminston, 148th Ohio.
 John Q. Flint, Co. "K," 152d Indiana.
 R. S. Foster
 Henry W. Farber, of Birdseye.
 Joseph F. Faulkner, Co. "F," 49th Illinois.
 Fred. Fandel, Co. "E," 2d Virginia Cavalry.
 Sergeant John Gramelspacher, Regular in Co. "E," 2d Battalion, 15th
 U. S. Infantry, also known as John Greener.

Maze Goodman.

Benjamin Goodman.

Marcus Gassert, Co. "E," 108th Ohio.

John Gilliland, Co. "E," 35th Kentucky.

William Gross, Co. "F," 37th Ohio.

Benjamin Griffith, Co. "E," 173d Ohio.

Christian Garber, Co. "A," 6th Indiana Cavalry.

Adam Gable, Co. "I," 53d Ohio (according to his monument.)

Wilson Hobbs.

Thomas H. Hall.

Peter Hoover, Co. "D," 15th Iowa.

Lawrence P. Hemmerlein, Co. "D,"

13th Pennsylvania.

A. J. Hubbard, Co. "K," 128th Ohio.

Frank Hadit, Co. "B," 74th New York.

J. G. Huser, Co. "F."

August Hund, Co. "H," 12th Ohio.

Joseph Heatty, Co. "H," 183d Ohio.

Hugh Hopkins, of Haysville.

Benjamin Heitman, Co. "H," 3d Battalion, 18th U. S. Infantry.

Benjamin Hagen (colored), Co. "G," 100th Indiana Infantry.

Benj. Inman.

Jacob Jester, Co. "A," 86th regiment.

John Jackle.

James M. Johnson, Co. "D," 35th Indiana.

James D. Kiper, Co. "I," 27th Kentucky.

Sergeant Lytel Kays, Co. "F," 6th Kentucky Cavalry.

Michael Ketzner, Co. "E," 1st Indiana Cavalry.

John Knust, 6th Indiana Battery.

Karl Krueger, 6th Indiana Battery.

Henry Kerstiens, Co. "H," 3d Battalion, 18th U. S. Infantry, died in hospital.

General Kelsey (colored), Co. "H," 12th U. S. Artillery (according to his monument.)

F. E. Lemond, Co. "G."

David Laughlin.

Brittain Leming, Co. "D," 64th Ohio.



Auditor John Gramelspacher (1886.)

Joseph Lueken, Co. "H," 3d Battalion, 18th U. S. Infantry, killed by bombshell.

John H. Lueken, Co. "H," 3d Battalion, 18th U. S. Infantry, died in hospital.

James McMahel.

Wm. H. Miller, Co. "I," 116th and 55th Illinois.

Lieut. Marion Martin, Co. "E," 173d Ohio.

Charles Mahler, 6th Indiana Battery.

Louis Miller.

Aaron Mosbey, of Ireland.

Edw. McGivney, 4th Kentucky.

Martin Miller, Co. "B," 14th Ohio.

John H. Manley, wagoner, Co. "K," 79th Indiana.

Adam Meyers, Co. "A," 4th Ohio.

James Murry, Co. "A," 114th Ohio.

C. W. Mears, Co. "K," 14th Indiana.

Fred Mandel, Co. "G," 2d West Virginia Volunteer Cavalry, died September 30, 1908.

Julius Nordhoff, Co. "F," 9th Ohio.

John W. Nicholson, Co. "K," 13th Indiana.

Wm. Noble.

Andrew Nicholson.

James Overbee, Co. "F," 21st West Virginia; also eleven years in U. S. army.

George Oeding, Co. "D," 18th U. S. Regulars.

John Pendley, Co. "B," 145th Indiana.

Allen Paddock, Co. "F," 6th Kentucky Cavalry.

Thomas H. Parks, Co. "A," 5th Cavalry, 90th regiment, then transferred to the 6th Cavalry.

Aaron Roberts, Co. "F."

John W. Rose.

August Ramsbrok, 5th Kentucky (as a musician).

Geo. W. Riley.

Robert Raney, Co. "G," 1st Kentucky Cavalry.

Andrew Reister, Co. "F," 120th Indiana.

T. B. Ridenour, Co. "G," 51st Ohio.

Samuel Shoulders.

B. T. Shoulders.

Corporal Wm. F. Simmons, Co. "E," 18th Indiana.

Charles Seth, Co. "A," 17th Indiana.

Joseph Schnell, Sr., Co. "E," 34th Kentucky.

Jacob Sappenfield, Co. "K," 15th Iowa.

John C. Smith, Co. "B," 6th Missouri.

Xavier Strohmeier, 6th Indiana Battery.

Jacob Sigerst, Co. "K," 27th Missouri.

Corporal Frank Senninger, Co. "C," 1st Missouri (also known as Peter Schmidt).

Stephen Sutton, Co. "K," 4th Cavalry.

Herman Schmutz, Co. "D," 9th Illinois.

Frank Simmons.

Christ Siebe, Co. "G," 1st Indiana Cavalry.

Charles Shurig, Kentucky Home Guards.

Second Lieutenant Joseph Seacat, Co. "H," 81st Indiana.

Albert Schnell.

Anzley Sutton, of Ellsworth.

Peter Seiger, Co. "B," 146th Indiana.

John Travis, Navy.

Thomas Finkel, Co. "B."

Henry Timmerman, Co. "H," 18th U. S. (according to his monument).

Andrew J. Vest, Co. "E," 148th Ohio.

James Warring, Co. "F," 145th Indiana.

A. J. Walters.

G. H. Walderman, Co. "A," 23d Kentucky.

Capt. H. L. Wheat, Co. "B," 11th Missouri Cavalry.

Fred. E. Wamhoff, Co. "D," 1st U. S. Cavalry.

Geo. W. Wilder.

Ernest Werremeyer, Co. "K," 83d Ohio.

Edward Walter.

Dr. Nelson H. Wilson, Co. "K," 145th Indiana.

Wm. Wernke, Co. "G," 136th Indiana.

Alfred A. Young, Co. "F," 144th Indiana.

Frank Zimmer, of Birdseye. Not enlisted, but with the army.

Captain Blume, of Hall township, mentioned before, was born September 19, 1831, in Germany. He entered the regular army of the United States, in 1854, and served five years, taking part in Indian fights in Nebraska, Kansas, Wyoming, and Dakota. He enlisted in the 4th Kentucky Cavalry, and was elected first lieutenant, and soon became captain. It is said he was the first Union man on the field at Chattanooga.

There were many citizens of Dubois county who served in the armies of European nations. Simon Birkle, of Jasper, was the possessor of a medal given him by the authorities of his country.

The "Haysville Home Guards" were organized in April, 1861, with forty-three members. Its officers were Rev. J. F. St. Clair, captain; W. Gray, J. M. Markley, and T. Stalcup, lieutenants; Dr. Bratcher, E. E. Bruner, John Milburn, and Nat. Chattin, sergeants. From the "Haysville Home Guards" came the first volunteers for actual war. The first Dubois county volunteers in the United States service came from the northern part

of the county, from along the "Buffalo Trace" in Columbia and Harbison townships, from Haysville, Portersville, and vicinity. Some men from Dubois county became members of Captain Lewis Brook's Company "C," of the 14th Indiana, organized at Loogootee, April 23, 1861, and mustered in June 7, 1861.

Others joined various companies of the 24th regiment. Dubois county was slow to realize the value of taking credit for its volunteers. Had proper care been taken there could have been a "Dubois county Regiment."

At the close of the Civil War many of the soldiers had a *wanderlust* and sought their fortunes in western states; thus all trace of them is lost.

The population of a county changes so much, in half a century, that it is impossible to tell accurately or mention all the regiments in which Dubois county had soldiers during the Civil War. However, among the regiments of Indiana cavalry and infantry containing Dubois county soldiers the following may be mentioned:

THE EIGHTEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment served from August 16, 1861, until August 28, 1865. Its services were rendered in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Virginia, and Georgia. It was in the fights at Pea Ridge, Elkhorn Tavern, Cotton Plant, Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Black River Bridge, Vicksburg, Baton Rouge, Opequan, Fisher's Hill, and Cedar Creek.

Daniel Nicholson, of Columbia township, was a member of Company "E," of this regiment, and served from August 16, 1861, until August 18, 1864. He is credited to Martin county on the official muster rolls. Granville Elkins was also a member of this company and served from July 14, 1864, until August 28, 1865. John Cobb and Wm. M. Cave were members, mustered in July 18, 1864. Cobb was mustered out August 28, 1865, but Cave died of wounds, at Cedar Creek, Georgia, November 20, 1864. Wm. Harned was a member of Company "H."

THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized August 15, 1861 and served until July 24, 1865. It saw service in Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and the two Carolinas. It took part in the historic battles of Pea Ridge, Perryville, Stone River, Chickamauga, Mission Ridge, Tunnel Hill, Resacca, Rome, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Peach Tree Creek, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Averysboro, Bentonville, and numerous smaller engagements; certainly a brilliant record.

In Company "A" was Louis D. Mayer. Levi, Peter, and Bernard Chastain, of Columbia township, were members of Company "D" of this regiment from September 21, 1864, until July 5, 1865. Francis Buchta, of Harbison township, was a member of Company "H" from September 26,

1864, until July 19, 1865. Cass Davis was also a member of Company "H." James Bateman, of Hall township, served in Company "I" from September 21, 1864, until May 26, 1865. James Collins, of Patoka township, served from September 21, 1864, until July 5, 1865, in Company "I." Matthias Kingel, of Jasper, was also a member of Company "I," from October 7, 1864, until July 24, 1865.

THE TWENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment served from July 29, 1861, until July 23, 1865. It saw service in Kentucky, Mississippi, Georgia, and the Carolinas. It was mustered in at New Albany and mustered out at Louisville. It participated in the battles of Fort Henry, Shiloh, Iuka, Thompson's Hill, Raymond, Champion Hills, Atlanta, and Bentonville; in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, and in "Sherman's March to the Sea."

Corporal Samuel M. Nash served in Company "H" of this regiment from July 27, 1861, until July 23, 1865. Wilford Sanders, of Columbia township, was a member of Company "K," from July 29, 1861, until April 26, 1864. Corporal Daniel H. Burt served in Company "H" from July 27, 1861, until July 23, 1865. John Waddle was also a member of Company "H." James Kellams, of Birdseye, was commissioned second lieutenant of Company "H," May 1, 1865.

All of Company "G" of this regiment are credited to Floyd county, but the following men, and probably more, were from Dubois county: Sergeant George S. Kendall, James Tussey (killed). John Friedman, Conrad Bates, Wm. C. McMahel, Salem Curtis and James A. Denbo.

Capt. John G. Leming, ex-county recorder, was in Company "A."

THE TWENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT OR BATTALION.

This regiment was mustered in at Vincennes, July 31, 1861, and served until November 15, 1865. Alvin P. Hovey, later Governor Hovey, was its colonel. It served its country in Missouri, Tennessee, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Alabama, and Texas. It took part in the sieges of Corinth and Vicksburg, in the battles of Port Gibson, Champion Hills, Shiloh, Blakely, and others. Hovey became a brigadier general, and Major Spicely became colonel.

In Company "E," of this regiment, were several men from Dubois county. John M. Lemmon served as first and second lieutenant and on December 29, 1863, was commissioned captain. He was mustered out November 22, 1864. Adolphus Harter, of Jasper, was a member of the regimental band. Second-Lieut. Hiram McDonald, of Company "D," son of Allen McDonald, and grandson of William McDonald, the pioneer, was a member of this regiment. He was also orderly-sergeant of Company "H" of the same regiment. He was mustered out December 10, 1865. Eleven R. Huff, of Birdseye, was a member of Company "D." He was



Lieut. Hiram McDonald.

Co. D, 24th Indiana Volunteers, son of Allen McDonald, and grandson of the pioneer, William McDonald. Born December 18, 1837. Enlisted in 1861, and served in the Civil War until December 10, 1865. Was also Orderly-Sergeant of Co. H, 24th Indiana Volunteers.

mustered out at Galveston, Texas, November 15, 1865, and received his discharge at Indianapolis, December 6, 1865. Mr. Huff first enlisted in Company "H," 67th Indiana, November 23, 1864, as a recruit. Dr. Geo. B. Montgomery became regimental surgeon August 1, 1865.

In Company "B" was Wm. T. Pinnick. In Capt. John M. Lemmon's Company "E" were the following men from Boone township: Corporal James M. Rose, Corporal George Hopkins, Waggoner John Haddock, Robert A. Brenton, Lafayette Brittain, John Breidenbaugh, Thos. L. Brown, Wm. C. Cooper, John R. Dixon, John Edans, Corporal Thomas Harris, Samuel C. Harris, John Himsel, Harrison Howard, E. E. Inman, Benj. H. Kelso, Sergeant Jacob H. Lemmon, Corporal Shelby C. Lemmon, Hadley McCain, William McDonald, Sergeant Aaron B. McElvain, John

J. Rudolph, Thomas Turner, Wm. H. Wood, Edward B. Wood, James A. Wood, George F. Dickson, Harrison Harbison (died at Baton Rouge, July 14, 1864), W. W. Lemmon, W. S. Lemmon, and Corporal C. W. Lemmon.

Capt. John M. Lemmon was born November 22, 1837, in Dubois county. His parents were pioneers from Kentucky and lived near Portersville. After the Civil War he made his home in Dubois county for many years, and died at Washington, Ind., March 27, 1909.

In Company "I" were John Meyer, Eleven R. Huff, John Himsel, George Himsel, Benj. A. Simmons, George Meyer, Wolfgang Meyer, Corporal John Straber, James Ballard, Corporal Peter Sendleweck, Michael Hacker, Robert J. Owen, Christian Senning, George W. Walker, Enoch E. Inman, John H. Davis, and Sergeant James B. Freeman. Sergeant Freeman was also in Company "K," 11th Indiana.

Eleven R. Huff was transferred to Company "D" in August, 1865. Originally he was in Company "H," 67th Indiana.



Capt. John M. Lemmon.

Levi Bridgewater was in Company "G." Robert D. Callahan, once of Jefferson township, was first lieutenant of Company "H." He was also in Company "K" of the 67th regiment.

According to his monument, Vincent Bolin, a Mexican soldier, was a member of this regiment. Napoleon B. McDonald was a member of Company "H." Egedias Zink was in Company "K," according to his monument. John Schnarr was a member of the 24th.

THE TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Evansville on July 17, 1861, and mustered into service, for three years, at the same place, on August 19, 1861. It was engaged in Missouri, West Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, and the Carolinas. During its term of service this regiment participated in eighteen battles and skirmishes. It traveled 6,980 miles. The regiment participated in the attack on Fort Donelson and after the surrender occupied the fort. It took part in the battles of Shiloh, Hatchie River, Jonesboro, Snake Creek Gap, Savannah, Rivers' Bridge, Bentonville, and others, and the sieges of Corinth and Atlanta. It was mustered out July 17, 1865, at Louisville. Among the Dubois county men in this regiment were Wm. Elkins (who was also a member of Company "I" of the 91st Indiana); David Milburn and Jerome B. Vowell, of Company "B;" Robert L. Scott, of Company "C;" Frank F. Kinchel, Vincent Bolin, Geo.



Joseph Fritz.

Bolin, Henry Fangmeier, J. N. Morris, Fred. Millenkamp, Wm. Kinner, Wiley Smith, Wm. L. Wood, Wm. H. Wilson, Sylvester Ellis and Denton Sumner, of Company "E;" Wm. Thies, Joseph Fritz, Geo. Frick, Herman Dieckmann, Karl Burgdorf, Anthony Balch, Christ. Behrman, Peter Bamberger, Joseph Greener, Henry Prior, Herman Prior, Jacob Rohrschelb, Henry Steinecker, John G. Segers, Joseph Gasser, Joseph Greener (according to his monument); Sergeant Geo. W. Kessner, Herman Wamling, Fred Klausmeyer, and probably Wesley Bastell and Adam Buechlein, Jr., of Company "K."

Dr. T. J. Johnson, of Huntingburg, was commissioned assistant surgeon of the 25th regiment, September 26, 1862.

Jesse B. Kessner, of Huntingburg, was a bugler and member of the 25th Indiana.

THE TWENTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment served from August 31, 1861, until January 15, 1866, in the states of Missouri, Arkansas, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, and Alabama, and under Generals Fremont, Grant, Heron, and Smith.

During the last year of its service, Samuel R. Henry, of Ireland, was a member of Company "A," and Napoleon B. Roach, of Hall township, was a member of Company "I."

From Company "F," John B. Farris, of Huntingburg, was mustered out January 15, 1866, as first sergeant, having entered as a private, August 30, 1861.

THE TWENTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

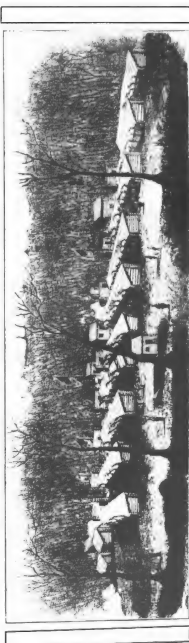
This regiment contained Company "K," of Jasper, and its history, as a regiment, for the honor of Company "K," is given in full.

"The Twenty-seventh Regiment was organized at Indianapolis on the 30th of August, 1861, and was mustered into service for three years, at the same place, on the 12th of September, 1861. Leaving the capital of Indiana on the 15th of September, it moved to Washington City, and in the following month was transferred to Banks' Army of the Shenandoah. During the winter the regiment was quartered in huts at Camp Halleck, near Frederick City, Maryland, whence it moved early in March, 1862, across the Potomac into the Shenandoah Valley. It marched into Winchester upon the evacuation of that place on the 9th of March, and, just after the battle of Winchester Heights, joined in the pursuit of Jackson's defeated army. On the 23d of May, it was engaged in the battle of Front Royal and formed part of the column that made the famous retreat on the Strasburg road the following day towards Winchester, reaching Winchester that night. A furious battle was fought on the morning of the 25th, in which the Twenty-seventh participated. The brigade to which it was attached—Gordon's—withstood the assault of twenty-eight Confederate regiments for three-and-a-half hours, and repulsed them. An attempt to check a flank movement on the right, was gallantly seconded by the Twenty-seventh; but the Confederates had massed such a force that our army could not resist it longer, and was forced to fall back into the town, engaging the enemy in the public streets. The retreat beyond Winchester was safely conducted, and the regiment crossed the Potomac at Williamsport on the 26th of May.

"Soon after, the regiment again marched into the Valley, and from thence to Culpepper C. H., via Front Royal, where it became part of Banks' Division of Pope's Army of Virginia. On the 9th of August, the regiment marched from Culpepper C. H. to Cedar Mountain, eight

miles distant, and participated that day in the battle of Cedar Mountain. After this battle it was withdrawn to the north side of the Rappahannock, and after the Confederate army had forced its way through Thoroughfare Gap and across the Potomac, the regiment as part of the 12th Corps, joined in the Maryland campaign. At the battle of Antietam, on the 17th of September, it was actively engaged, sustaining a heavy loss. After this engagement the regiment was placed on picket duty, the companies being stationed along the east bank of the Potomac, from Harper's Ferry to the mouth of Opequan creek. During the winter it moved to the vicinity of Fairfax Station and Stafford C. H., and was not actively engaged with the enemy until the campaign of 1863.

"Marching with the army of the Potomac across the Rappahannock, it participated in the great battle of Chancellorsville. On the 3d of May it was conspicuously engaged as part of the 12th Corps, suffering a severe loss in killed and wounded. It next proceeded northward in pursuit of the invading army of Lee, marching with the 12th Corps through Maryland and part of Pennsylvania to Gettysburg. In the decisive



The "Hoosier City."

Winter quarters of the 27th Indiana, at Camp Halleck, near Frederick City, Maryland, 1862. Officers: Colonel, S. Colgrove; Lieutenant Colonel, A. L. Morrison; Major, John Mebringer. E. M. Weiman was Captain of Company K, at that time. Counting from the right, it occupied the third building—the one behind the tree.

battle at this place, it bore a distinguished part, participating in the resistance to the grand assault of the Confederates on the 3d of July. The regiment in this engagement sustained heavy losses. After the battle it followed the retreating enemy to the Potomac, after which it rested until September, when it was transferred to the West with the 12th Corps. Here it became a part of the 20th Corps, and was stationed at Tullahoma, Tennessee, during the autumn and winter following. A portion of the regiment re-enlisted at Tullahoma, Tennessee, on the 24th of January, 1864, and soon after proceeded to Indiana on veteran furlough. Returning to the field it joined Sherman's army in time to participate in the battle of Resaca, on the 15th of May. In a fair open fight in this engagement, the Twenty-seventh defeated the Thirty-second and Thirty-eighth Alabama regiments, killing and wounding a large number, and taking about one hundred prisoners, including the colonel of the Thirty-eighth Alabama. It also captured the battle-flag of that regiment. The loss to the Twenty-seventh was sixty-eight killed and wounded. The regiment participated in the marching and in all the skirmishes, battles, and assaults of Sherman's army in its Atlanta campaign, and upon its conclusion moved with the army to Atlanta. On the 4th of November, 1864, the non-veterans were mustered out of service, and the veterans and remaining recruits were transferred to the Seventieth regiment. After the consolidation, the men of the old Twenty-seventh served with the Seventieth regiment in the campaign through Georgia and the Carolinas, and on the muster-out of that organization, were transferred to the Thirty-third regiment, in which they continued to serve until the 21st of July, 1865, when the Thirty-third was mustered out of service at Louisville, Kentucky. Returning home with that organization, the veterans and recruits of the Twenty-seventh were soon after finally discharged."

In the military history of Dubois county Company "K," of the 27th Regiment, deserves more than a passing notice. This Company was composed mostly of young men of German parentage. The three commissioned officers and at least ninety of the men could speak the German language. For that reason, German was mostly used in the every day conversation between members of the company. All could understand the English language and nearly all could speak English, for many were born in America. Company "K" was the first full company recruited in Dubois county for the Civil War. It was organized as a militia, or "Home Guard," company and frequently met to drill and otherwise perfect its organization. Some had been members of "Father Kundeck's Guards." In August, 1861, the company voted to enter the United States service and soon afterwards went into camp at Jasper. This camp was called "Camp Edmonston," because it was upon the homestead of Col. B. B. Edmonston, who was an officer under the militia laws of Indiana, during its constitution of 1816. The camp was one-eighth of a mile south of where, at present,

lamented the loss of his professional services. He was a man of sterling integrity and unflinching devotion to his country and his friends. He was brave, courageous, and noble in his nature. His cordial manner and gentle nature are to this day recalled by those who knew him. Dr. Welman was a man of positive convictions, and no one ever doubted his sincerity. All respected him because he was open, fair, fearless, honest, and true to his convictions. He was a Mason, and a republican, and was often called upon by his party to represent it upon the ballots.

Lieut. Arthur Berry was a native of Mason county, Kentucky, and had been a Mexican soldier. He died November 26, 1875, in Pike county and his remains lie buried at Alford in that county. Before he died he was county surveyor of Dubois county and county superintendent of schools of Pike county. After resigning from Co. "K," he became a member of Co. "F," Tenth Indiana Cavalry, and was commissary sergeant. Lemuel L. Kelso was second lieutenant of the same company. They were mustered out August 31, 1865.

Of all the members of Company "K" not more than a dozen are now known to be living. At the close of the war its members scattered to various parts of the world to seek their fortunes and await their rewards at the hand of time. They are slowly answering their last roll call while leading honorable lives and filling responsible positions in their old homes or in the land of their adoption.

The members of Company "K" who were citizens of Jasper a few years ago materially assisted in the erection of the handsome Soldiers' Monument that now stands upon the spot, in the public square, where the ladies of Jasper presented the flag, August 6, 1861.

The commissioned and non-commissioned officers of Company "K" were as follows: John Mehringer, captain, promoted to major of the 27th, before he was commissioned as captain. Dr. R. M. Welman, commissioned captain, August 30, 1861, wounded at Winchester; resigned September 30, 1862.

Stephen Jerger, commissioned lieutenant, August 30, 1861; promoted captain, October 1, 1862; lost a leg at Chancellorsville; discharged August 9, 1863.

Arthur Berry, commissioned lieutenant, August 30, 1861; resigned in December, 1861.

Joseph Mehringer was a sergeant. He died in January, 1862.

John Martin Haberle entered as a sergeant; promoted second lieutenant, January 1, 1862; first lieutenant, October 1, 1862; captain, January 1, 1864; wounded at Gettysburg; mustered out, November 4, 1864.



Capt. John Martin Haberle

Sergeant George Mehringer was wounded at Chancellorsville; mustered out September 1, 1864.

Sergeant John B. Melchoir was wounded at Cedar Mountain; discharged April 21, 1863.

Sergeant Thomas Knox was discharged for disability in December, 1862.

Corporal Fred. Vogel was wounded at Chancellorsville, and was mustered out September 1, 1864.

Corporal Andrew Stiegel was color guard; promoted sergeant; was wounded at Gettysburg and Resaca; mustered out September 1, 1864.

Corporal Ferd. Grass was discharged for disability, October 14, 1862.

Corporal David Berger was wounded at Antietam and was mustered out September 1, 1864.

Corporal James C. Thomas was wounded at Gettysburg and New Hope Church, and was mustered out September 1, 1864.

Corporal Fred. Gitter was promoted to sergeant and became a veteran.

Corporal Gregory Haller was killed at Antietam, September 17, 1862.

Corporal F. X. Sermersheim was promoted sergeant; wounded at Antietam and Gettysburg and re-enlisted.

Conrad Eckert entered the service as a drummer; went into the ranks; promoted to corporal; wounded at Cedar Mountain; discharged October 6, 1862.

August Donnerman entered as a private; promoted corporal in 1863; wounded at Peach Tree Creek, and re-enlisted.

Julian Hoffer entered as a private; promoted to second lieutenant October 1, 1862; wounded at Chancellorsville, May 3, 1863; died in July, 1863.

Wm. E. Kemp was promoted corporal; mustered out September 1, 1864.

John H. Lansford was promoted corporal; wounded at Chancellorsville and New Hope Church and re-enlisted.

Conrad Mehne, promoted to corporal and to sergeant; killed at Gettysburg, July 3, 1863.

Joseph Roelle, promoted corporal in 1862 and orderly-sergeant in 1864, and re-enlisted.

Leander Jerger was a recruit; mustered in February 24, 1862; at once promoted to second lieutenant; promoted first lieutenant July 1, 1864; and mustered out November 4, 1864.

The members of Company "K" were John Ackermann, Anton Berger, Anton Buchart, Conrad Beck, David Bradley, Joseph Berger, Cole Burton, James Burton, Bernard H. Casteins, John Conrad, James Cave, James A. Cooper, Barney Cullen, Edward Duffey, James Duffey, John Donnelly, Xavier Donhauer, James Dillon, August Donnermann, Fred. Dorn, Celestine Eckert, Thos. Evans, Jos. Evans, Edw. Evans, John Fuhrmann (lost a foot), Rudolph H. Grim, Jacob Gardner, John E. Gardner, Paul Goeppner, Friedolin Hage, Leonard Haller, Bernard Hock, H. K. Hendrickson, Wm. Harbison (lost an arm), Abednego W. Innman, Benj. F. Kemp,

Jas. H. Kemp, Wesley Kemp, David B. Kemp, Silas D. Kemp, Henry Kunkler, Bernard Knust, Henry Lange, Michael Laikauff, John Meistner, Jacob Mathias, Joseph Meyer, Wm. Monroe, Cyrus Norris, John Noble, Lawrence Offer, Ferd. Oestreich, Addison Padgett, Joseph Rice, Rheinhardt Rich, Wm. Richter, Rudolph Reisin, Thos. Stillwell, Christ. Schraeker, Paul Schmidt, Andrew Schuble, Joseph Schroeder, John Seifert, Eli Stollcup, Richard Suddeth, Wm. Suddeth, Peter Siebel, Daniel Siebel, Mathias Schmidt, Fred. W. Schmidt, Geo. W. Stringer, John J. Smith, Jos. Schindler, Ferd. Schumacher, Orbagast Volmer, Geo. Vunder, Fred. Winder, Thos. S. Weldon, Ransom H. Wallace, Geo. Yochim (killed at Cedar Mountain.)

When Company "K's" time expired the following soldiers from Dubois county became members of Company "G" of the 70th Indiana, under command of Col. Benjamin Harrison, afterwards President of the United States—Sergeant Frederick Gitter, Sergeant F. X. Sermersheim, Reinhart Rich (musician), John Ackerman, James Burton, Edward Duffey, Corporal August Donermann, Celestine Eckert, Benj. F. Kemp, David B. Kemp, John H. Lansford, Jacob Mathias, Joseph Rice, Joseph Roelle, Geo. W. Stringer, Thos. S. Welden, Ransom H. Wallace, Anton Berger, and John E. Gardner. Some became members of Company "E," Thirty-third Indiana. Some of these Dubois county soldiers assisted in the making of two brigadier generals—Col. Mehringer and President Harrison.



Joseph Schroeder.

Among the members of the regimental band of this regiment were George Friedman, Michael Jandebeur, Mathias Schmidt, Ferdinand Schumacher and Isidor Schumacher, all of Dubois county.

W. E. Kemp was a member of Company "E."

The 27th has two flags deposited with the state of Indiana. Their records read: (1) "National flag; silk; faded and nearly worn out; inscribed '27th Regt. Indiana Vols.;' original staff gone; rough one improvised." (2) "Regimental flag; blue silk; much worn and torn; inscribed '27th Regt. Indiana Vols.;' original staff gone; rough one improvised."

Michael Jandebeur, of Huntingburg, a member of the 27th, was born April 18, 1826, in Aschaffenburg, Baiern, Germany. His career taken altogether is a remarkable one. His brother was prime minister

of Baiern, and the author of numerous law books. Michael Jandebaur served four years in a European army, including the Rebellion of 1848. In 1854, he came to America, and at the beginning of the Civil War enlisted as a musician in the regimental band of the 27th.

THE THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment served from September 15, 1861, until December 8, 1865, in the states of Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Texas. It took part in the sieges of Corinth and Atlanta, in the pursuits of Bragg, and of Hood, and in Rosecrans' campaign in Tennessee. George Boehn was in Company "E."

Among the soldiers of this regiment was Nicholas Cox, of Hall township, who served from November 19, 1864, until his death at Nashville, June 4, 1865. He was a member of Company "G."

Frederick Tegmeier was a member of Company "I" from October 17, 1864, until June 21, 1865. Frederick Lahue, of Ferdinand, was a member of Company "I" from September 24, 1864, until his death at Jeffersonville, June 16, 1865. Other members of the company, from Ferdinand, were John and Andrew Madlon, who served from November 16, 1864, until October 17, 1865. Frank Bromm was also a member.

THE THIRTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Indianapolis and served from August 24, 1861, until December 4, 1865, when it was mustered out. It saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and Texas; in the siege of Corinth, pursuit of Bragg; in Rosecrans' campaign, and against Atlanta. Its residuary battalion saw service in Tennessee and Texas in 1864 and 1865.

Corporal John C. Deindoerfer, of Jackson township, was a member of Company "B" from August 18, 1862, until mustered out June 14, 1865.

John Buder, of Cass township, served in Company "A" from October 20, 1862, until December 4, 1865.

Frank Senninger was a member of Company "A" from August 24, 1861, until October 1, 1862.

Frederick Grote was a member of Company "K."

THE THIRTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

From its organization, at Indianapolis, September 16, 1861, until mustered out, July 21, 1865, this regiment saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia and in the Carolinas. It was in "Sherman's March to the Sea," and fought against Cumberland Gap and Atlanta.

In Company "E" of this regiment were veterans of Company "K," 27th Indiana, namely—John Ackerman, James Burtou, Anton Berger (accidentally killed at Jasper, January 18, 1908); Corporal August Donner-

mann, Edward Duffey, Celestine Eckert, John E. Gardner, Fred Gitter, Corporal John H. Lansford, Jacob Mathias, Reinhardt Rich, Joseph Roelle, Joseph Rice, Sergeant F. A. Sermersheim and George W. Stringer, Benjamin F. Kemp, and David B. Kemp. Some of these men were also members of Company "G," of General Harrison's 70th Regiment, and had been transferred to this regiment, out of which they were mustered July 21, 1865, at Louisville. The 70th Regiment was mustered out of service at Washington City, June 8th, 1865.

Andrew J. Harbison, Benjamin F. Lansford, and John Donahoe enlisted in Company "E," 33d, originally.

THE THIRTY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Lawrenceburg, and served from September 18, 1861, until October 27, 1864, when it was mustered out at Louisville. It saw service at the mouth of Salt river, along the Louisville and Nashville railroad, at Bowling Green, Nashville, Murfreesboro, Fayetteville, Huntsville, Tuscumbia, Athens, Chattanooga, and Stevenson. It was engaged in the fierce fight at Stone River, and participated in the Chattanooga campaign. It was in the fights at Chickamauga, Resaca, Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochie river, and Peach-tree creek. It was in "Sherman's March to the Sea," and in the Carolinas, as far as Goldsboro. James Spencer, of Birdseye, was a member of Company B.

James J. Cunningham, now of Birdseye, enlisted as a musician in Company "H," October 18, 1861, and was transferred to the Veteran Reserve Corps, January 15, 1864. On the muster roll he is credited to Decatur county.

THE THIRTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at New Albany and served from September 18, 1861, until July 15, 1865, when it was mustered out at Louisville. It was in the campaign against Bowling Green and Nashville, and made rapid marches to intercept Morgan's Cavalry. It took part in the battles of Perryville, Ky., Stone River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, and Missionary Ridge. The regiment re-enlisted at Rossville, Georgia. It was engaged in the Atlanta campaign, including Jonesboro. It took part in the Georgia campaign, and in the Carolinas, participating in all its battles of note, including Bentonville. This regiment fought in sixteen engagements and lost in killed and wounded 579 men. It ranks next to the 27th in the number of men killed in battle. B. F. Scribner and D. F. Griffin were its colonels.

Among Dubois county men in this regiment were Benjamin Owen, of Company "I," who entered September 18, 1861, and on September 30, 1864, was commissioned first lieutenant, and honorably discharged May 15, 1865. He has also a Mexican War record. Wm. H. Green, of Boone township.

was a member of Company "E." Henry Weisheit was a member of Company "C" during its last year of service. John Barnes, of Dubois, served with Company "C" during its last year. Washington Kellams was in Company "I," entering September 18, 1861. John Fillinger, of Marion township, was a member of the same company. Jonathan R. Brown and Jackson Goodman, of Hall township, enlisted in Company "E," October 11, 1861. John W. Jacobs served in Company "K," after October 24, 1864. Quinton Able, John Ingram, John H. Sollman, and Martin Kellams were also members of this company. In Company "I" was Joseph Prechtel, of Hall township. Henry Bradley, of Jefferson township, became a member of Company "D," September 20, 1864. Martin B. Eckert, of Birdseye, was mustered in as a private of Company "K" on September 18, 1861, and on May 1, 1865, was commissioned second lieutenant of his company. Wm. G. Roberson, a first sergeant, Elijah Atkins, John W. King, John Nash, First Sergeant Samuel Shoulders (killed at Jonesboro), Wm. W. Shoulders, John Schnell, George W. Riggle, Henry C. Riggle, and Manuel Huff, were soldiers in Company "K." During the last year of its service, George Boyles, of Birdseye, was in Company "A," so was Andrew Gearner, of Madison township, from September 2, 1862, until his discharge.

In Company "F" was George W. Worman, of Schnellville. Joseph Brackley, of Celestine, was in Company "H."

THE FORTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

The 42d Regiment was organized by Colonel James G. Jones. It was mustered out July 21, 1865. It participated in the following campaigns: In 1861, in Kentucky; in 1862, in Kentucky and Tennessee, and in the pursuit of General Bragg; in 1863, in Rosecrans' campaign in Tennessee, and in 1864, against Atlanta, in pursuit of General Hood, and in "Sherman's March to the Sea." In 1865, it was in the campaigns through North and South Carolina.

This regiment participated in battles and skirmishes as follows: Wartrace, Perryville, Stone River, Elk River, Chickamauga, Lookout Mountain, Missionary Ridge, Ringgold, Rocky Face Bridge, Resaca, Alatoona, Kenesaw, Chattahoochie, Peach-tree, Atlanta, Jonesboro, Savannah, Charlestown, Black River and Bentonville.

There were Dubois county soldiers in Company "H" of this regiment. They were mustered in with the regiment at "Camp Vandersburg," near Evansville, October 9, 1861.

The commissioned officers of Company "H" during the entire time of its service were as follows: Captains: James H. Bryant, Gideon R. Kellams, Allen Gentry, and Wm. W. Milner. First Lieutenants: G. R. Kel-

lams, Adam Haas (of Jasper), William W. Milner, and Joseph C. Nix. Second Lieutenants: Adam Haas, Allen Gentry, and James B. Payne (then of Jasper.)

The enlisted non-commissioned officers at the time of the company's enlistment were: First Sergeant, Joseph D. Armstrong. Sergeants, William R. Osborn, John Haas, William W. Milner, and James Roberts. Corporals, Stephen Lemond, Henry Flisherman, A. C. Haady, Joseph C. Nix, Allen Gentry, John Roberts, Charles Oskin, and Benjamin F. Miller. Musicians, Willis Niblack and William Hedspeth. Wagoner, Richard Stillwell.

Adam Haas, of Jasper, was commissioned first lieutenant March 4, 1863, and on March 1, 1865, James B. Payne, later of Madison township, was commissioned second lieutenant. Among the soldiers in Company "H" were the following men: Willis Bolin, Ezekiel Beard, Albert Bolin, James Bolin, Robert L. Bolin (unassigned), Henry Castrup, Joseph R. Fisher, John Fisher, Wm. J. Fisher, Uriah Fisher, Henry Hunnefeld, Wm. Koch, Henry Kokemore, Peter N. Lemond, Jas. R. M. Lemond, Wm. H. Lemond, Corporal Steven Lemond, Reason B. Miller, Christian Martins, Jas. Miller, Adam M. Osborn, Sergeant Wm. R. Osborn, Sergeant John B. Osborn, Wm. F. Rothert, Corporal John F. Tieman and James Williams.

In Company "B" of this regiment were F. W. Rothert, Frederick Hemmer, Henry H. Katterhenry, Daniel Rauscher, Christian Rauscher, Jefferson Simmons, Wm. F. Songer, Henry Steinman, Henry Sunderman, John L. Schmidt, Wm. Winkenhoefer and Fred. Wibking.

In Company "G" were Josiah D. Pride, and Thomas R. Green.

In Company "I" were Sergeant Benj. F. Clark, Josiah Colvin, Hiram Collins, Levi Hale, Wm. Jones, John Lichlyter, Sergeant Daniel Milton (died, December 18, 1908), and Corporal Addison N. Thomas.

John Lichlyter lived in Pike county when he enlisted. He was wounded at Stone River, and died at Nashville.

Wm. C. Sieckman was probably in Company "K."

Bernard Knust was a member of this regiment, being transferred from Company "K," of the 87th Indiana, June 9, 1865.

THE FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment served from September, 1861, until June 14, 1865, in Kentucky, Mississippi, and Arkansas. During its last year of service Levi K. Ellis, once of Ellsworth, was a member of Company "E."

THE FORTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Fort Wayne, and nearly all Dubois county men that were members were recruits sent to it when it was re-organized in 1864. It was mustered out September 14, 1865. The regiment rendered services in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Mississippi. The last year's services were rendered in Eastern Tennessee.

In Company "B" were Andrew Heichelbeck and Erhardt Lichauer.

In Company "D," during the last year of its enlistment were these men from Harbison township: Philip Baecher, Thos. Clements, Andrew Doerhoefer, Samuel Feagley, Wm. E. Hays, Ezekiel Hays, Richard Harbison, Francis Miller, Charles Miers, Rupert Naegele, John Refenier, Thos. Self, and John M. Turner.

In Company "G" were Michael Demuth, Sebastian Deindoerfer, John Schmidt, Jacob Geis, Sr., Herman Kemper, and Henry King.

In Company "H" was John Ruprecht. His monument so records it.

In Company "I" were Wm. H. Kellams and Peter Newton.

In Company "K" was George Segers.

THE FORTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was mustered in at Camp "Joe Holt," near Jeffersonville, November 21, 1861, and served until September 13, 1865. John W. Ray, James Keigwin, and James Leeper were its colonels. It was mustered out at Louisville. On December 13, 1861, it reached Bardstown, Kentucky, and went into camp of instruction. On the 12th of January, 1862, it started on the march for Cumberland Ford, arriving there on the 15th day of February, where it remained until June. While at that place the regiment was severely scourged by disease, losing by death a large number of its members. On the 14th of March, a part of the regiment was engaged in a skirmish at "Big Creek Gap," Tennessee, and on the 23d of March, in an ineffectual attempt to take Cumberland Gap. On the 12th of June it marched with Gen. Morgan's forces toward Cumberland Gap, and on the 18th it occupied the Gap, the Confederates having evacuated it the same day.

The regiment remained at Cumberland Gap until the night of the 17th of September, when the works were abandoned, the enemy having cut off the communication with the rear, preventing the garrison from obtaining its supplies. The Forty-ninth marched with Gen. Morgan's army on its retreat to the Ohio river through Eastern Kentucky. During the march the troops subsisted mostly upon green corn. After a march of sixteen days the regiment reached Greenupsburg, Kentucky, on the 3d of October, whence it moved to Oak Hill, Ohio. Here it was refitted, and in a few days started for western Virginia, going up the Kanawha as far as Coal Mouth. Returning from this expedition it embarked on transports at Point Pleasant on the 17th of November for Memphis, arriving there on the 30th of that month.

On the 19th of December, 1862, it embarked, with Sherman's army, on the expedition to Vicksburg, landing at Chickasaw Bayou on the evening of December 26th, and engaging in the five days' battle that followed. It lost fifty-six in killed and wounded. The attempt to storm the Confederate works being unsuccessful, the regiment re-embarked on transports and left

Chickasaw Bayou, on the 2d of January, 1863, and proceeded to Milliken's Bend. From this place it started in steamers on the expedition against Arkansas Post, in the reduction of which place, on the 11th of January, the Forty-ninth performed its part.

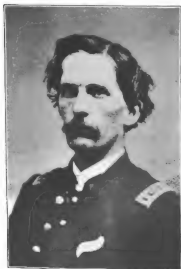
Returning to Young's Point, it assisted in digging the canal across the point, remaining in that vicinity until the 2d of April. It then moved with Grant's army in its march to the rear of Vicksburg, and on the 1st of May participated in the battle of Port Gibson; the battle of Champion Hills, on the 16th of May; that at "Black River Bridge," on the 17th, and the siege of Vicksburg, including the assault on the enemy's works on the 22d of May. After the fall of Vicksburg the regiment marched to Jackson, taking part in the seven days fighting at that place and vicinity. Returning to Vicksburg, the Forty-ninth embarked on the 10th of August for Port Hudson and from there proceeded to New Orleans, where it was assigned to the "Department of the Gulf." Moving to Berwick's Bay, it took part in the expedition up the Teche, going as far as Opelousas. In December it went to Texas, and at Indianola February 3, 1864, four officers and one hundred sixty-seven men re-enlisted. In April, 1864, it went to Louisiana to re-inforce Bank's army. It reached Indiana, on veteran furlough, July 9, 1864. When the furlough expired it went into camp at Lexington, Kentucky, until it returned to Louisville to be mustered out.

An officer of Company "A" in the 49th was voted a medal of honor by Congress. The death of two privates of Company "I" are commemorated in bronze.

On the 27th of September, 1861, Company "A" was organized in the eastern part of Dubois county. The commissioned officers of Company "A" during its services were: Captains, Arthur J. Hawhee (who was promoted major and then lieutenant colonel of the 49th) and James C. McConahay. Its first lieutenants were Thomas A. Fleming, James C. McConahay, George W. Christopher, and William W. Kendall. Its second lieutenants were James C. McConahay, George W. Christopher, Jeremiah Crook, and Allen H. Young.

The enlisted men of Company "A" were as follows: First Sergeant George W. Christopher. Sergeants: Jeremiah Crook, Allen H. Young, George F. Carter (died February 7, 1863) and Elisha C. Pace. Corporals: William W. Kendall, John Chorce, Jacob Sillings, John F. Patterson, David S. Benham, John M. Denbo, Nathan P. Gilliatt, and Robert Parsons. Musicians: Harry, Jesse and George W. Stroud. Wagoner: Joseph Denbo. The muster roll does not give the residences of all the privates, but so far as known the following men were from Dubois county: William H. Buford, Sergeant John M. Benham, Dyar D. Burton, Corporal George Cox, John Chorce, William Cox, John Cox, Jr., William B. Curtis (died April 4, 1864), Stephen Edwards (died at Millikins Bend, March 23, 1863), Wiley Edwards, David Edwards (died November 22,

1863), Sergeant James M. Ellis, James W. Ellis, Corporal Jefferson Flick, Corporal Samuel B. Gilliatt, William C. Goodman, Levi M. Grant, Louis Hawhee, Corporal Allen A. Hatfield, Andrew J. Hollowell, Thomas Jones, Corporal John W. Kellams, John W. King (died at Cumberland Gap, August 15, 1863), John W. Mason, James Mason, Green C. Mason (killed at Baker's Creek, Mississippi, May 16, 1863), Samuel H. H. Mavity, Marquis W. Maxwell, John Miles, George W. Nelson, Thomas J. Nolan (also of the First Wisconsin Battery), John Pollard, David J. Pruitt (died at Cumberland Ford, April 7, 1862), Shelby Pruitt, Alvadez Reynolds, Bluford Reynolds, James S. Roberts (died at home, January 6, 1862), Corporal William F. Robertson, Hiram K. Ruth (died at Cumberland Ford, March 3, 1862), Allen T. Trusty, Sergeant James W. Trusty, James M. Andrews, George Conrad, Pharaoh Frentress, Peter F. Gyger, Nicholas Hatter, William Morgan, Martin Meyer, Samuel K. Nelson, Robert W. Potts, John Siefert, John Parsons, Thomas W. Black, Conrad Geier, Thomas Kellams, John Kellams, Thomas Jones, Robert Parsons, John Siefert, Michael Weber, and Leander West. There were in all one hundred forty men in Company "A." Twenty-three, officers and men, were lost.



Lieut. W. W. Kendall.

On June 18, 1863, William W. Kendall was commissioned first lieutenant by Governor O. P. Morton. He was in command of the company at Louisville, when it was mustered out. Lieutenant Jeremiah Crook died August 13, 1863. Jeffersonville got credit for Company "A." The original "muster in" roll of the company shows name after name that appears to come from Dubois county, but are not credited to the county. Company "A" was re-organized at Indianola, Texas, February 3, 1864, with James C. McConahay as captain.

Lieutenant W. W. Kendall, of Company "A," was a typical soldier, one who knew no fear and no word but duty. He was a veteran volunteer and a military conductor on the L. F. & L. railroad.

In February, 1894, Congress presented a medal to Lieutenant Kendall. It was of bronze. About ten years later Congress recalled the bronze medal and in its place presented to him a gold medal in May, 1905. It is an artistic token, handsomely encased, of beautiful design, of intrinsic worth and value, and a badge of honor worthily bestowed. Later, by a third resolution of Congress, the

bronze medal was returned to him; thus he has two medals, but can wear only one at a time. Lieutenant Kendall is a member of the "Medal of Honor Legion," one of the most select military organizations in America.

In the records of the United States government concerning the engagement at "Black River Bridge," Col. James Keigwin of the Forty-ninth Regiment, after recording the fact that Captain McConahay, of Company "A," fell wounded, says:

After Captain McConahay fell, Sergt. William Wesley Kendall, who is one of the bravest of the brave, and always proved himself such in every engagement, led the company in the fight, and was one of the first in the works. I would recommend him to the commanding general for promotion for the gallant conduct he has displayed in every skirmish and battle the regiment has been engaged in since its organization.

Captain McConahay was from Jasper, being a teacher when he enlisted. He recovered from his wounds, and died a few years ago at Washington City.

In Company "C" was George Opel, of Jasper, who died in Dubois county, September 30, 1863.

In Company "E" were Jefferson Sketo, Jacob Hays, Jas. A. Gardner, Thomas Jeffers, and Albert Clark. Clark's home was at Jasper. He died September 9, 1862. Thomas J. Dugan was second lieutenant of this company.

In Company "F" was Enos Jasper Mingiers, also of the 53d Indiana.

In Company "G" were corporal Martin Mickler, corporal Edward W. Moore (died at Vicksburg, July 19, 1863.) William Andrews, Samuel Andrews (died at Bardstown, May 10, 1862.) Bazil B. Decker (died at Chickasaw Bayou, December 21, 1862.) William H. Inman, Leroy T. Inman (died at Cumberland Ford, April 20, 1862.) Benj. Kesterson (died at Cumberland Ford, April 3, 1862.) David S. Morgan, Thomas Pinnick, Robert W. Potts (also of Co. "A"), Jesse W. Potts, John W. Simmons.

In Company "H" was S. S. Sturgeon.

Company "I" was organized in Hall and Columbia townships, in the neighborhood of Celestine. It elected officers at Jasper, November 4, 1861, and seventeen days later was mustered in as Company "I" of the 49th Indiana, near Jeffersonville. Its first officers were,—Capt. John J. Alles; first lieutenant, Dr. John F. B. Widmer; second lieutenant, Edward Buchart. On November 5, 1861, this company was entertained at the Indiana Hotel, at Jasper, and was addressed by the Rev. A. J. Strain. The company went to Jeffersonville by the way of Loogootee.

The commissioned officers of Company "I" during its service were: John J. Alles, captain. Its lieutenants were Dr. John F. B. Widmer (who was promoted assistant surgeon of the 49th) and Augustus H. Letourmy. Its second lieutenants were Ed. Buchart, Augustus H. Letourmy, and Amasa P. Niles.

Capt. John J. Alles, of Company "I," belongs to a family of military men. He was born in Prussia, April 23, 1824. He took part in fourteen battles, and was wounded by a shell at Vicksburg. Before the Civil War he had been in a military expedition to Cuba.

The enlisted men of Company "I" were as follows: First Sergeant Augustus H. Letourmy. Sergeants: Henry Shoulder, Wm. G. Wolff, Henry Schnell, and Amasa P. Niles. Corporals: Thomas H. Hill, John H. Huffman, David Spielmeier, Wm. Gasser, Noah Whaley, Arthur Sanders, George Mayr, and John Klem. Musicians: Michael Durlauf, Sr. (of Jasper) and Henry Heil. Wagoner: Joseph Bates. He became a sergeant. Michael Durlauf, Sr., was an expert snare drummer, one of the best in the Union Army. The muster roll does not give the residences of all the private soldiers, but so far as known the following men were from Dubois county,— Joseph Bates, Jeremiah Black, Xavier Burkett, Louis Brang, John Kolb, (died at Carrollton, La., August 19, 1863), John R. Conner (died at Jeffer-



Capt. John J. Alles.

Co. I, 49th Indiana Volunteers. Elected captain November 4, 1861, at Jasper, Ind., and served during the war. Mustered into service November 21, 1861. Capt. Alles served many years as trustee of Hall township and as county commissioner of Dubois County.

sonville, December 22, 1861), Nathaniel Conner, John Cravens (died of wounds, June 30, 1863), Henry Enlow (died at Bardstown, Ky., March 14, 1862), Wm. Enlow, Conrad Geier, George W. Goodman, Jesse Goodman, Charles Hatter, Nicholas Hatter, John Henze, Joseph Hickner, George Hasenauer, (wounded), Sergeant Frederick Hoffman, Michael Hass (died at London, Ky., April 7, 1862), Anthony Kaup, Corporal John Kempf; John and Nicholas Kremer, both killed at Champion Hills, May 16, 1863; death scene is commemorated on front plate of Soldiers' monument at Jasper. It is not reported where they were buried. Francis Kreger, Bernhardt Kramer (died at Carrollton, La., October 11, 1863), George Laudner (killed at Chickasaw Bluffs, December 28, 1862), Corporal Michael Liesmann, Francis Mathias, George McMickle, Joseph Mathias, Allen McCune (died at Bardstown, Ky., in 1862), Corporal John McCarty, John R. Mickler, Ferdinand Moerder (died at Bardstown, June 30, 1862), Corporal Jacob Miller, Sr., Jacob Miller, Jr., Joseph Miller (drowned at Iron-ton, Ohio, November 19, 1862), Timothy Nolan, Anton Oxenbauer, Rochus Reusz, William Sanders (died at Vicksburg, July 20, 1863), Jeremiah Sanders, James E. Sanders, John Siening, Henry Sermersheim, Anton Schneider, John Spielmeier, Charles Seiler, John Seifert (transferred to Company "A"), Henry Stratman, Jos. Sprauer, Wm. Waddle, Francis

Watson, Sebastian Weber, Dominic Zug, Charles Zehr, Wm. Zehr, John R. Atkinson, Samuel Betters, Lorenz Geil, Michael Weber, Thomas Hill, Leonard J. White, John Hoffman, Henry Shoulders, and Henry Heiles.

THE FIFTY-SECOND REGIMENT.

This regiment served from February 1, 1862, until September 10, 1865. Many members re-enlisted February 27, 1864, at Canton, Mississippi. Some were temporarily assigned to the Eighty-ninth Indiana. The 52d fought in Tennessee, Mississippi, Arkansas, Missouri, and Alabama.

In Company "A" was Louis Hendrixson, of Harbison township, and in Company "E" was Hiram Johnson, of Boone township.

In Company "D," of this regiment, was Bedford Phillips, of Columbia township, a veteran, who served in Company "F," of the Fiftieth Indiana from November 1, 1861, until he became a member of this regiment, from which he was mustered out June 4, 1865.

THE FIFTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at New Albany, in January, 1862. Recruits of the Sixty-second regiment, then organizing at Rockport, were added to it and the regiment was mustered in February 25, 1861, with Walter Q. Gresham as colonel and William Jones, of the Sixty-second, as lieutenant colonel. It guarded prisoners for one month at Indianapolis. It was sent to Missouri and then to Tennessee, and joined in the siege of Corinth. It was in the battle of Hatchie and charged the Confederates through a burning bridge. It took part in the sieges of Vicksburg and Atlanta. Many of its members re-enlisted at Hebron, Mississippi. It took part in all the battles and skirmishes of the Atlanta campaign. It took part in the battles of Nickajack creek, Peach Tree creek, and Kenesaw Mountain, and in the march to Savannah, through the Carolinas, to Goldsboro. It was mustered out at Louisville, July 21, 1865.

In this regiment were many Dubois county soldiers, including the company commanded by Capt. Lewis Biram Shively, of Huntingburg.

In Company "B" was John Seaton.

In Company "C" were Vitus Schmidt, Valentine Schmidt, and Ch. Vondershire.

In Company "D" was James Kellams.



Capt. Lewis Biram Shively.

In Company "E" was Geo. W. Kellams.

Company "F" started out with eighty-three men and received many recruits during its service. The original enlistment of Company "F" contained several men from Dubois county. The officers of Company "F" were as follows: Captain Alfred H. McCoy (resigned December 3, 1862), Lewis Biram Shively, of Huntingburg, was commissioned captain, December 4, 1862. He was killed at Atlanta, July 22, 1864. Henry Duncan then became captain, and was promoted major. Lieut. Thomas N. Robertson then became captain. Among the enlisted men from Dubois county were Thomas N. Robertson, first sergeant, who became captain, Sergeant John N. Bristow; James F. Bryant and Thos. W. Howard, of Haysville; Richard Faunderhafer, of Huntingburg, killed at Big Shanty, Georgia, June 17, 1864; Wm. J. Henry, Sergeant John H. Jackson, Joseph Miles, Anton Gotschenck, James W. Mayo, John Mayo, and C. Vonderhofen.

Captain Lewis Biram Shively, of this company, had seen service in the Mexican War, and was a brave soldier. His home was at Huntingburg. In 1847, when men were needed for the Mexican War, Capt. Shively, then only twenty-two years old, with others in Dubois and Spencer counties, organized a company commanded by Capt. Crook, of Rockport, and went to Mexico, under Gen. Jos. Lane. In the Civil War, Capt. Shively recruited Co. F, 53d Indiana Volunteer Infantry, and was, in time, made captain. He was in many of the bloody battles before Atlanta, where he was killed, at the head of his company. He lies in an unknown grave. His remains could not be identified, having been exposed to the sun for three days before burial. He was a son of Rev. Jacob Banta Shively, and Anna Shively, born June 7, 1825.

In Company "G" were Thos. H. Highfill and John W. Long.

In Company "I" were Dr. G. P. Williams, sergeant, and also Benj. F. Whittinghill, of Columbia township. Sergeant Williams enlisted in Company "I." His service, however, was short lived, for at the end of six months, greatly to his disappointment, he was discharged by reason of sickness.

In Company "K" was John Freed, of Hall township. Enos Jasper Mingiers, of Jefferson township, was a member of this regiment.

THE FIFTY-EIGHTH REGIMENT.

The Fifty-eighth Indiana was mustered in, as a regiment, December 17, 1861, and mustered out July 25, 1865. The regiment was organized by Col. Andrew Lewis. This regiment participated in the following campaigns: In 1862, in Tennessee and Kentucky, the siege of Corinth, and in the pursuit of Bragg. In 1863, Rosecrans' campaign in Tennessee, the relief of Chattanooga, and in the campaign in east Tennessee. In 1864, against Atlanta and in "Sherman's march to the Sea." In 1865, it served in the two Carolinas.

Among the Dubois county soldiers in this regiment were the following men:

In Company "B" were Jesse M. Lillpop and Isaac A. Lockwood.

In Company "C" were Sergeant Albert H. Stewart, mustered out first sergeant, July 25, 1865. Corporal Nemon Green, who died at Corinth, Miss., June 3, 1862. Corporal Jonas Robinson, a veteran, mustered out as sergeant. Albert R. Woods (a musician), Thornton C. Botkins, John G. Crozier, Robert Chew (killed at Stone river), Joseph Chew, Thos. P. Dickson, Robert Dickson, missing in action at Chickamauga (a head-stone bears his name in the National Cemetery, at Chickamauga), Aaron Green (killed at Chickamauga), Wm. Q. Green (died at Corinth, Miss.), Lindsay Holder (killed at Chickamauga), Sergeant Ezekiel S. Hadlock, Corporal John B. Hadlock, Wm. A. King (died at Murfreesboro, Tenn.), and Henry Trusty, killed at Stone river, December 31, 1862.

The Dubois county members of Company "E" (sharpshooters) came from the "Irish Settlement" at Ireland, and many were sons of the original settlers. On October 11, 1861, the night before they left to join their regiment, the citizens of Ireland gave them a banquet. The company was mustered in at Princeton, November 12, 1861. The officers of Company "E" during its service were as follows: Captains—Daniel J. Banta, Asbury H. Alexander, George W. Hill, and Jacob E. Voorhees. The first lieutenants were Asbury H. Alexander, George W. Hill, Jacob E. Voorhees, and Dr. William R. McMahan. Its second lieutenants were Jacob E. Voorhees, Francis B. Blackford, George W. Hill, William R. McMahan, and Arthur Mouser. Lieutenant Blackford was killed at the battle of Stone river. On the day the company was mustered in these men were the non-commissioned officers: Sergeants, John P. Norman, Albert G. Austin, Charles O. Glezen, William R. McMahan, and Francis B. Blackford. The corporals were Gilbert Armstrong, Benjamin Dillon, William Mathews, Arthur Mouser, John B. Brenton, Enoch M. Austin, Columbus N. Lemmons, and Robert Stewart. Hamilton W. Glezen was a drummer and Thomas Houston Green a fifer. The company's wagoner was Abraham Baits. Among the sharpshooters enlisted appear these names: Caleb Andrews, Florence Anstett, Jabez Art, Jerry Alexander, William H. H. Botkins, Thomas Beadles, Michael G. Bussey, Francis M. Boyles, Henry K. Brenton, Jesse C. Corn, Charles Cavender, Newton Cavender, Edward Cook, Samuel H. Carr, John R. Condiff, John W. Dickson, Joshua C. Duke, Madison A. Green, Asher M. Green, Robert Green, Patrick Galleger, George W. Hill, Valentine E. Hobbs, Sylvanus W. Hurst, Charles L. Hollon, James Hollon, Alfred Haskins, Enoch Inman, Willis T. Inman, Thomas C. Johnson, William N. Kelso, Benjamin C. Kelso, John B. Nelson, William Nance, Tennessee Pirtle, Thomas J. M. Rose, John Urich, Adam

Miller, Obediah Main, Louis Main, William Main and Milroy Robertson. These men saw considerable hard service. Twenty-four men out of all who served in Company "E" were lost by death.

Charles L. Hollon, Thomas Houston Green, Gilbert Armstrong, and William Matthews became sergeants. Robert Green died at Evansville, May 16, 1862. John B. Nelson died, at home, in February, 1865. Thos. J. M. Rose became a member of the Marine Brigade. The services rendered by Sergeant John P. Norman, at Stone river, if properly received at the time, would have won for him a commission.

In Company "G" was Milton Holder, also of Ireland, who served three years.

In Company "I" was Madison Battles, of Madison township.

In Company "K" were Robert J. King, of Hall township, and George Evans, of Columbia township.

THE FIFTY-NINTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Gosport, for three years' service. It was mustered in February 11, 1862, and out July 17, 1865. Its services were rendered in Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, and in the Carolinas. This regiment has a hard-service record; out of about 1,700 men, its killed, wounded, missing, and lost amounted to 793. It traveled 13,659 miles.

Joseph Bird, of Huntingburg, was second lieutenant of Company "F" and in the same company were Ephraim Overbee, of Ireland, a veteran, and Dr. J. S. Faulkner, of Birdseye.

THE SIXTIETH REGIMENT.

This regiment was organized at Evansville under command of Col. Richard Owen, in March, 1862, and was mustered out on March 21, 1865. It served in Kentucky, in the expeditions against Vicksburg; up Red river, and in Louisiana and Texas.

In Company "G" were Herman H. Schmidt and Rudolph Peters, of Patoka township.

THE SIXTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was mustered in at Evansville (except Company "K") in August, 1862, with John W. Foster as its colonel. Company "K," of Dubois county, was mustered in September 10, 1862, and joined the regiment in the field in Kentucky. In April, 1863, the regiment was mounted, by order of General Burnside. At Mulberry Gap, Company "K," numbering only forty-five men, expelled a whole Confederate regiment in a night attack. The regiment took part in engagements at Madisonville, Vanderburg, Dixon, Blountsville, Rheatown, Bristol, Walker's Ford, Bean Station, Powder Spring Gap, Skagg's Mill, and Dandridge. In April, 1864, the regiment was dismounted. It took part in the battle of

Resaca, and in all the skirmishes and battles leading up to the capture of Atlanta. It took part in the pursuit of Hood, in the battles of Columbia, Franklin, Nashville, and Fort Anderson. It was mustered out at Greensboro, June 22, 1865.

In Company "D" were James Gentry, E. J. Harris (Samuel Hagen), and Corporal Francis Marion Reck.

In Company "G" was Matthew Burton, of Hall township. He was also in the 120th.

Local interest in this regiment centers mainly in Company "K," composed largely of Dubois county men.

This company was organized in Dubois county. Its officers for the whole time of its service were as follows:

Captains—Andrew J. Beckett, of Jasper, John W. Hammond and Robert H. Walter.

First lieutenants—John H. Lee, Philip P. Guckes, Robert H. Walter, all of Jasper, and Redman F. Laswell, of Huntingburg.

Second lieutenants—Philip P. Guckes, Robert H. Walters, and Wm. P. Chappel.

Lieutenant Redman F. Laswell, of Huntingburg, was transferred to Company "I," of the 120th Indiana, June 20, 1865, of which company he became captain July 1, 1865, and was mustered out December 15, 1865.

The following members of this company were from Dubois county:

First sergeant—Robert H. Walter. Sergeants—Joseph Fisher, Wm. M. Anderson, Redman T. Laswell, and Martin L. Patterson. Sergeant Patterson was from Haysville and was killed by guerillas in Rhea county, Tennessee, January 28, 1864.

Corporals—Louis M. Vowell (died at Madisonville, Ky., December 21, 1862), Peter Huffman, and Albert Beck, Geo. H. Cisil, Burr Mosby (a sergeant), John L. Potts, Raymond Ferrebach, and Geo. C. Green; Wm. L. Goss, of Haysville, was a musician, Robert J. Bailey, of Haysville, was the wagoner.

Privates—Andrew Able, Corporal John Apple, Thomas Beare, died at Knoxville, Tennessee, February 15, 1864; Frederick Beck, of Ludlow (now Kellerville), died at Woodburn, Ky., February 14, 1865; Wm. Bradley, John Bristo, John Baecher, John Borman (corporal); Wm. Chatten, Enoch B. Cooper, Elvin Damewood, a corporal, Wm. Davis, transferred to Relief Corps; John Dyer, John Edens, John E. Ellis, Geo. W. Gasaway, of Portersville, killed at Pumpkin Vine creek, May 28, 1864; John Graves; George Hagen, died in Georgia, July 21, 1864; Levi S. Hanger, died in Andersonville prison, August 1, 1862; Benj. F. Harned; Geo. Harmon, died at Knoxville, Tennessee, March 23, 1864; Conrad Hoffman; August Klosterman, of Huntingburg, died at home, November 13, 1864; Henry Landgrebe, Wm. J. Lansford, Wm. J. Lawrence; John Loudner, died at Marietta, Georgia, July 26, 1864; Joseph Lobby, of Jasper, died at Knoxville,

Tennessee, December 12, 1863; John Leppold, Conrad Mader, Geo. Meyer, Daniel Mangold, Jonathan Milburn, died in Andersonville prison, August 6, 1864; James K. Mynett, of Haysville, was transferred to Relief Corps; John McCarty, Francis McElroy, Julius Nix, Charles Osborn, Fred H. Poetker, a corporal; Henry Rudolph, of Portersville, died of wounds, February 22, 1864; Wm. Roettger, Frederick Simmons, Henry Sumner, died at Madisonville, Ky., May 24, 1863; Jos. Schoecker, George Teufel, died at Woodbury, Ky., May 24, 1863; Philip Wisebach; Wm. H. Wood, died at Henderson, Ky., January 28, 1863; Henry Wiseman; and Jonathan Wineinger, a corporal. There were some unassigned recruits whose residences were not given. Some of them may have been from Dubois county. Out of all men in the company, twenty-four died in the service. George Meyer, of this company, was in Ford's Theatre on the night Abraham Lincoln was assassinated.

THE SIXTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited at Camp Noble, near New Albany, and was mustered in August 19, 1862. Gen. Lew Wallace was its provisional colonel. It was mustered out at Washington, June 3, 1865. Some of its members joined the 59th regiment. This regiment rendered service in Kentucky, where many members were captured. It also rendered service in Mississippi, Tennessee, Georgia, saw heavy fighting about Atlanta, and took part in "Sherman's march to the Sea."

Alfred Krutsinger, once of Birdseye and Jasper, was a corporal in Company "A."

Isom Smith, of Birdseye, was a member of Company "G."

THE SEVENTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This was a South Bend Regiment mustered in for three years, August 16, 1862. It saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama.

In Company "D" was Primley Senica, of Jefferson township, who entered as a corporal, and was wounded at Stone river. He was also second lieutenant Company "E," 12th Cavalry (127 regiment.)

THE SEVENTY-FOURTH REGIMENT.

This was a Fort Wayne regiment enlisted August 21, 1862, for three years. Its services were rendered in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and in the Carolinas. It was in the pursuit of Bragg, Rosecrans' campaign, the relief of Chattanooga, the siege of Atlanta, and "Sherman's march to the Sea."

Samuel Anspach served from September 26, 1864, to June 9, 1865, in Company "B."

In Company "D" were James A. McWilliams, of Hall township, John Ruckriegel and Francis Buechler, of Haysville. These were also in Company "D," 22d Indiana.

In Company "I" was Nathan Sanders, of Jefferson township.

THE EIGHTIETH REGIMENT.

The regiment was organized at Princeton. It was mustered in September 5, 1862, and served until June 22, 1865. It participated in the pursuit of Generals Bragg and Hood, in the fights around Atlanta and Wilmington, and also saw service in Kentucky, Tennessee, Georgia, and North Carolina.

In Company "B" were Gabriel Dickens and Albert Mosier, who were transferred to the 129th Indiana. John A. Evans, of Columbia township, was also a member.

Henry Kirchhoff, of Jackson township, was a member of Company "F." In Company "H" was Jesse Spragans, of Jefferson township.

THE EIGHTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This was a New Albany regiment mustered in August 29, 1862, and served until June 13, 1865. It was in the battles of Stone river, Liberty Gap, Chickamauga, Resasca, Dallas, Rocky Face, Kingston, Bald Knob, Kenesaw, Marietta, Jonesboro, Lovejoys, siege of Atlanta, etc.

In Company "D" was Sergeant James A. Hughes, of Jefferson township; in Company "G" were Anthony King and J. B. Haven, and in Company "H" was James Riggle, Sr., of Kyana. In Company "K" served Harding M. Chewning, of Jackson township.

Levi M. Hanger was a member of this regiment.



Brig-Gen. John Mehringer.

THE NINETY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was recruited from the counties about Evansville. It rendezvoused at Evansville. It was mustered in October 1, 1862, as a battalion, containing seven companies. John Mehringer, of Jasper, was its colonel. Additions were made to the battalion until the regiment was complete. The regiment rendered service in Kentucky, East Tennessee,

against Atlanta, against Wilmington, in the pursuit of Hood, and in North Carolina. It was in the fight at Pine Mountain, New Hope Church, Kenesaw Mountain, Decatur, Peach Tree creek, Atlanta, Utoy creek, Franklin, and Nashville.

In Company "E" were Sergeant John Herman Beckmann, Gerhard Kluessner, George W. McKasson, Elias Beard, George Begle, John P. Demuth (who died November 7, 1864), Aaron Flat, Joseph Kartman, Francis Kometscher, Joseph Kolda, Herman Prieshoff, and Albert Teder, who died April 8, 1863.

In Company "I" were Thomas Dove, Wm. Elkins, John Vowell, Harrison Treadway, and John J. Morgan.

In Company "K" was Joel M. Morgan, also of the 144th.

General Mehringer was born in Germany, in 1826, came to America when a child and settled at Jasper, where he worked at his trade—that of a "ship-car-penter." When the Mexican War began he enlisted in Company "E," Fourth Indiana Foot Volunteers, as a private. He took part in the battle of Pueblo. On June 20, 1848, he was honorably discharged at Madison, Indiana. A few years later he was elected sheriff of Dubois county, and later, auditor of the county.

He entered the Civil War as captain of Company "K," 27th regiment. He never was commissioned captain, being immediately promoted to the rank of major, and later was commissioned as colonel of the 91st by Governor Morton. On March 13, 1865, Colonel Mehringer was commissioned a brevet brigadier general.

As colonel of the 91st regiment Col. Mehringer was in command of the third brigade of the twenty-third army corps in the Atlanta campaign, and in the Tennessee campaign against General Hood. He was honorably discharged at Salisbury, N. C., June 26, 1865. At that time the privates and non-commissioned officers in his command presented to him a handsome gold mounted jeweled sword, which with its trappings cost one thousand dollars. It bears appropriate inscriptions. General Mehringer was accidentally killed, at Louisville, October 22, 1906. His remains are at rest in St. Joseph's cemetery, at Jasper.



Sword of Brig. Gen. John Mehringer.

THE NINETY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment rendezvoused at Madison, and was mustered into the service in the month of September and October, 1862. It took part in the engagement at Jackson, Mississippi, in the siege of Vicksburg, in the battle of Nashville and the attack at Mobile. It was mustered out at Memphis August 10, 1865. The 93d traveled 7,432 miles, in the states of Tennessee, Mississippi, Alabama, etc.

In Company "G" were Lieut. James K. P. Connor, Sergeant Reuben F. Bates, Corporal Francis M. Sanders, Corporal David I. Conley (died at Chickasaw Springs, Miss., April 9, 1863), Corporal James F. Boyles, Michael Chanley, James C. Damron, Cornelius Anspach (died at home February 28, 1864), Wm. H. Andry, John Andry (died at Lagrange, Tennessee, January 13, 1863), John H. Boyles, Geo. W. Bradley, Jos. W. Garland (died at Memphis, Tenn., February 25, 1864), Daniel N. King, Martin C. Kellems (died in Columbia prison, S. C.), Jos. W. Lindsey, Milton Waddle, Wilford Waddle, and John R. Cazee, all of Dubois county.

In Company "H" were Alfred M. Williams, Theophilus Spurlock, Thos. E. Moore, Joshua Pruitt, Abraham Dewitt, Solomon F. Dewitt, and Lieut. Wesley Shoulders.

In Company "K" was James M. Ingle, of Birdseye.

THE NINETY-SEVENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment served in Tennessee, Mississippi, Georgia, and in the Carolinas. It fought against Vicksburg and Atlanta, for the relief of Chattanooga, and marched with Sherman to the Sea. It served from September 20, 1862, until June 9, 1865.

In Company "G" were Josephus Peyton and Nelson Roberts, of Columbia township. Sergeant Thos. Simmons died at Lagrange, Tenn., February 15, 1863.

THE ONE HUNDRED SEVENTEENTH REGIMENT.

This regiment served from August 17, 1863, until February, 1864, in East Tennessee, and in and about Cumberland Gap.

In this regiment were John B. Slater, of Company "K," and John M. Edwards, of Company "A."

THE ONE HUNDRED TWENTY-FIFTH REGIMENT.

This regiment was known as the Tenth Cavalry. Its fighting was done in Tennessee, Alabama, and Mississippi, in the years 1864 and 1865. It took part in the pursuit of Hood and against Mobile. It was mustered in February 2, 1864, for three years, but was mustered out August 31, 1865. Its first camp of rendezvous was at Vincennes; its second at Columbus. This cavalry fought in the battle of Pulaski, September 28, 1864. Part of

it fought at Decatur, Nashville, Little Harpeth, Reynold's Hill, and Sugar creek. Part of the regiment was engaged in the battles of Flint River, Indian creek, Courtland, and Mount Hope. It lost several men by the explosion of the steamer *Sultana* and also by a railroad collision. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, Mississippi.



John S. Brademeyer.

In Company "F" were Sergeant L. L. Kelso, Samuel H. Carr, John Daffron and Henry H. C. McDonald, Wm. Burrall, Chas. Osborn (died at Cairo, Ill., May 6, 1865), John Pitman, and James A. Woods.

In Company "G" were John C. Gorman, Wm. C. Pirkle, and John Smith.

Company "M," of this regiment, was in charge of Dubois county men. Mormon Fisher was captain, and Wm. F. Kemp was lieutenant. (Lieut. W. F. Kemp died March 16, 1909, near Huntingburg.) Their commissions were dated March 8, 1864, and they served with the regiment until mustered out. In Company "M" were the following men from Dubois county:

Alfred Absher, Andrew Armstrong (died at Cahaba prison, Ala., March 16, 1865), Richard Armstrong, Marcus L. Banta (died at Pulaski, Tenn., July 11, 1864), Corporal John Simon Brademeyer, Theodore E. Bissey (died at Baton Rouge, La., April 26, 1865), Wm. Bockman (died at Nashville, Tenn., December 8, 1864), Henry J. Brademeyer, Hyson Brittain, Calhoun Brown, Quartermaster Sergeant Robert Brown, Corporal Otto Brandenstein, John P. Brooner, Sergeant Alfred Cox, Charnal Clark, Wm. M. Dunmott, Sergeant Thomas Dillin, Jesse Evans, Joseph Everhardt, Henry W. Feldwisch (died at Andersonville prison, March 4, 1865), John P. Foote, John A. Green, James Grimes, James Hampton (a farrier), William Tolbert Haskins, Jackson Henderson, Jonathan Hopkins, T. John Huff, Corporal Hymulus Hobbs, Sergeant Gerhard Koch, Corporal John W. Kemp, Wm. B. Lunsford (died in a Mississippi prison, February 16, 1865), Jesse S. Milburn, Albert E. Mosbey, Isaac L. Meyers, Geo. R. Mosbey (died at Pulaski, Tenn., July 5, 1864), Bugler John F. Meinker, Wm. R. Morris, Henry Niemoheler, Benj. F. Norman (died at Baton Rouge, La., April 25, 1865), John S.



Capt. Mormon Fisher.

Norris, John T. Oxley, Sam'l Parsons, Thos. J. Parsons, John Pitman, Thos. W. Rees, Geo. W. Roberts, Jacob M. Riley, Geo. W. Sanders, Jonathan Stalcup, Samuel H. Stewart, Corporal James M. Simpson, Philip Simmons, Richard Simmons, Harvey Vanderver, Henry Vinneman, Wm. A. Wade (died at Andersonville prison, March 6, 1865), Sampson Walker, Nelson Wilson, and Elijah Whitten. Company "M" lost sixteen men.

Capt. Morman Fisher was born in Dubois county, December 25, 1833. His father, Wm. Fisher, was a soldier in the Indian Wars. Capt. Fisher organized Company "M" and served with it until the close of the war. After the war he filled various public positions in Dubois county, including two terms as state representative.

THE ONE HUNDRED THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT.

This regiment was known as the Thirteenth Cavalry, and was the last cavalry organization raised in the state. It was mustered into service April 29, 1864, under Col. G. M. L. Johnson. It defended Huntsville, Alabama. Some of the companies were not mounted, and as infantry participated in the battle of Nashville. It took part against Mobile. It also took part in a raid of eight hundred miles through Alabama, Georgia, and Mississippi. It was mustered out at Vicksburg, November 18, 1865. Col. Johnson became a brevet brigadier general.

In Company "B" was Anthony W. Coffman, formerly of Boone township.

In Company "D" was Philip T. Gresham, a corporal.

In Company "F" were Jeremiah W. Jacobs and Jesse N. Baggerly.

In Company "M" was Winfield S. Hunter, of Jasper.

THE ONE HUNDRED FORTY-THIRD REGIMENT.

This regiment served from February 21, 1865, until October 17, 1865, under Col. John F. Grill, of Evansville. Its services were rendered principally in Tennessee.

Company "E" was practically a Dubois county company. Its officers were Captain Philip P. Guckes, first lieutenants Leander Jerger and Adolph Harter, second lieutenants Adolph Harter and George Friedman, all of Jasper.

Adam Weber, of Indianapolis, John Beckman, of Greensburg, Martin Feil,



Capt. P. P. Guckes.

David W. Beaty, Wm. A. Davison, Philip C. Emmons, Wm. C. Hawk, Geo. W. Harmon, Thos. J. Parsons, John B. Potts, James Weaver, and James K. Wineinger.

In Company "K" was Sergeant John S. Barnett.

The American soldiers are the tallest of all civilized countries. The tallest American soldiers came from Indiana, and the tallest Indiana soldiers in the Civil War came from the Southern Indiana counties. The average height of white men is five feet eight inches, and at that height Indiana sent 19,140 men into the Civil War. However, it sent more men above that height than below it. There were 742 Indiana soldiers, six feet three inches, or more, in height in the Civil War. Some of them came from Dubois county.

The list of engagements in which this county had soldiers, shows a military record of which the county may well feel proud. It certainly shows that the county did its duty during the Civil War.

The Civil War bore heavily upon Dubois county, and in a few cases drafting was necessary.

The draft assignments of October 6, 1862, in Dubois county, were six from Patoka township and sixty-four from Ferdinand township. The other four townships in Dubois county had supplied their quota of soldiers.

When President Lincoln issued his call for 300,000 men, on October 17, 1863, the number allotted to Dubois county was one hundred twenty. This was filled readily. In the call of February 1, 1864, the quota was two hundred fourteen; under the call of March 14, 1864, the quota was eighty-five; under the call of July 18, 1864, the quota was two hundred fifteen. These three calls were supplied by three hundred fifty-two recruits, sixty-eight veterans and ninety-two by draft. Bainbridge township was the only township that entirely escaped the draft. On the final call of December 19, 1864, for 300,000 men, the records show Dubois county had an enrollment of 1056 soldiers. Its quota under the last call was one hundred forty-four. Of this number one hundred thirty-two volunteered and six were drafted. A credit of six was given on account of a previous surplus. It is but proper to say of those men who were drafted from Dubois county that not one of them deserted from the draft.

It is but history to record that during the Civil War the South had many sympathizers in Indiana, as is evidenced by the newspapers of that period. It is to be mentioned in sorrow that occasionally a sympathizer was found in Dubois county, but no violence against the soldiers and the flag was ever attempted. When one reads that in Morgan, Jay, Johnson, Putnam, Boone, Sullivan, Fayette, Rush, Monroe, and Daviess counties, armed resistance was shown to Union men it brings to mind the awfulness of civil conflict.

On October 3, 1864, Captain Eli McCarty was murdered in Daviess



Surveyor Henry Berger.

March 23, 1865), David Graham (died at Murfreesboro, May 17, 1865), Leroy T. Harbison, Isaac Harmon, Wilson Hobbs, Jackson Hall, John S. Jacobs, Chas. W. Jacobs, Isaac Leonard, John Rudolph (died at Murfreesboro, May 29, 1865), Robert McMahel, Morgan Rodgers (died at Murfreesboro, March 26, 1865), John Rodgers, John Shoemaker, Harvey Smith, and Corporal Jefferson Williams.

Col. C. C. Schreeder, a member of Company "E," 143d, originally enlisted at the age of sixteen, in Company "D," 2d Ohio Infantry, and served as a sergeant, until discharged on account of physical disabilities. In January, 1865, he enlisted in Company "E" going out from Huntingburg. He was a member of General Dudley's body-guard in the

capacity of orderly. He was wounded on August 17, 1865. Col. Schreeder has served six terms in the Indiana legislature and served on the staff of several governors of Indiana. He has occupied various other positions of honor, confidence, and respect.

Col. C. C. Schreeder, in his six terms as a member of the Indiana legislature, was successful in getting a number of monuments erected upon battlefields of the Civil War. In 1909, he was instrumental in getting a \$15,000 appropriation for the monument at Antietam.

THE ONE HUNDRED FORTY-SIXTH REGIMENT.

This regiment saw service in the Shenandoah Valley, West Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware, between March 3, 1865, and August 31, 1865.

In Company "B" were James R. Spencer and Ferdinand Wagoner.

In Company "C" were Sergeant Thomas Pinnick, Sergeant Miles B. Davis, Sergeant Robert M. Beaty,



Col. C. C. Schreeder.

home. The restlessness, suspense, suffering, want, and weary hours of families at home, must not be forgotten. To help relieve this suffering Dubois county spent \$5,948.78 for aid to the families of soldiers in the field.

Dubois county's war expenditures were as follows:

For bounties	\$73,380.00
For relief	5,948.78
For miscellaneous causes	923.15
Total	\$80,251.93

There were but six townships in Dubois county at that time, and their local expenditures were as follows:

	BOUNTY.	RELIEF.
Columbia	\$1,690.00	\$500
Harbison	1,617.00	300
Bainbridge	5,799.50	1,070
Hall	2,505.00	604
Patoka	6,014.50	1,070
Ferdinand	3,154.00	426

It remains to be said that many of the men who had volunteered were poor, and compelled to support their families by ordinary daily labor. There was fear lest want would come to the families before the government could pay the soldiers. To render aid to those who deserved it, or needed it, the board of commissioners of Dubois county appointed a committee of six men, in September, 1861, to investigate and relieve the actual want of the families of volunteers, to the extent of eight dollars per month for each family. This action was commendable. The committee consisted of these citizens: James Houston, of Columbia township; Jacob Lemmon, Sr., of Harbison township; Martin Friedman, of Bainbridge township; Allen T. Fleming, of Hall township; Ernst G. Blemker, of Patoka township; John G. Hoffman, of Ferdinand township.

The foregoing practically closes the Civil War record, so far as Federal forces from Dubois county were concerned. There were state organizations, however, that deserve mention.

During the Civil War about fifty thousand men known as "The Indiana Legion" were armed, and from time to time were on active duty, under orders of the governor, in repelling Confederate raids and guarding the southern border of the state, along the Ohio river, against Confederate invasion. Upon the surrender of Lee's army, the "Legion" was disbanded. It had been organized under the militia laws of Indiana. The entire "Legion" was considered as a single army corps, composed of divisions, brigades, regiments, battalions, and companies, and the necessary general officers and field and staff officers. A company organization consisted of a captain, a first lieutenant, a second lieutenant, an orderly ser-

geant, four sergeants, four corporals, and a company clerk. These men were elected by the company which consisted of from thirty-two to one hundred men. Occasionally there was a lance sergeant and a lance corporal. Four companies constituted a battalion, three battalions a regiment, three regiments a brigade, three brigades a division. The members bought their own uniforms, but were furnished arms and equipments.

Dubois county was represented in the "Legion."

The repeated raids made by the Confederates into the southern counties of Indiana caused much alarm in Dubois county. The people deemed it wise to organize home companies, which became part of the Indiana Legion. In August, 1863, the "McClellan Guards" were organized at Huntingburg. Leonard Bretz was captain, A. H. Miller was first lieutenant, and John R. Williams was second lieutenant. Their commissions bear date of August 27, 1863. The "Huntingburg Cavalry" was organized in September 1863. Morman Fisher was captain; Herman Rothert, first lieutenant, and Solomon Stillwell, second lieutenant. Their commissions are dated September 10, 1863. Captain Fisher entered the United States service as captain of company "M," 10th Cavalry.

The "Ireland Guards" were soon organized with Daniel J. Banta, captain; George R. Mosbey, first lieutenant, and Samuel Dillon, Jr., second lieutenant. Lieut. Mosbey entered the United States service, and Samuel Dillon, Jr., became first lieutenant, and Lafayette Brittain, second lieutenant. The date of organization was October 3, 1863.

The "Anderson Rangers" were commissioned October 28, 1863. John Howard was captain; Jefferson Huff, first lieutenant, and Shelby Pruitt, second lieutenant. All these companies were part of the Fourth Regiment, First Brigade, Second Division, of the Indiana Legion. At Jasper, a company of about sixty members was organized. Dr. R. M. Welman was captain and Mathias Schmidt and Conrad Eckert were lieutenants; all had seen active service.

Michael Wilson, of Jasper, who had twice volunteered for services with the Union forces, but failed to pass successfully the physical examinations, became orderly sergeant of Captain Henry N. Whales' Company "A," 5th Regiment, Indiana Legion, under Col. Chas. Fournier and served during the war. Company "A" was also known as the "Newcomb Guards." In the Legion were many men who could not enter the main army, through physical causes, and many soldiers, who had been honorably discharged for disabilities from the Union army.

The "Indiana Legion" served its purpose and on March 6, 1865, the general assembly of the state of Indiana resolved "That the thanks of the people of this state are hereby tendered to the officers and men of the Indiana Legion for the gallant and efficient manner in which they have discharged the important duties entrusted to them."

To the "Indiana Legion" the state chiefly owes the immunity it enjoyed from invasion, plunder, and murder by the guerrillas and marauding bands which infested many of the adjoining counties of Kentucky.

In the Spanish-American War no emergency existed that called for any special effort for enlistment. Thomas B. Wilson, of Company "A," 159th Indiana, was the first citizen of Dubois county to answer McKinley's call. He is credited to Knox county. He with two others constituted a committee to organize a company of cadets from Vincennes University. The company was organized and accepted. He was followed by George P.



Thomas B. Wilson.

Corn, Chas. Weger, and Benj. Niehaus. Niehaus was a member of the 159th regiment. These were probably the only men from Dubois county in an Indiana regiment. George Schultheis and Theodore Schultheis joined the Louisville Legion, and followed Gen. Miles in his march and conquest of Porto Rico. Wm. Brown, of Ireland, was a member of the United States Light Artillery that fired the first and last shot at the blockhouse on the hill at El Caney.

At Jasper, April 7, 1898, a company of one hundred one men was organized as a company of military reserves ready for the President's call in case of need. Lieut. W. W. Kendall was elected captain.

Private Jesse K. Stork, Troop "A," 1st U. S. Cavalry, of Holland, was the first man to fall in the battle of La Quasimas, June 28, 1898. Of all the men lost on Cuban soil, but one or two American soldiers died before this honored son of Dubois county. This is shown by the war records. Other Dubois county men were in this fight as members of the regular army. Jesse K. Stork was a member of the regular army, but went into the fight with Roosevelt's Rough Riders.

In the Spanish-American War, so far as now known, Dubois county lost but one man. That was Trooper Jesse K. Stork. Trooper Edward W. Raines, of Illinois, a fellow soldier, in speaking of Trooper Stork's death, says:

We left Tampa Bay, Florida, June 8, 1898, and sailed until 7:30 A. M., June 23, when the



Geo. P. Corn.

gun-boats bombarded, and landed the 5th army corps. We pitched our tents and Jesse K. Stork and I went to a stream and had a fine bath. We had no more than returned, when we received orders to break camp and move toward Santiago. We marched all day and until 8:15 at night, when we went into camp. Jesse and I "rolled up together" and tried to sleep a little, but the rain prevented us. There was nothing we could do but walk around and take the rain as it came. We did not complain. We consoled ourselves with the thought of what a grand experience it would be for us, if we lived through the hardship, and the battle then before us. We had learned to look upon the bright side of everything. One morning we rolled our packs, shouldered our rifles, and marched away toward Santiago until 7:45 A. M., when all at once we were notified by a Cuban officer that the Spanish outposts were only a few hundred yards ahead of us. We were ordered to creep up a little stream as silently as possible and fill our canteens, so as to be in readiness in case of an attack. The next thing we were deployed and marched about fifty or a hundred yards, when the Spanish pickets fired a volley into "A" Troop. At that instant we were ordered forward, and on moving forward at a dead run, Jesse and I ran into some of "K" Troop and were thrown to the ground; just then the Spanish fired the second volley into us, and Jesse K. Stork was killed. The ball entered his stomach and came out through the spinal column.

When he was shot I volunteered to remain with him a short time, and was permitted to do so by Maj. Bell, who was also shot a very few minutes afterwards, and only a few feet away from where Mr. Stork was lying. He was the only officer near us when the first volley was fired at us by the Spanish out-posts. Jesse K. Stork had passed away before Maj. Bell was shot. Had we not been knocked down by a retreating squad of "K" Troop, Comrade Stork's wound might not have been fatal. He died with a pleasant smile on his face and did not speak to any one except to say "Oh! Lord, I am shot." His face gave evidence of a happy departure from this life. It almost broke my heart to see him sink away in death, but he did not struggle at all noticeable. I could not even realize that he was dying. It seemed that when he made an effort to speak to me, he smiled, and that smile never left his face. Maj. Gen. Wheeler came along and opened Jesse's belt. There was only a tiny hole and a red spot where the bullet entered the body.

About this time the hospital corps came rushing up and took charge of the body, so there was nothing more for me to do than catch up with my troop. As soon as the battle was over and we had possession of the hill I reported the facts to my troop commander. The hospital corps kept the body until the next day. I did not get to go back to see the body, for we were preparing to move on Santiago. Jesse K. Stork was the first and only one in "A" Troop killed, June 28th. His remains were buried with seven others of the 1st Cavalry in a grave dug to receive eight bodies, so the map of the situation shows.

Jesse K. Stork was born January 6, 1875, and was a graduate of the Holland public schools in 1891. In the transportation of the remains of soldiers from Cuba the identification of his body was lost and no remains were ever returned to his native town. However, a handsome monument has been erected to his memory in a cemetery at Holland. The monument bears this inscription:



Jesse K. Stork.

"Jesse K. Stork, *The first American soldier killed in battle in the Spanish-American War.* Enlisted in Troop "A" 1st U. S. Cavalry, May 4, 1896. Died June 28, 1898. A Spanish Mauser bullet pierced his breast, in battle



Soldiers' Monument, at Jasper.

La Quasimas, Cuba. His regiment was attached to Roosevelt's Rough Riders. His body rests in the National Cemetery, Arlington Heights, Va."

In the public square at Jasper stands the Dubois County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument. This monument is valued at five thousand dollars.

It is thirty-two feet high, and is built of granite, marble and bronze. It is known as of "cottage style," and is surmounted by a bronze figure of a soldier at parade rest. It contains a room for war relics, and in this, stands first in Indiana, so far as county monuments are concerned.

The idea of erecting this monument was conceived upon the battlefield of Gettysburg, where a party of Jasper people were visiting in September, 1892. They had driven up to the monument marking the "High Water Mark of the Rebellion." The lessons taught by the thousands of monuments upon the field of Gettysburg caused them to agree to endeavor to secure the erection of one at home. It was done.

There are three bronze tablets, a bronze door and a crowning figure of bronze. The east, or front tablet represents a soldier who has been wounded in a charge. His muscles seem to be relaxing and the expression of death is on his face, yet in his dying moment, he braces himself by his right foot and his left knee, while his arm rests appealingly on that of his son's left shoulder. The son's left arm has been disabled and is carried in a sling, while his right arm is about his father's neck. In this position the father is talking to his son for the last time. It commemorates an incident in the battle of Champion Hill, in which Nicholas Kremer and his son John Kremer were fatally wounded, and the wounded son tried to encourage his father to the last, though both died, May 16, 1863, the day of the battle. The Kremers were members of company "I," 49th Indiana, under command of Capt. John J. Alles, of Celestine.

At the time of enlistment the father was forty-five years old, five feet six inches tall, had light hair, blue eyes and was fair complexioned. The son enrolled December 5, 1862, and met the regiment at Memphis, Tennessee. He was nineteen, five feet, five inches tall, with black hair and black eyes, and marked light complexioned on the muster roll.

These two soldiers lived on the hill about half a mile west of Celestine, before the Civil War, and deserve this extended mention.

At the right hand upper corner is the following stanza:

Yield not to grief the tribute of a tear,
But 'neath the fore-front of a spacious sky,
Smile all exultant, as they smiled at fear,
Who dared to do where doing meant to die;
So best may comrades prove remembrance dear,
So best be hallowed earth where soldiers lie.

At the left hand upper corner of the same tablet is a stack of arms, bayonets, drum, canteen, knapsack, bugle, etc.

The bronze door is on the west of the monument, facing the court house. A figure of a soldier on "picket duty" adorns the door. On the lower part of the door are these words:

For country and flag, our army and navy.

The bronze tablet on the south side of the monument represents a soldier as a sharp-shooter, a tribute to Capt. Banta's Company, "E" (58th Ind.) that went out from Ireland. This is pronounced one of the best pieces on the monument. Far above, on one of the stones is the word ANTIETAM, in honor of the Dubois county men who fell upon that memorable field while fighting one of the bloodiest pitched battles of the Civil War, September 17, 1862. In the stone below the tablet appears this stanza from Will Carleton:

Cover the thousands who sleep far away—
Sleep where their friends cannot find them to-day.
They who in mountain, and hillside, and dell,
Rest where they wearied, and lie where they fell.

The bronze tablet on the north side represents a widow looking over a battlefield a few months after the close of the war. She has just found evidences of a fearful clash—a broken wheel and an unfired cannon, part of a saber, drum thumbs, rusting bayonets, battered bugle, etc. "Peace" is brought to mind by the bird's nest in the cannon and the unmolested appearance of the bird as it sits upon the wheel of the cannon. Above is the word GETTYSBURG. In the stone below the tablet are these words from Scott's "Lady of the Lake:"

Soldier, Rest! Thy warfare o'er.
Sleep the sleep, that knows no breaking,
Dream of battle fields no more,
Days of danger, nights of waking.

Above the east tablet is the word CHICKAMAUGA, and above the door is VICKSBURG. These words are full of meaning to the student of history.

The crowning figure is that of a private soldier at parade rest. The figure is six feet in height. Above the battle-stone four cannon of black granite show their open mouths. The monument stands on a plot of ground donated by the town of Jasper. The ground is enclosed by a stone coping and an iron fence. The construction of the monument was paid for by private donations. It will stand for ages, to teach the rising generations the love of country, liberty, and union.

The Articles of Association of the *Dubois County Soldiers' and Sailors' Monumental Association* bear date of February 17, 1893. The monument was dedicated October 17, 1894. Addresses were delivered by Hon. Claude Matthews, governor of Indiana, Col. I. N. Walker, commander-in-chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, Hon. A. M. Sweeney, clerk of the supreme court of Indiana, Brig. Gen. Mehringer, and others.

These long lists of names may not have been interesting reading to many, but when one realizes that the surrender at Yorktown at the close of the American Revolution, did not make America a free country, but that it took the flower of the land in the greatest of modern wars—the Great

Civil War—to accomplish that, he sees with pride and satisfaction, reads with pleasure, and remembers with honor, the names hereinbefore mentioned. The Great Civil War was but the closing climax of a long line of thought, reason, spirit, and sentiment, long dormant, but never dead, since the days of 1776.

Let it be said with honor and glory that in the Civil War Dubois county acted well her part. No words from this pen can ever do justice to the brave men who answered Lincoln's call to the colors and who constituted her contribution to our country's cause. The contagion of example was great, and when the first men answered from the "Buffalo Trace" those south of the old "military road" soon caught the spirit and followed the flag. In a short time the rattle of musketry, the roar of cannon, the bursting of shell, and the tumult of the charge were but a part of daily occurrences, that eventually united the states, it is to be hoped, forever.

"TAPS."

CHAPTER XIX.

TOWN AND TOWNSHIP HISTORY.

Detailed Town and Township History of Dubois County. Columbia township—Hillham—Crystal—Cuzco. Harbison township—Thales—Kellerville—Haysville—Dubois. Boone township—Portersville. Madison township—Millersport—Ireland. Bainbridge township—Jasper—Maltersville. Marion township. Hall township—Celestine—Ellsworth. Jefferson township—Birdseye—Schnellville—Mentor. Jackson township—St. Anthony—Bretzville—Kyana—St. Marks. Patoka township—Huntingburg—Duff. Cass township—Zoar—Johnsburg—St. Henry—Holland. Ferdinand township—Town of Ferdinand.

COLUMBIA TOWNSHIP.

This township was one of the original townships of the county, when the entire county was embraced in five townships. It originally covered almost the entire northeast quarter of the county. Through it passed the "Buffalo Trace," which placed it on the line of travel and in view of all early travelers going along the trace from Louisville to Vincennes. Squads of soldiers, settlers, statesmen, emigrants, and travelers of all descriptions early passed through the township. The Southern railroad strikes the old "Buffalo Trace" at Cuzco, and practically follows it to the east line of the county, showing that lines of travel are frequently topographical considerations.



Trustee D. G. Morgan (1910.)

The first land in Columbia township to be purchased by a white man was the south half of the northeast quarter of section thirty-four, township one, north, range three west, containing eighty acres. Thomas Pinchens bought it in 1816. This land is at Cuzco, in Union valley about the "Milburn Spring," and near it General Harrison's men camped when on their way to Vincennes. The "Buffalo Trace" crossed it.

In Columbia township is "Vowell Cave," so far as known, God's greatest subterranean wonder in the county. It also contains Wild Cat Cave, Arch Rock, Straight Rock, Blue Bird Rock, Hanging Rock, part of Raven Rock, and many other romantic points of interest.

Practically the entire township is drained toward the southwest through Patoka river and its tributaries.

The construction of the Southern railroad through the township in 1907, added materially to its development. Rock road construction was also begun in 1907. This township has its own road material.

There are three centers of population in Columbia township—Hillham, Crystal, and Cuzco.

Columbia township is dry by petition.

Hillham. On November 18, 1836, George Wineinger purchased of the United States, one hundred twenty acres, where Hillham now stands. John A. Wineinger began a store there in 1850. A postoffice was established in 1860. The town is situated in the northeast corner of Dubois county, being but one-half mile from Martin county, and the same distance from Orange county. Hillham has not been established as a town; no survey and plat have been made. It has a church and several stores and mills.

The early merchants at Hillham were Solomon Williams, Walker and Walker, Freeman and McCarrell, John Price, and Dr. Wm. A. Line. Among the early physicians were Drs. Line, Walker, Courtney, Blackman, and Newland. A Masonic lodge was organized at Hillham in 1875, by James B. Freeman, Wm. M. Hoggart, John W. Simmons, James R. Wineinger, and W. A. Charnes. It has disbanded. Among the early postmasters of Hillham were S. W. Williams, W. A. Line, J. B. Freeman, J. N. Howe, Jas. Braden, J. S. Blackman, and C. W. Newland.

Crystal. This is a hamlet situated on the line of sections twenty-one and twenty-eight. It has a graded school, churches, and postoffice. The office was established October 9, 1889. R. P. Smith was for many years its principal merchant. There is no town plat of Crystal.

Cuzco. This is the youngest town in Columbia township. It is situated in what is known as Union Valley. Wm. H. Nicholson was the founder. Its plat bears date of September 27, 1905. The deeds have a proviso prohibiting the sale of intoxicating liquors until January 1, 1915. The town has a graded school, postoffice, and the usual quota of general stores. Cuzco has a promising future.

West of Cuzco is a peculiar formation in the earth's surface known as "Buffalo Wallow." About one-half mile south of Cuzco stands "Simmon's Chapel," wherein the Methodists of the valley worship. Not far from Cuzco lie the remains of Ensign Philip Conrad, a ranger and scout.

Union Valley, now called Cuzco, derived its name from the fact that previous to 1860, Christians of various denominations gathered under the forest trees, in the valley, and held divine services.

Originally, Columbia township was settled by Americans, and practically owned by them. Since 1890, German-Americans are buying farms south of Patoka river, and making permanent homesteads of them.

Among the citizens of Columbia township are to be found members of Christian, Methodist, Baptist, Regular Baptist, and Catholic churches. In politics, the township is about evenly divided between democrats and republicans.

In 1850, the population of what was then Columbia township was 600. In 1890, the population of the present township was 1386. In 1907, there were 173 men between the ages of twenty-one and fifty in the township.

Columbia township is six miles square, and is estimated to be worth \$300,000. The principal occupation is farming. There is some mining, but the coal lies in pockets; the limestone formation along the east edge of the township practically bars any likelihood of large coal deposits. Originally, the township was covered with excellent hardwood forests, but these have practically disappeared. Most excellent sandstone for building purposes is plentiful. This should invite capital.

HARBISON TOWNSHIP.

This township honors the name of a pioneer family of Dubois county. The first land entered in the township was the southwest quarter of section thirty-six, township one, north, range five west, under date of May 29, 1807. It is on the "Buffalo Trace," and the entry was made by Samuel McConnell.



Trustee Martin Thimling (1916.)

Among the early settlers of Harbison township may be mentioned James Hope, who was born in Kentucky, November 9, 1789, and who served as a justice, in Harbison township, for twenty years. He entered land on the "Buffalo Trace," in the above named section thirty-six.

Smith Brittain was also one of the pioneers. He came from North Carolina, where he was born, August 1, 1806. He died November 10, 1880.

In Harbison township lived General John Abel, a surveyor, assessor, and a member of the thirty-seventh session of the Indiana legislature.

It is said Andrew F. Kelso, who came to Dubois county, in 1817, erected one of the first grist mills in the county. His mill was at Dubois. Later in life he had a mill at Ireland. Andrew F. Kelso was born in 1807, and is the father of Lemuel L. Kelso, formerly of Boone township.

"Buck Shoals," on White river, above Haysville, was a mining camp about 1886, and small traces of silver ore have been found, but no ore was found in sufficient quantity to justify extensive operations.

Among the citizens of Harbison township are found members of these churches: Cumberland Presbryterian, United Brethren, Christian, Methodist Episcopal, and several divisions of the Lutheran faith. Parochial schools are supported by the last named denominations, and the larger portion of the citizens of the township are members of the Lutheran faith.

Politically, the township is classed as democratic.

Thales is a post office in the northeast corner of Harbison township. It was called "Hickory Grove," up to January 19, 1895.

Kellerville is situated on what was once the farm of Col. B. B. Edmonston. These hamlets have no town plats.

Haysville is the oldest town in the township. On April 30, and on October 1, 1816, and again on November 28, 1817, Joseph Kelso entered land upon which Haysville is situated. The original plat of Haysville is lost. It is said to have been laid out in 1835, as a town, by Judge Moses Kelso.

Judge Willis Hays donated part of the land upon which Haysville is located. He built the first Methodist church at Haysville and was its minister. His remains lie buried at Sherritt's. He was the father of Mrs. Allen McDonald.

Joseph Kelso is said to have been the first settler at Haysville. Judge Moses Kelso was a leading citizen of this village, and he was for a while a judge of the court. In 1840, there was a wool carding machine at Haysville. The early merchants include the names of Johnson and Mahan, Gibson Brown, Elias and Bruner, and James S. Brace.

The original founders of the town of Haysville, with their descendants, and with their church, political, school, and social ideas have passed away. The present town contains no trace of its original founders, except that shown by nearby cemeteries and the official title deeds. In 1850, the population of Haysville was 188; in 1909, good authority places it at 300.

Dubois is a town on the boundary of Marion and Harbison townships, and about equally divided by the township line. It is frequently called Knoxville. Dubois is one of the youngest and most prosperous towns in the county. In 1907, the Southern railroad was constructed near the town, and it added much to its prosperity. Dubois, as a town, was surveyed and platted November 5 and 6, 1885. It is an educational and church center for the surrounding territory.

Andrew F. Kelso entered eighty acres in section twelve, at Dubois, on March 3, 1829. This was the first land entered at Dubois. He may have built a mill there before he bought the land. Other land, at Dubois, was entered as follows: Thomas W. Polson, in 1838 and 1839; Shiloh Polson, 1836; Wm. Hardin, 1856, and Samuel R. Williams, 1857. The above are in Harbison township. At Dubois, in Marion township, Shiloh Polson entered land in 1836; Robert S. Polson, 1839; Wm. Hardin and Robert S. Polson, 1852; Thomas Polson and Robert S. Polson, 1856; and John C. Albert, in 1857.

Col. B. B. Edmonston is authority for the statement that years ago a town was laid out at Dubois, and that the place was named Knoxville. To this day, the name is unofficially applied, but no old plat exists.

Rev. Charles W. Ellis, a native of Dubois county, born March 17, 1845, and for many years a leading citizen of the town of Dubois, has this to say:

"It was in 1855 or 1856, that I became acquainted at Knoxville. Then as a mill-boy, I was sent with grinding, on horse back, from my father's farm, seven miles away. In 1866, I chose Dubois for my home, with mill-ing as my occupation. I continued to reside there until 1891. The first mill built at Knoxville, was made of logs, by Andrew F. Kelso, about 1830. It stood on the left hand bank of Patoka river, and at the end of a dam built across the river, for power. A mill dam has been kept there ever since. This Kelso mill was a corn-cracker, almost exclusively, though there was a small amount of wheat ground, just as it came from earthen tramping floors, where it had been tramped out by horses, and was consequently mixed with much dirt. As there was no machinery to separate it, all was ground together, then bolted on a rude hand machine. Each customer had to bolt his own 'turn.'

"The next mill was a frame one, built on the opposite side of the river, about 1842. Its owner and builder was Shiloh Polson. It was extensive for the time. Besides a corn-cracker, it had French burrs, on which to grind wheat. There was machinery to screen the wheat, and bolt the flour. There was also a carding machine for carding wool. It was extensively patronized.

"Dr. Thomas Polson practiced medicine at Dubois about forty years. He died in 1886, and lies buried in the little cemetery that overlooks Patoka river. At the time of his death, he had lived at Dubois longer than any one else. Robert Polson was a flat-boat man. He died during the Civil War and his remains are in the Sunny South.

"In 1871, the last flat-boat went out of the "port of Knoxville." It was loaded with hoop-poles, and owned by John Buchar. In 1876, I engaged in the general merchandise at Dubois."

In 1850, the population of what was then Harbison township, was 750; in 1900 it was 1211. In 1907, there were 212 men in the township between the ages of twenty-one and fifty. The township is estimated at \$750,000.

Rock road improvements began to be agitated in 1908-9.

Originally, Harbison township was settled along the "Buffalo Trace," by Americans from the South; but farmers of German parentage have purchased practically all the farms of the township, and thus made farming the principal occupation of the township. The citizens of Harbison township, are conservative and prosperous.

BOONE TOWNSHIP.

Into this region, about 1801, came the McDonald family of Scotland, who settled on a tract of land about two miles south of what is now Portersville. It may seem strange to-day, but the truth remains, Dubois county was first settled by a hardy Scotchman. At that time, the Indians were still troublesome, and the pioneers carried their lives in their hands, being in constant danger from predatory bands. The McDonald family determined to remain, however, and near their lonely cabin they erected a fort, to which they could go at the first intimation of danger. For many years this fort was a place of safety not only for the settlers in the vicinity, but for travelers between Vincennes and the settlements at the Falls of the Ohio. In local history, this fort is known as **FR. McDONALD**. Near it lies the Sheritt graveyard. This graveyard is on the only tract of land in Dubois county ever owned by Captain Dubois, after whom the county was named.

In Fort McDonald, the first schools in the county were held, and from it the history and progress of the county properly date. The McDonalds had not been long in their cabin home before other settlers began to make their appearance. Then nothing was known to the ordinary settler of the prairies to the north and west, and no one thought of seeking a home, or rather of making one, without the hard and tedious labor of clearing the land of the gigantic forest trees.

Nearly all the early settlers of Boone township were from Virginia, Kentucky, or the Carolinas. Most of them were very poor, and were seeking homes where they might better their conditions.

Many of the early settlers, especially those from the Carolinas, brought cotton seed with them, and raised cotton. A cotton gin was in operation for some time at Portersville. Cotton did not prove productive, and its cultivation was soon abandoned.

There were three of the McDonalds, and one of them would walk around the land with his long rifle, while the other two cleared the land of timber and burned the logs. It was no uncommon thing to see a man plowing his field, while a son or daughter walked by his side carrying a rifle to be used if occasion required. William McDonald was a ranger and hunter, and was schooled in all the craft and cunning of the red man.



Trustee Thomas H. Inman (1910).

There were few main roads in those days except the one known variously as "Mud Hole Trace," "Harrison's Trace," and "Governor's Trace." It was bad everywhere, especially during the rainy seasons or early in the spring, but one place in Dubois county was so exceptionably bad that it was known far and wide as the "Mud Holes." When the legislature passed the act to create the county, no better place for the meeting of the commissioners appointed to put the machinery in motion, could be found than the "Mud Holes," so they were directed to meet at the house of William McDonald, nearby.

The first land purchased by a white man in Dubois county, was the north half of section three, township one south, range five west, in Boone township. Captain Toussaint Dubois entered it May 7, 1807. The "Buffalo Trace" crosses this section.

James Farris was one of the first settlers. He was born in 1771, in South Carolina, and his wife, Elizabeth, was born in 1779, in the same state. They came to Dubois county and entered land in 1810. He died May 8, 1833, but the widow lived until August, 1870.

One of the early born natives of Dubois county was Elijah Lemmon, who was born near Portersville in 1815, and became an early flat-boat pilot on White river. He died July 15, 1876. Judge Niblack, of the supreme court of Indiana, was also born at Portersville. [Page 110.]

John Lemmon was one of the early settlers in Boone township. He was born in 1802, in Kentucky, and came to Dubois county in his youth. Only a few families were here before the Lemmon family came. He died in 1872.

Boone township being the site of the first settlements in Dubois county, about our only Indian life history comes from there.

After the Indians had left Dubois county as a tribe, a few returned on hunting trips. Of these few, one was killed near the Sherritt graveyard where they had built a wigwam of the bark of a poplar tree. He was killed by a white man, and is said to have been the last one killed in this county. The killing took place on the land that Captain Toussaint Dubois bought from the United States in 1807.

This land is well watered. Mill creek and Mud Hole creek flow through it, and on the north side about fifty feet south of the base line, and about the same distance from Mill creek, is Toussaint Dubois spring. This spring is one of the very best in the entire county. It flows a strong stream and its waters are excellent. Analysis of its waters shows its ingredients to be as follows: Thirty-two grains of chalk, and the slightest trace of iron in one gallon. It is said there is no purer water in the state of Indiana.

The Indians that lingered in the county during its early settlement were fond of milk, and would frequently carry a ham of a deer or a bear to the cabin of a white man and deliver it to the pale face. Then by grunts and signs they would indicate that they wanted milk in return. They

drank all they could, then filled their Indian jugs, or pouches made of coon skins, to take with them. They never left any milk. Often they would give many times its worth in wild meat.

In 1840, the way of traveling in Boone township was on horse-back. Everybody rode well. Ladies were excellent riders and seemed at home on the horse. Races were frequent along the level roads of Boone township. Old people tell us that frequently at a marriage there was a custom of "riding for the bottle." The wedding party would start at the groom's home, while the bottle was left at some place near the bride's home, well known to all the party. The race was a helter-skelter ride across the country for the bottle. The lady who won, was entitled to select her partners for the dances at the wedding. There were also many other plans of testing the speed of the horse and the skill of the rider.

Portersville. On September 19, 1814, Jacob Lemmon paid for the land on which Portersville now stands, and he received from the government a large parchment bearing the name of James Madison, President of the United States. It called for four hundred forty-five acres. A part of this land was selected for the first county seat of Dubois county (1818).

In its early days Portersville was a prosperous little village; court was held there, and soldiers were frequently mustered there. From the foot of one of its streets, barges, flat-boats, and small steamboats carried away the products of the surrounding farms. Portersville is the only town in Boone township and it is the oldest in the county. Arthur Harbison is said to have named the town in honor of some favorite relative. It is said Thomas Brooks was one of its first merchants. About 1826, Jacob Bixler was a merchant at Portersville. Other merchants were Harris, Patton, Dr. Porter, Brown, and Hollowell; all pioneers. Dr. Hugh S. Wilson was one of the pioneer physicians of Dubois county. He located at Portersville.

The "Buffalo Trace" and the base line pass through Boone township. Ebenezer Buckingham surveyed the base line in October, 1804. He called the Buffalo Trace the *Louisville road*, and the *Kentucky road*. He called Mill creek, *Sargent's creek*, and refers to Boone township land as *gladly land*, meaning thereby *fertile land*.

David Sanford, another government surveyor, refers to the Buffalo Trace as the *Louisville trace*. It is also called the *Road to Vincennes* in the old surveys. This surveyor measured the meanderings of White river on the ice, January 24, 1805. On November 7, 1804, he and his men camped for the night where the Portersville cemetery lies. On Tuesday, November 13, 1804, he located coal "under a ledge of rocks that face the river" in section twenty-six, near Haysville. Like Joshua, the surveyor general of Holy Writ, Sandford subdivided the *gladly land* of Boone township, and fully recorded his work.

In 1907, Boone township was estimated to be worth \$800,000. The polls of the township reach one hundred eighty-four, (1907.) This town-

ship was once a part of Harbison township. In 1900, its population was 1,186. The *gladly land* of Boone township includes some of the best farms in the county. Farming is the chief occupation in Boone township.

In Boone township lived William B. Sherritt, son of Capt. John Sherritt.



Wm. B. Sherritt.

He was born on the Sherritt farm, the original settlement farm of the county, January 20, 1822. William B. Sherritt attended Prof. Thompson's school when a boy. He spent his life on the farm once owned by Captain Dubois, and by hard work and good management amassed a fortune. He was thoroughly honest and of a cheerful disposition. He talked but little except to his most intimate friends. As a violinist he is said to have had no equal in the county. He loved music. It was his charm for discouragement and ill luck. Wm. B. Sherritt had no enemies. He had a kind word for the oppressed, and a helping hand for the needy. He was loved by all and generally called "Uncle Billy" by his neighbors. He died April 7, 1897, and lies buried in

the Sherritt graveyard near which he spent his life of more than seventy-five years. He is a most excellent example of the first native generation of citizens of Boone township. [Page 39.]

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

This township contains thirty-five square miles, and all that part of it north of Patoka river was once a part of Bainbridge township.

John Walker made the first land purchase in Madison township, June 15, 1814. It was the southwest quarter of section twenty-five, township one south, range six west. The early settlement in this township was known as the "Irish Settlement," and is nearly as old as the first settlement in Boone township. William Anderson, who came about 1816, was one of the pioneers. He died June 16, 1843. James Stewart was one of the early settlers. He was a Virginian, born in 1807, and died November 12, 1883.

In 1907, Madison township was estimated to be worth \$750,000. The population, in 1900, was 1,289, about equally divided politically. Originally, this township was a Presbyterian center; Methodists soon followed. Now the Catholic church is gaining great headway.

Millersport. This point is the northwest quarter of the southwest quarter, section fourteen, township two south, range six west, in Madison township. It was surveyed on February 3, 4, and 5, 1859, by Benj. R.

Kemp, county surveyor. Forty acres were divided into one hundred lots and suitable streets, including a *public square* of one acre in the center. There is no post office and really no town. The place is used for a farm. Circumstances combined to prevent it becoming a town. Stephen McDondald Miller was the founder. Millersport is the lost town of the county.

Ireland. This town is situated four miles northwest of Jasper. It was once intended to be called American City, and its settlers were proud of

its proposed name. The name "American City" was not approved by the post office department, so the name *Ireland* was retained in honor of the nativity of John Stewart, who bought the land of the United States, on December 23, 1816, a short time after Indiana became a state. John Stewart died in the autumn of 1842.

His son, James G. and four others laid out the town. The map bears date of May 20, 1865, but the place was a small village many years before that. Ireland has parochial, common, and high schools, three churches, and many lodges. The Masons and the Odd Fellows own more improved real estate at Ireland than at any other point in Dubois county. James G. Stewart, one of the founders of Ireland, was born October 4, 1814, and died November 12, 1874. [Page 129.]



Trustee James H. Atkinson (1910.)

The first house erected in Ireland was built by Henry Green. It stood on the line between sections nineteen and twenty, on the Jasper and Petersburg road. It was built about 1842, and is yet in use. The second house was erected in 1852 by Dr. E. A. Glezen. A steam flour mill was erected in 1855 by John Cooper. This had much to do toward the future progress of Ireland. The mill was lost by fire in September, 1882. A new one was erected. Ephraim Woods is reported as first merchant at Ireland. Alsephus McGinnis and Harvey Green were also merchants in the early history of this place. Others were Taylor, Dillon, Fleming, Armstrong, and Hardin. Later, Stewart, Thomas, Hobbs, Wilson, Dillon, Fowler, Kahn, and Calvin were merchants. The doctors or druggists were Kean, Kelso, Blackburn, Strain, Parr, Glezen, Harrison, Freeland, and McCown.

Samuel Postlethwait secured the establishment of the first post office in Madison township on February 12, 1851. It was called "Alder Creek Post-office," and was located about one mile west of Ireland. It was discontinued October 27, 1852. On July 26, 1853, the office went to Ireland and Ephraim Woods became postmaster.

The high school at Ireland is under the supervision of Miss Helen Rose. It is the only high school in Madison township.

Farming is the chief occupation of the citizens of Madison township. Its shipping points are Duff and Jasper.

Madison, Bainbridge, and Jefferson townships have the same area. There are no saloons in the township; its citizens have always opposed them. Ireland is 476 feet above the level of the sea.

BAINBRIDGE TOWNSHIP.

Bainbridge township is one of the original five townships of Dubois county. In 1850, its population was given at 1,700, with 340 voters. The township was much larger in 1850, than at present. Bainbridge township contains thirty-five square miles, and, including the town of Jasper is estimated to be worth \$1,750,000.

There are a few members of the Lutheran, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches in Bainbridge township. It is practically a Catholic township.



Trustee Wm. Erny (1910.)

Politically, the township has always been democratic. The citizens of Bainbridge township, with a few exceptions, are of German descent. The pioneer Germans came, almost as a colony, about 1840, by way of New York and New Orleans.

Rock road improvements began in 1904, and many miles have been constructed. The Southern railroad completed its extension to French Lick, and put passenger trains on December 1, 1907.

Nelson Harris made the first purchase of land in Bainbridge township, March 4, 1816. It was the southwest quarter of section twenty-eight, township one south, range five west, immediately east of Shiloh.

Jasper was located for the express purpose of a county seat. Enlows

donated a part of the ground in the very year they entered it. In 1818, a grist mill is said to have been built, on the bank of Patoka river, above the ford, and southwest of the steel bridge.

Jasper was incorporated as a town, in March, 1866, with a population of 507. The death rate at Jasper is exceedingly low, though Patoka river, at Jasper, is only 450 feet above the sea. It is 123 feet below Lake Erie. The town has many manufacturing establishments, two banks, many fine residences, three churches, water works, electric lights, a college, an academy,

commissioned high schools, improved streets, and two good weekly papers. In 1871, 1891, and 1908 the present high school building was erected.

The *Indiana Gazetteer* of 1850, in speaking of Jasper, says: "It was first settled in 1830, by Dr. McCrillus, Col. Morgan, B. B. Edmonston, Z. Dillon, and J. McDonald. It has five stores, three groceries, two ware-houses, one brewery, one distillery, and a population of 532. Jasper is situated on the Patoka river one hundred twenty miles southwest of Indianapolis, fifty northeast of Evansville, and forty-four southeast of Vincennes."

To the above names should be added Major T. Powers, and Henry, Jacob, and Benjamin Enlow.

Mrs. William Hays (also mentioned on page 161), now seventy-eight years of age, and a resident of the town of Dubois, is a niece of the



Southern Depot at Jasper. 1910.

Enlows, the founders of Jasper. She relates that her aunt named the town *Jasper*, and selected the word from the Bible. Some authorities say *jasper* is a brilliant stone, perhaps our modern diamond. In ancient times it was the twelfth stone in the breast-plates of the high-priests.

The *jasper* spoken of by modern mineralogists is an opaque quartz, close-grained, and variously tinted, but generally red or brown. Frequently the color is not uniform. A brown *jasper* occurring in nodules is frequently called *Egyptian jasper*. From the descriptions given by classical writers, *jasper* was a stone of considerable translucency. The original *jasper* seems to have been green, for it is often compared with the emerald and other green objects. Probably the *jasper* of the ancients was what we now call an *agate* or a *jade*. *Jasper* is known to have been held in the highest esteem in the earliest times. Modern mineralogists do not consider *jasper*

as a translucent stone, yet in Revelation reference is made to *jasper* "clear as crystal." It was often set in gold mounting, and is mentioned with precious stones more generally known. It is mentioned in the 20th verse of the 28th chapter of Exodus, and in Ezekial 28:13. In Revelation *jasper* is mentioned in chapter 4, verse 3; chapter 21, verses 11, 18 and 19. The *first foundation* of the New Jerusalem was of *jasper*. For further particulars the reader is referred to next to the last chapter of the Bible.

A man by the name of Miller is said to have been the first merchant at Jasper. Col. Morgan bought his store, which was situated at the south-east corner of the public square. Samuel Reed, Joseph A. McMahan, John Hurst and Perry Hammond were early merchants of Jasper. A little later came John A. Graham, W. C. Graham, William R. Hill, Joseph Case, Charles Parker, George Parker, John Mann, Decker and Kramer, William



Calumet Lake, Jasper.

Malin, Isaac Newton, Hunter Alexander, Finley Alexander, George Lemon, Joseph Sermersheim, and Nicholas Boring. In the fifties, Boring conducted the *Washington Hotel*, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Jackson streets.

On October 2, 1889, some enterprising citizens of Jasper formed a gas company and drilled a hole on lot 38, in McCrillus' addition. The drill was sent down one thousand nine feet at a cost of \$2,500. At 713 feet a medicated water was found and for nearly twenty years it flowed from the tubing at the top of the well. At 730 feet, water very offensive to taste and smell was found and for that reason all below 713 feet was shut off. At 100 feet, eighteen inches of coal were found. At 432 feet lime stone was found; at 482 feet gray sand stone with a strong flow of salt water and some gas; at 582 feet, gray lime stone and gas; at 663 feet, white lime stone. Here the drill was lost, and work was for a time delayed. No gas of sufficient quantity was discovered.

A pleasant place for amusement in Dubois county is Calumet lake at Jasper. The lake covers eighteen acres and is supplied with fish. The lake is fed by natural springs and the drainage of thirteen hundred acres. The lake and grounds are owned by a private corporation and are valued at \$5,000. The corporation was chartered May 8, 1899. The lake is situated at the corner of sections 23, 24, 25, and 26, a mile north of Jasper.

The water system and the lighting system of Jasper are owned by the town. The water supply is pumped from Patoka river to reservoirs, one hundred fifty-five feet above the river. The reservoirs are on a hill north of the town. They are 605 feet above the level of the sea and thirty-two feet above the waters of Lake Erie. The water is soft, and about five miles of distributing mains of iron are in use to convey it to the consumers.

In 1909 the town of Jasper re-built one of its reservoirs at a cost of \$9,035. It is 17 feet deep, 96½ wide, and 123½ long. It is constructed of re enforced concrete, and has a utilized capacity of 1,250,000 gallons. It is 144 feet above the older part of the town proper and has a pressure of 58 pounds to the square inch.

Maltersville. This is a little place laid out by Mrs. Anna Barbara Malter, December 17, 1867. It has no postoffice, and is little more than the crossing of two public highways.

MARION TOWNSHIP.

Marion township is the smallest township in Dubois county, containing but thirty-two and one-fourth square miles. However, in 1907 it was estimated to be worth \$400,000. Originally, it was part of Bainbridge, Hall, Columbia, Harbison, and Patoka townships—in fact, it was created from parts of the five original townships.

John Hall bought the first land in Marion township, December 2, 1818. It was the southeast quarter of section eleven, township two south, range four west.

One of the early German settlers in Marion township was Andrew Sprauer, who was born in Baden, Germany, October 1, 1810. He settled in Marion township about 1840, and being a brick maker by trade, erected the first brick residence in Marion township. The Southern railroad was constructed through the northwestern part of Marion township in 1906 and 1907. In



Trustee John B. Buchlein (1914.)

1908-9 rock road improvements were considered in the town of Dubois. Part of the town of Dubois is located in Marion township. It is fully noticed under Harbison township.

The citizens of Marion township, almost as a unit, are Catholic in religion, democratic in politics, and of German descent. They are good, law-abiding citizens.

There are two voting precincts in Marion township. In 1900, the population was 888.

HALL TOWNSHIP.

Hall township contains thirty-six square miles. It was one of the original townships of the county. On August 1, 1817, Edward Hall entered the west half of the northwest quarter of section nine, township two south, range three west. It is about one mile north of Schnellville. Hall's creek and Hall township perpetuate his name. The original Hall township, in 1850, had a population of 530. The present Hall township, in 1900, had a population of 1,287, and an estimated value of \$300,000.

One of the finest springs in Dubois county may be found upon the farm of Thos. J. Nolan, near Ellsworth. It bursts from the outcrop of Kaskaskia limestone and goes tumbling and gushing down its rocky road until it reaches the ground, then divides and forms two full grown streams that empty into Lick Fork, which eventually reaches Patoka river. The spring discharges 60,000 gallons or nearly 2,000 barrels of good, pure water daily. Measurements have shown these figures to represent its actual capacity. The temperature of the water is fifty-two degrees, Fahr.

There are several interesting rocks in Hall township, such as the Totem rock, Indian Kitchen rock, and others, described elsewhere.

Celestine. The town of Celestine is in the southeast quarter of section thirty-one, township one south, range three west, and it is the principal point in Hall township. Part of the land was

bought of the United States, October 4, 1843, by Rev. Joseph Kunderck, its founder. He was also its only pastor from 1844 until 1853. The town was surveyed and platted by Benjamin R. Kemp, county surveyor. The plat was acknowledged by Rev. Joseph Kunderck on the 16th day of November, 1843. The town is named in honor of Rt. Rev. Celestine Rene Lawrence De La Hailandiere, second bishop of the Vincennes diocese.



Trustee Jacob Kemp (1910.)

Ellsworth. The little town of Ellsworth bears date of June 1, 1885, on which day it was surveyed and platted, at the request of James M. Ellis, who held title to the land. A postoffice had previously been established, and Mr. Ellis was the postmaster and principal merchant. It is in part of the west half of the southwest quarter of section fourteen, township one south, range three west. The land was entered by Zachariah Nicholson on May 4, 1837, and October 12, 1848.

JEFFERSON TOWNSHIP.

Jefferson township was originally a part of Hall township. It contains thirty-five square miles, and in 1907, was estimated to be worth \$400,000. Birdseye, its principal town, is estimated at \$125,000, making the total \$525,000. In 1900, the population was 1,477: Birdseye, 476.

The first purchase of land made in Jefferson township bears date of August 5, 1834, when James Newton bought the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter of section one, township three south, range three west. This land is on Anderson creek, and nearly two miles south of Birdseye. Jefferson township is dry by petition.

Birdseye. There was a crossroads trading point here many years prior to 1846, when it was decided to make it a post-office. Rev. Benjamin T. Goodman was the postmaster at Worth post-office near Schnellville, and Thomas A. King, who was later Birdseye's first postmaster, went to see "Bird"—as Goodman was known by all his friends—about naming the post office. They selected many names, but on referring to the Postal Directory, found all of them had been pre-empted. At last, in despair, they decided to name the town after "Bird" Goodman. They annexed the "eye" to make it complete. This is the story that is given by Mrs. Inman, who was then Mrs. King, and who was the first postmistress of the town.

It is also said that the King family, then living at Birdseye, wanted a post office, and the nearest postmaster had to be consulted. It was the Rev. B. T. (Bird) Goodman, the Christian minister at Worth P. O. The good minister examined the location, considered the situation, and finally said: "*It suits Bird's eye to a T-y-tee.*" In return for the minister's assistance the new postoffice was called Birdseye. [See Page 214.]



Trustee John Block (1910.)

The map of Birdseye bears date of January 24, 1880. Its growth was due to the construction of the Southern railroad. It is in the timber belt of Dubois county, and is a good shipping point for cross-ties, hoop-poles, staves, and lumber. The town was incorporated on December 3, 1883. Its corporate limits cover four hundred acres. About 9 o'clock on Sunday night, August 20, 1893, the town was almost totally destroyed by fire. Previous to the fire the town saw much fighting and litigation. It now has some of the best equipped store-rooms and offices, and some of the finest residences in the county. The town has churches and three graded schools. Topographically, the town stands the highest in the county.



Commissioner Henry Schnell.

Born in Germany, October 22, 1821. Served in Company I, 49th Indiana Volunteers, for four years. Took part in the siege of Vicksburg, and the battle of Port Gibson, Champion Hill and others. Laid out the town of Schnellville in 1865, and served thirteen years as county commissioner and trustee.

at \$25,000. This sorghum is the product of cane grown in the valleys along the east line of Dubois county, and through the peculiar soil upon which the cane grows the finished product has a taste that wins for it a wide market.

Schnellville. This town is situated on land sold for school purposes by the state on March 11, 1846. In 1864, Henry Schnell began a store there, and on November 27, 1865, he laid out and platted the town of Schnellville.

The original proprietors of the town of Birdseye were Martha J. Inman, E. E. Inman, Mary M. Baxter, E. H. Baxter, John G. Pollard, Sarah J. Pollard, and Scott Austin. Since then the town has been enlarged by several additions.

In 1872, when the Southern railroad was under construction, Peter Newton and George Alvey were merchants at Birdseye. Following them came these merchants and business men: E. H. Baxter, John T. Bundy, Geo. F. Atkins, A. J. and C. J. Hubbard, Herman, August, and Wm. N. Koerner, Frank Zimmer, J. M. Sanders, W. H. Farver, C. J. Mayfield, J. I. King, Jacob Schwartz, John Hubbs, and E. T. Lovelette.

Thomas A. King, the first postmaster of Birdseye, served from 1846 to 1873, when he died.

In 1902, much prospecting for oil and gas was done at Birdseye. Both were found, but not developed. [Page 59.]

Birdseye has become known far and wide by reason of its shipments of "Birdseye Sorghum." The shipments occasionally amount to twenty cars, valued

Henry Schnell was a county commissioner for thirteen years. He was born in Germany, October 2, 1821, and died at Schnellville. He served in Company "I" 49th Indiana during the Civil War.

Schnellville is a prosperous German town, situated in the northwest corner of Jefferson township. For many years Joseph Bucharth was its chief merchant.

David Wirsing and Joseph C. Striegel were early smiths at Schnellville. The early physicians were Railing, Grey, Faulkner, Younger, Denbo, Salb, Simmons, and Parsons.

The first postoffice at Schnellville was called "Worth." In 1900, the population was 200.

Mentor. Francis M. Sanders is the founder of this town. He was a great admirer of President Garfield, and named the town in his honor. Henry Berger was the surveyor. The postoffice for this place was Altoga. It was discontinued July 15, 1908.

The original plat of the town is dated September 29, 1881. In 1900, Altoga postoffice is recorded as having a population of 250.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

In this township the first entry was made by Philip Kimmel. On November 27, 1819, he entered the west half of the southwest quarter of section twenty-six, township two south, range four west. This land lies between St. Anthony and the Southern railroad.

Jackson township's wealth is estimated at \$525,000. In 1900, its population was 1,144. The Southern railroad passes through this township from east to west.

Near St. Anthony are abandoned red stone quarries. A layer of this stone begins near the Tretter school house in Ferdinand township and extends north to near Dubois.

The population of Jackson township, in the main, is of German descent, Catholic in religious thought, and democratic in political affiliations.

St. Anthony. This town was first called St. Joseph, but its name was changed in order to secure a postoffice. Its plat bears date of April 10, 1860, and calls the town St. Joseph. The original town covers the east half of the southwest quarter of the northwest quarter of section twenty-six, township two south, range four west. Joseph Reuber entered the



Trustee Ben Fisher (1910.)

land July 20, 1839. It was government land. On April 4 and 5, 1860, Benj. R. Kemp surveyed the town. The land was donated by John Reuber, and deeded to the trustees of the Catholic church.

St. Anthony is the leading town in Jackson township. Its population in 1900 was 150.

Bretzville. The map of this town bears date February 8, 1866, but it was settled about 1850, by William Bretz, father of the man who laid out the town. The map shows its original name to have been "Town of New Town," but its similarity to Newton caused the government to request a new name when a postoffice was wanted, hence it now bears the name of its founder. In June, 1873, the change in name was made a matter of record. The early merchants of the town were John M. Deinderfer, Martin Friedman, Philip Frick, Sr., and Geo. F. Schurz.

In 1866, when the postoffice was established, Mathias Schmidt was appointed first postmaster. James Murray was the first to conduct a school at Bretzville.

Kyana. This town was founded by the Louisville Mining and Manufacturing Company, and bears the abbreviation of its home state, and the termination of the name of the state in which it is located. The plat bears date of August 11, 1882. Its deeds contain a clause to prevent the sale of intoxicants. The town is situated on the Southern railroad and is a good shipping point. For years Capt. H. L. Wheat, who died in 1909, was its leading citizen.

St. Marks. M. B. Cox, trustee, is the founder of St. Marks. It is located on the Southern railroad near St. Anthony, and great things were expected of this town when its first lots were sold. St. Anthony is the postoffice and railroad station, though the station is located at St. Marks. The town was laid out in 1872.

PATOKA TOWNSHIP.

This is the largest township in Dubois county, but originally was much larger, containing nearly one-third of the county.

On June 2, 1818, Eli Thomas entered the first land in the township. It lies immediately south of Fairmount cemetery, and is the northeast quarter of section nine, township three south, range five west.

Patoka township is estimated to be worth \$950,000, and the city of Huntingburg \$925,000. In 1900, the township's population was placed at 1,165, and the city at 2,527. In 1850, Patoka township had a population of 1,400.

The two divisions of the Southern railroad, which adds materially to its wealth, cross this township. In 1903, the first rock roads were constructed in Patoka township, radiating out of the city of Huntingburg.

The population of Patoka township is largely of German parentage. In religious and political matters the township is very much divided.

In 1908-9, a railroad was constructed to Ferdinand.

In Patoka township is the *Gibson section*, technically known as section twenty-one. It was acquired by William Gibson, November 17, 1818. Old pioneers say he received the land for services rendered in the surveying corps, doing government work. Up to 1900, it was the finest stretch of primeval forest in the county. On this land is the *Brierfield bridge* across Patoka, on the road leading from Jasper to Huntingburg. Where the bridge now stands was an old Indian ford, and upon the high land southwest of the bridge the Indians had a small field in which they made rude attempts to raise corn. They frequently camped there, and many Indian relics have been found there. Turtles and other Indian totems were cut upon some of the forest trees. Though they were as silent as the foot of time, they conveyed a message. After the Indians went away, their *truck patch* became covered with wild briars, hence the name *brierfield*. Topographically considered, it is just the kind of a place the Piankishaw Indians selected throughout Dubois county for village sites. Patoka river, Duck pond, and a high point of land would certainly prove attractive to the local Indians. It is quite likely that an Indian burying ground is somewhere near, and that some day an archaeologist may make the discovery. It is known that Dr. Isaac Beeler, a successful pioneer physician of Huntingburg, gathered many of his roots and herbs near this Indian camping ground. It is a tradition that roots and herbs were plentiful there because the Indians always made it a point to protect the roots and herbs they did not immediately need. Thus the plants had a chance to multiply freely by the time Dr. Beeler needed them. Practically all pioneers had read their Psalms and knew that herbs grew for the services of man. (Ps. 104:14.)

Huntingburg. Huntingburg is the only city in the county. The land upon which it is situated was entered by Col. Jacob Geiger, on Saturday, November 11, 1837. Previously, he had entered the remaining part of section thirty-four, township two south, range five west. He then lived in Louisville. He came to Dubois county about 1836. He gave lots for schools, churches, and for the cemetery at the southeast corner of the city. He also had five free wells dug for public use. Huntingburg, like all other towns or cities, has a large number of additions. As a town it was incorporated in March, 1866. It has several elegant churches, and a full quota



Trustee Ed. C. Johnson (1918.)

of fine residences. It also has water-works, improved streets, electric lights, etc. The Dubois county fair grounds lie southeast of the city. This fair was established in 1887.

Huntingburg was laid out and platted in 1837. It is said to be so named because Col. Geiger was fond of hunting there. A re-survey of the town was made November 26, 1854, by Jacob Marendt, county surveyor; in August, 1866, by Surveyor Sandusky Williams; and in 1874, by August Pfafflin, a civil engineer.



Col. Jacob Geiger.

Col. Jacob Geiger, the founder, was born, August 14, 1779, in Washington county, Maryland. He died January 2, 1857, and his remains are at rest in Fairmount cemetery, southwest of Huntingburg. He came to the site of Huntingburg about 1836. He was a son of Capt. Fred. Geiger, a hero of Tippecanoe.

Capt. John L. Donne is said to have been the first merchant at Huntingburg. Col. Jacob Geiger and Col. Helfrich erected the first steam grist mill in Dubois county, in 1841, and materially, it

assisted in the growth of Huntingburg. In 1850, the population of Huntingburg was 214.

Among the early merchants who succeeded Capt. Donne may be mentioned Herman Behrens, Leonard Bretz, Hayden, Pickhardt, Rothert, and Campbell.

The early postmasters were William G. Helfrich, Wm. Bretz, Sr., E. Pickhardt, Herman Rothert, Henry Dufendach, and John Brandenstein. Following Mr. Brandenstein, came Col. C. C. Schreeder, Capt. Morman Fisher, Frank Behrens, J. W. Lewis, and Frank Dufendach (1909.) J. C. Bayles was also an early citizen.

Peter Behrens is said to have been the first shoemaker; Mrs. Blemker, the first landlady; Wm. Wessler and H. Behrens, the first tailors, and E. J. Blemker, the first tanner.

In 1866, Huntingburg contained 370 inhabitants, and it was incorporated. Its first officers were as follows: Treasurer, E. Pickhardt; Clerk, E. R. Brundick; Trustees, Capt. Morman Fisher, Herman Rothert, and E. J. Blemker.

For many years Huntingburg was an important tobacco market, and many men were employed in handling that product.

On April 2, 1889, Huntingburg was incorporated as a city.

At Huntingburg are manufactured a quality of building and fire bricks not surpassed, if equalled, in any other part of southern Indiana. It is the principal enterprise in the city utilizing natural resources.

About 1893, Huntingburg established a public water supply. The water is obtained from an artificial lake covering about forty-five acres. The stand

pipe has a capacity of 125,000 gallons. About 166,664 gallons of water are used daily. The water is soft, and gathers from a watershed covering about five hundred acres.

Huntingburg's greatest and most disastrous fire took place May 17, 1889. Seventeen buildings around 4th and Geiger streets were totally destroyed, among them the large four story tobacco barn of Herman Rothert. This started a movement for water works.

The electric light plant was built in 1900 and the current was turned on August 15, 1900.



Col. Jacob Geiger's Residence. 1852.

The Fisher House, on Geiger street, near Sixth street, is one of Huntingburg's most historic and best preserved landmarks. It was built in 1852 by Col. Jacob Geiger, fifteen years after he founded the town. It is now occupied by his grand-daughter, Mrs. Fisher, and her son, Leo H. Fisher. It is known as "The Indiana Mansion."

The following men have served as mayors of Huntingburg: E. R. Brundick, from May, 1889, to May, 1891; Capt. Mormon Fisher, from May, 1891, to September, 1894; E. R. Brundick, from September, 1894, to September, 1898; Joseph W. Schwartz, from September, 1898, to September, 1902; Dr. Chas. W. Schwartz, from September, 1902, to September, 1904; Philip Bamberger, from September, 1904, to January, 1910; Daniel W. Wiggs, from January 3, 1910.

The early history of Huntingburg is fully recorded on pages 135-143. *Duff*. Robert Small is the founder of Duff, and the town plat bears date of April 9, 1883, though a postoffice had long been established before 1883. It is said to have been named in honor of Col. B. B. Edmonston, who when a boy was called "Col. Duff," by his companions.

The town is situated on the Southern railroad and is established as a trading point for the surrounding territory. Duff is 467 feet above the sea. J. F. Lichlyter is postmaster.

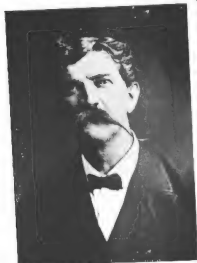
CASS TOWNSHIP.

Cass township was originally a part of Patoka township. The first man to buy land in Cass township was James Gentry. On April 16, 1818, he entered the southwest quarter of section fifteen, township three south, range five west. It is in the eastern part of the township.

In 1900, the population of Cass township was 1,509. In 1907, the township was estimated to be worth \$825,000.

Politically the township is about evenly divided between the democrats and the republicans. Farming is the chief occupation. Its farmers are students, and very enterprising and productive.

In 1907-8, rock roads were built in part of Cass township. Part of the material was secured on the farm of August Wibbeler, about two miles east of Holland. The government furnished the following report on this rock, February 15, 1907: Specific gravity, 2.75; weight per cubic foot, 172 pounds; per cent of wear, 3.9; French co-efficient of wear, 10.4; hardness, 15; toughness, 10; water absorbed per cubic foot, .85 pounds; and of excellent cementing value. A layer of fine potter's clay, four feet in depth, lies just above the rock.



Trustee John J. Gehlhausen (1910.)

treaty line, and is quite historical. Mention is made of it on page 89. The treaty line was surveyed by Thomas Freeman, July 21, 1802, before the rectangular surveys were made.

Zoar. This place is partly in Pike county. The church building and school house are in Dubois county. The postoffice and cemetery are in Pike county. It is on the Huntingburg and Stendal road in Cass and Lockhart townships. Its church was erected 1871, and its school house in 1897. Mrs. Tellejohn was first postmistress. Zoar is 563 feet above the sea.

Johnsburg. This place is also known as Ferdinand station. It is the oldest railroad station in Dubois county, and is a shipping point for Hol-



Henry Kunz.

land, and St. Henry. Johnsburg is the name of the postoffice. The hamlet contains several ware-houses, a general store, mills, etc. Topographically it is 486 feet above the sea.

St. Henry. The plat of this town reads, "The town of St. Henry or Henryville." The postoffice is St. Henry. Mr. Fisher is its founder, though the main business part of the town is not on the plat of the town, which is dated September 22, 1874. Ferdinand station is the shipping point for St. Henry. The population is about one hundred.

Holland. Henry Kunz was the founder of Holland. The plat bears date of May 20, 1859, and is signed "Henry Kunz, Proprietor." Mr. Kunz was the leading merchant of the town he established for thirty years. He settled

at this place when it was a primeval forest, and was for years its foremost citizen. He was born in Germany, October 12, 1824, and died at Holland, January 22, 1885.

Holland is one of the most enterprising towns in the county. Churches and schools receive close attention, and all that makes for good citizenship is cultivated. Many of the pioneer settlers of Cass township referred to Holland as "Kunztown." Henry Kunz built the first house in the town. Among the other early merchants may be mentioned William Heit-



Holland High School.

man, Mrs. W. Keller, Frederick Wibbeler, H. J. Meyer, Caldmeyer & Co., and Smith and Todrank. Ernest Keller was the first wagon maker at Holland.

In 1900, the population was 300.

Holland has one of the best high schools in Dubois county. It is under the supervision of Prof. H. W. A. Hemmer, a native of Cass township.

FERDINAND TOWNSHIP.

This township was the first township created after the original five had been organized. It is situated in the southeastern part of Dubois county and its highways lead to the town of Ferdinand, its center of church, school, and commercial life.



Trustee Henry Dall (1914.)

Abner Hobbs, on August 5, 1834, entered the north half of the southeast quarter of section twenty-two, township three south, range four west. This is the first land entry in Ferdinand township.

The township of Ferdinand is estimated to be worth \$400,000, and the town of Ferdinand \$300,000. In 1900, the population of the township was 1,752; the town itself, 627.

This township is owned by citizens of German descent, and the German language is constantly spoken. Ferdinand township is the strongest democratic township in Indiana, according to its population. Practically all its citi-

zens are members of the Catholic church, and worship at Ferdinand.

The township and town had their origin in the establishing of a Catholic church, and the town is essentially a church town. The founding of the town is an epoch in the life of the Rev. Joseph Kundeck, and the chapter on his life may well be read in this connection. [Page 200.]

There were 450 citizens in Ferdinand township in 1850.

In the years 1908-9, a railroad was constructed from Huntingburg to Ferdinand. Traffic was opened on the road in February, 1909. The first passenger train between Ferdinand and Huntingburg was run at noon, Sunday, February 21, 1909.

TOWN OF FERDINAND.

This is one of the substantial towns of the county. Its buildings are of a high grade, and its citizens are prosperous and contented. It is the best tobacco market in the county. Its tobacco market dates from 1850.

Ferdinand was established January 8, 1840, as a resting place for man and beast in traveling from Troy to Jasper. In those days Troy was the shipping point for Dubois county.

In 1868, paint was manufactured at Ferdinand from material found near the town. It was an excellent mineral paint, and its manufacture may some day be resumed. The paints and polishing powder of Ferdinand township have the highest endorsements of those who have used them, rivaling, and often surpassing, any others of this or foreign countries.

The town has the largest foundry in the county, an excellent flouring mill, electric lights, and many other substantial and permanent improvements. Its schools, convent, and church are noticed in other chapters.

The original sale of the lots in the town of Ferdinand was made in the city of Louisville.

Among the early merchants of Ferdinand may be mentioned Joseph Schneider, John Beckmann & Sons, Joseph Meyer, William Poschen, A. T. Sondermann, Jacob Linegang, William Wagner, Philip Wagner, Joseph Rickelmann, Joseph Mehling, and John B. Gohmann. Michael Spayd is said to have been the first miller to locate at Ferdinand.

About 1845, a postoffice was established at Ferdinand. Among the early postmasters were John G. Stein, William Kuper, John B. Gohmann, Mrs. John B. Gohmann, John Herman Beckmann, and A. J. Fisher.

John Herman Beckmann is the principal tobacco buyer, and his purchases often reach one million pounds annually.

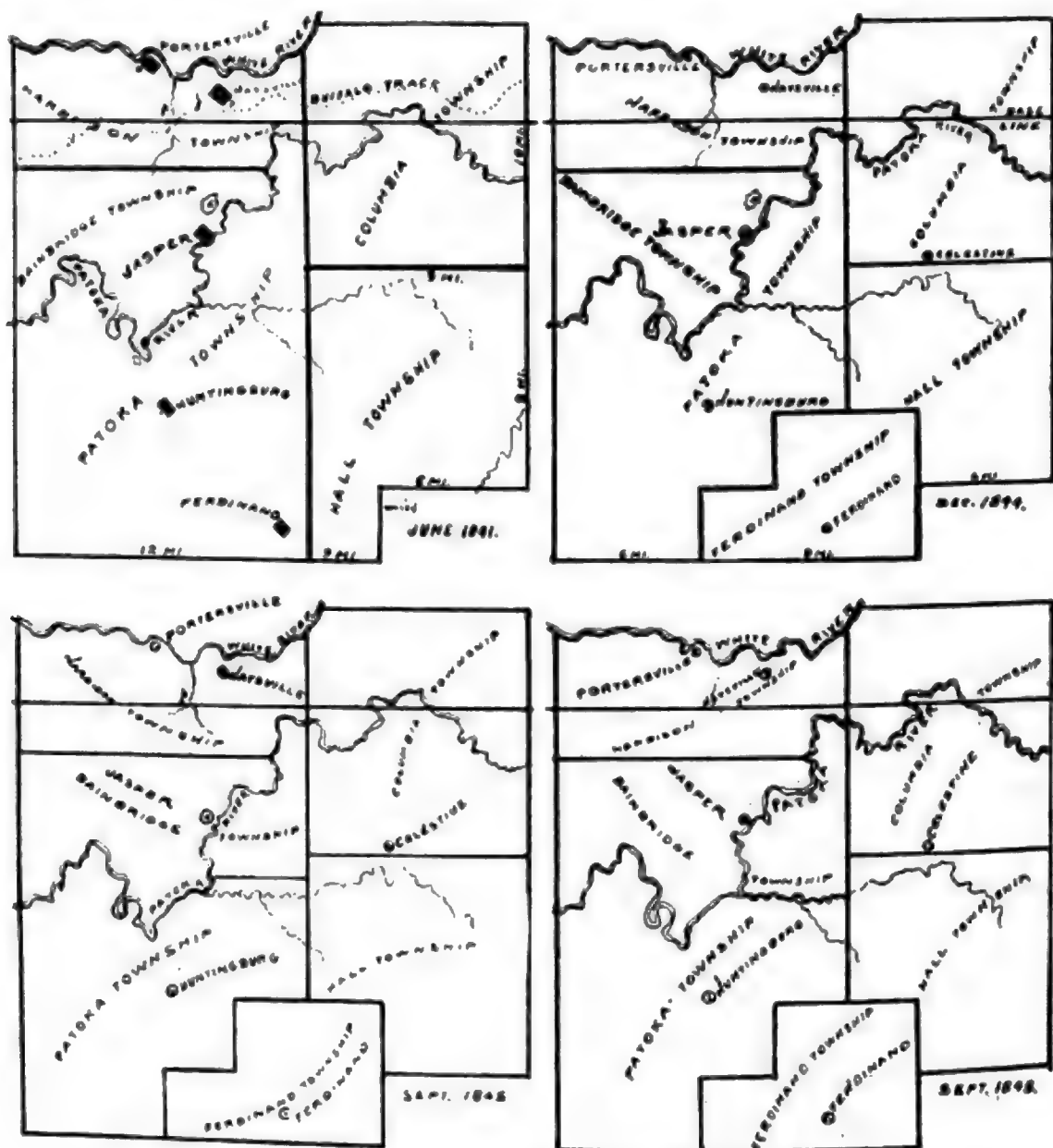
The town of Ferdinand was incorporated in 1905, and its first officials were as follows: Treasurer, John Hoffman; Clerk, Bernard Grewe; Town Trustees, Leonard Mueller, John Russ, and Matthias Olinger, Jr.

CHAPTER XX.

DUBOIS COUNTY, ITS MODERN, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL, AND SOCIAL LIFE.

Its growth into civil and political sub-divisions—Public buildings, past and present—Public and quasi-public institutions or associations—County Fair—County Medical Society—Mortuary Statistics—List of physicians—Farmers' Institute—Teachers' Institute—List of postmasters—Newspapers, past and present—*Courier*—*Signal*—*Argus*—*Independent*—*Herald*—*News*—Banks, State and National—Secret, Benevolent, Fraternal, and Social Orders—G. A. R.—W. R. C.—O. E. S.—F. O. E. K. of P.—I. O. R. M.—A. S. E.—F. and A. M.—I. O. O. F.—Rebekahts—C. K. of A.—Y. M. I.—R. and A. M.—Transportation—Resources—Occupation—Characteristics.

DUBOIS COUNTY—ITS MODERN, POLITICAL, COMMERCIAL AND SOCIAL LIFE.



Four County Maps, Showing Growth of Township Organizations, 1841-1846.

A map of Dubois county, as first organized, is shown on page 158. Its subsequent divisions into townships are given herewith. The growth of the civil divisions of Dubois county is an interesting study. The first record found of the civil divisions is that of June, 1841. It is shown in the upper left hand map. Notice the five original townships—Columbia, Harbison, Bainbridge, Hall and Patoka. The size of Patoka township is noticeable. Ferdinand township came in with December, 1844. Bainbridge took part from Patoka in 1845, and again in 1848. Thus they remained until the present townships were organized. The map in the lower right hand corner is also shown on page 297.

The maps given above, if carefully studied will show the growth of Dubois county from 1841 until its divisions into the twelve townships—at present its minor political subdivisions.

The First Court House in Dubois county, at Portersville, 1818, is shown in the left of the picture. The first county clerk's office is shown on the right. The jail stood north of the court house. It was torn down many years ago. At the time the first court house was built, giant trees stood guard as silent sentinels in the surrounding forest, and on the banks of White river. Parties having suits in court would camp under these monarchs of the forest until their suits were disposed of. The court house was two stories high; so was the jail. The jail has long since disappeared. It stood north and somewhat between the old court house and the clerk's office, which stood east of the court house, and was a one story log structure. The upper story of the jail was used as a debtor's prison, for it was occupied under the old constitution of Indiana, which permitted imprisonment for debt. (Prior to 1853.) The lower story was more secure and used for the incarceration of criminals.



Old Court House at Portersville, 1818.

THE NEW COURT HOUSE (1910.)

The first and second court houses at Jasper are shown on pages 159 and 201. In 1909, the county council met and appropriated \$75,000 for the construction of a new court house at Jasper. The members of this council were George P. Wagner, Joseph Friedman, Sr., Philip Schwank, Frank Zimmer, John Herman Beckman, Wm. Harbison, and Wm. Heitman. All voted for the appropriation except Messrs. Harbison and Heitman.

Milburn, Heister & Company, of Washington, D. C., were employed as architects, and on September 6, 1909, the contract for the construction of the new court house was awarded to Wm. F. Stillwell, of Lafayette, Indiana, for \$56,200. Contracts for additions and alterations were made in 1910.

The county commissioners during the construction of this building were Henry Wehr, John Luebbers and Fred. Alles. Mr. Alles was opposed to the construction of a new court house. Michael A. Sweeney, county auditor, was an earnest supporter of the movement for a new building.

On September 30, 1909, while tearing down the old court house, erected in 1845, "The Edgar Traylor Construction Company," contractors for the concrete work, uncovered the corner-stone. Many old citizens had gathered about to view its contents, but the receptacle was empty. If anything had been placed therein it had been removed before the brick walls were built. The stone had been in place sixty-four years.



New Court House at Jasper, 1910. (Under Construction, 1909-1910.)

August W. Hochgesang laid the first brick in the new court house, November 22, 1909. Andrew M. Hochgesang was superintendent during the construction.

The new court house is 114 feet north and south and 65 feet, 8 inches, east and west. The top of the flag staff is 100 feet above the surface. The building is erected with a view of being fire proof. It is constructed of steel, concrete, brick, stone, marble, and granite. During the construction of this court house, court was held in the second story of Nicholas Melchior's store, on the public square. The various county officers, except the clerk, were quartered at the jail and sheriff's residence. It is probable that the new court house is worth \$100,000.

THE COUNTY JAIL.

When the county seat came to Jasper various prisons were built about the public square, and in the court house yard. In 1849, a brick jail was erected on the north-west corner of the court yard. In 1875, it was removed. It had long served as an annex to the county auditor's office. At present the county jail and sheriff's residence is located two blocks north of the court house. The original brick building was erected in 1869. The stone addition, now the prison proper, was erected in 1893. It is considered a modern and model jail. It was designed and erected under John Gramelspacher's administration as county auditor.



Jail at Jasper, 1918.

THE POOR ASYLUM.

A poor farm was purchased in 1861. It was near the geographical center of the county. An asylum was erected on the farm, but it was destroyed by fire on a Sunday afternoon in the autumn of 1881.

The present asylum is situated on a splendid farm one-and-one-half miles south of Ireland, in Madison township. The building in the extreme measures ninety feet by one hundred twenty-nine. The structure is of brick, which were made upon the farm. The roof is of slate. The rooms are all in hardwood finish. The building itself is trimmed with Bedford stone, and to the traveler upon the road a half mile away, it presents a pleasing, comfortable, and respectable picture, with a grove of original growth in the background.

The building is two stories high, with a large and commodious basement. The rooms of the superintendent are in the front center wing of the asylum; the women's department is in the north wing, the men's in the south. The cooking department is in the west wing. The structure faces the east. Each sex has its own accommodations, stair-ways, and other necessary annexes.

The building is heated by steam. The ceiling throughout the building is of steel, thus reducing the probabilities of a disastrous fire to a minimum. The water for the entire building is pumped by means of a gasoline engine into a tank, which is placed in the garret. A spring is one hundred fifty

feet north of the building. It is one of the finest in the entire county, and certainly in the western part. A stream of water that requires an eight inch pipe to carry it away flows constantly from the spring.

The building was erected in 1898, at a cost of \$14,000. Hochgesang, Schmidt & Schuble were the contractors. The plan was drawn by M.



County Poor Asylum, near Ireland.

F. Durlauf. The building has been extensively copied by other counties in Indiana. During the construction of the building, A. H. Koerner was county auditor, Joseph Fritz, Joseph Schroeder, and Conrad Jackle were the county commissioners.

This building is a credit to the county, and to August H. Koerner's administration.

THE COUNTY FAIR.

The County Fair grounds are located one-half mile southeast of the city of Huntingburg, and cover about forty acres. It has a good half mile race track, a large park of original forest trees, a good supply of water, and spacious buildings. The fair was organized in 1887.

The first Dubois county fair was held at Jasper, from October 15 to 19, 1872. This fair was organized in 1871. The entries numbered 286, of which only five were made in cattle. The premiums awarded amounted to \$700. The fair receipts were \$1,402.35, and the expenses \$1,000. This fair finally failed, and the grounds are now used for farming purposes.

THE DUBOIS COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

In 1907, the Dubois County Medical Society consisted of the following officers, censors, and members:

President, E. G. Lukemeyer; Vice-President, L. B. Johnson; Secretary-Treasurer, C. R. Ramsbrok; Delegate, J. P. Salb. The censors were C. W. Schwartz, H. W. Stork, and A. G. Wollenmann. The members were A. G. Wollenmann, E. G. Lukemeyer, L. C. Lukemeyer, J. P. Salb,

C. R. Ramsbrok, L. B. Johnson, Victor Knapp, U. G. Kelso, C. W. Schwartz, E. E. Schriefer, H. W. Stork, John Casper, F. A. Sturm, and E. F. Steinkamp.

The annual death rate in Indiana, per one thousand inhabitants, is 13.5; in Dubois county it is 12. In 1906, two hundred forty-six persons died in Dubois county. Of this number, fifty-two were over sixty-five years of age. Thirty died of pulmonary consumption, twenty-two of pneumonia, fourteen of cancer, and fourteen met violent deaths. The remainder died of various other causes. In 1908, the average age at death in Indiana was 41.18. In Dubois county it was 37.16 years. During 1906, there were four hundred fourteen children born in Dubois county. There were one hundred forty-two marriages.

Subjoined is a list of the physicians in Dubois county in 1908: B. B. Brannock, O. A. Bigham, John Casper, Peter L. Coble, Thomas Courtney, E. E. Eifert, E. E. Gengelbach, A. F. Gugsell, Jos. F. Gobbel, Porter Hopkins, L. B. Johnson, Luke Kuebler, S. W. Kellams, U. G. Kelso, Edward Kempf, D. W. Kimes, Victor Knapp, Wm. A. Line, E. G. Lukemeyer, L. C. Luke-meyer, M. M. Parsons, C. R. Ramsbrok, Michael Robinson, F. C. Rust, W. F. Rust, John P. Salb, Augustus Salb, Leo Salb, E. E. Schriefer, C. W. Schwartz, James M. Scott, James H. Smith, J. J. Solomon, Henry W. Stork, E. A. Sturm, Omer Stewart, Benj. F. Whitinghill, A. G. Wollenmann, and A. M. Zaring.



Dr. Wm. R. McMahan.

For the year 1908-9, the officers of the Dubois County Medical Association were as follows: President, Dr. C. W. Schwartz; Vice-President, Dr. U. S. Kelso; Secretary and Treasurer, Dr. A. F. Gugsell.

In 1909, Dr. J. P. Salb opened a sanitarium on East Sixth street, in Jasper, the first in the county. During the same year he was elected president of the surgeons of the Southern railway. Dr. Salb's ability as a surgeon is recognized by all, and has added new credits to the profession in Dubois county.

Dubois county has had some most excellent physicians and surgeons.

Dr. William Reid McMahan was born September 8, 1843; died October 23, 1903. He served in the Civil War as lieutenant in Co. E, 58th Indiana. Dr. McMahan was graduated from Rush Medical College, Chicago, March, 1868. He located in Huntingburg. As a man he was loyal, true, social.

and honest. He made and kept many friends and was worshipped by his family. In his professional work he was more than successful. He filled the professorship of surgical pathology in the Evansville Medical School during its existence. He served with distinction as surgeon in chief of the L. E. & St. L. railway and later as division surgeon of the southwestern division of the Southern.

He was a man faithful in his work, devoted to his patients; keen and skilled in his diagnosis; always ready and alert for any new idea for advancement in medicine or surgery. He was conservative in his judgment, yet forceful and daring in execution. In abdominal surgery he was one of the pioneers in southern Indiana, being credited with having performed the second successful cholecystenterostomy in Indiana. Socially he was interested in all things pertaining to good civic conditions. Dr. McMahan was a Mason, a member of the G. A. R. and Loyal Legion.

FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

The first session of the Dubois County Farmers' Institute was held at Jasper, in 1890. Nenian Haskins was its first president, and Sebastian Anderson was the first secretary. Hon. W. W. Stevens and Mrs. Stevens, of Salem, were the first instructors employed from outside of the county. Annual sessions are held and much good is being accomplished.

The following men have been officers of the institute for the years given:

PRESIDENTS.		SECRETARIES.
Nenian Haskins.....	1890.....	Sebastian Anderson
Nenian Haskins.....	1891.....	Sebastian Anderson
Milton D. Lemond.....	1892.....	D. B. Koons.
Dr. F. M. Payne.....	1893.....	D. B. Anderson.
Dr. F. M. Payne.....	1894.....	D. B. Anderson.
Samuel H. Stewart.....	1895.....	D. B. Anderson.
Samuel H. Stewart.....	1896.....	D. B. Anderson.
D. M. Lichlyter.....	1897.....	Isaac Curry.
D. M. Lichlyter.....	1898.....	Isaac Curry.
Jacob Gercken.....	1899.....	John Katterhenry.
Jacob Gercken.....	1900.....	John Katterhenry.
Eli B. Hemmer.....	1901.....	W. C. Reutepohler.
Eli B. Hemmer.....	1902.....	W. C. Reutepohler.
Eli B. Hemmer.....	1903.....	Cullen Bretz.
William C. Bretz.....	1904.....	H. B. Tormohlen.
D. M. Lichlyter.....	1905.....	Ferd. Demuth.
D. M. Lichlyter.....	1906.....	Ferd. Demuth.
Edward W. Struckman.....	1907.....	Matt. Olinger, Jr.
Eli B. Hemmer.....	1908.....	Albert Wessel.
Eli B. Hemmer.....	1909.....	Albert Wessel.

At Huntingburg, on December 1 and 2, 1909, the following officials were elected for 1910:

President...	Eli B. Hemmer.
Vice President...	Ferd. Demuth.
Secretary	Albert Wessel.
Treasurer	John Reutepohler.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Teachers' meetings and institutes were held in Dubois county before 1865, but with that year the Dubois County Teachers' Institute became a fixed factor in the educational affairs of the county. The first county institute was held in 1865 as a legally authorized institution, but no official records were kept of the institutes until 1883. In that year the enrollment was 114. In 1908, when the forty-fourth annual session was held, the enrollment was 143.

POSTOFFICES AND POSTMASTERS (1908.)

Subjoined is a list of the postoffices in Dubois county and the postmasters in 1908. Huntingburg, Frank H. Dufendach; Jasper, W. S. Hunter; Ferdinand, Dr. A. G. Wollenmann; Holland, Killian A. Hufnagel; Birdseye, E. A. Grant; Haysville, Henry Ruehrschneck; Ireland, Wm. B. Morgan; Dubois, Ben. E. Schroering; Crystal, A. W. Cave; Thales, Felix Waldrip; Portersville, Mary A. Giesler; Kellerville, Andrew J. Krodel; Norton, Jeff. Bledsoe; Celestine, Lena Striegel; Kyana, Robert Raney; Bretzville, Andrew Wagner; St. Henry, John Fisher; St. Anthony, Kate Lorey; Johnsburg, Henry Hoffman; Cuzco, Asberry Crowder; Hillham, Grant Morgan; Duff, Frank Kellams; Schnellville, George Schaaf; Ellsworth, Florian Nolan.

NEWSPAPERS IN DUBOIS COUNTY.

The "art preservative of all arts" is represented by the *Huntingburg Signal*, one of the leading German weeklies in southern Indiana, the *Huntingburg Argus*, the *Huntingburg Independent*, the *Ferdinand News*, the *Jasper Herald*, and the *Jasper Courier*.

The first newspaper published in Dubois county appeared about 1846. Its office was in the court house. It was known as the *American Eagle*, and advocated the principles of the democratic party. About 1848, it was moved to Paoli, in Orange county. [Page 114.]

Other papers have appeared from time to time. Among them the *Huntingburg Times*, the *Jasper Times*, the *Huntingburg News*, the *Holland Bell*, and the *Birdseye News*. For various reasons they suspended publication.

THE JASPER COURIER.

This is the oldest newspaper in Dubois county. It was established in 1858 by John Mehringer, then auditor of Dubois county, Rudolphus Smith, a lawyer, and Clement Doane, under the firm name of Mehringer, Doane & Smith. Messrs. Mehringer and Smith had very little time to devote to a newspaper, and most of the work devolved on the other partner, who was the practical printer of the enterprise. The first number was issued March 19, 1858, and the office was located in a room in the second story of what was then known as the "Baccarach building." It stood where the Dubois



Editor Clement Doane.

County State Bank building is now located, and the lower story was used at that time by Grossvater Hurst as a saloon. It was burned years ago, but not till after the *Courier* had moved from it. At the close of the first volume, C. Doane bought Mr. Smith's share in the office, and it was continued by Mehringer & Doane. On November 1, 1859, C. Doane bought Mr. Mehringer's share, and published the *Courier* up to his death, July 7, 1904, when his son, Ben Ed. succeeded him, and has published it ever since.

For over fifty years, through sunshine and shade, the elder Doane and his son have stood at the helm and guided the destinies of the *Courier*, and worked and fought for what they deemed was best for the county of Dubois and its good citizens. The present management believes in doing right; telling the truth; being reliable, and printing all the news.

The *Courier* is democratic in politics.

THE HUNTINGBURG SIGNAL.

The *Signal* was established in 1867 with E. Reininghaus as editor, and the Signal Company as owners. It is printed in the German language and it is one of the largest and most influential German weeklies published in southern Indiana. Its present owner and editor is the Hon. E. W. Pickhardt, who has practically spent a life time at the work. The *Signal* office is one of the best equipped offices to be found in the smaller cities of the state. Politically the *Signal* is democratic.

The first number of the *Signal* appeared May 11, 1867. In 1877, Ernst Pickhardt, father of the present owner, assumed editorial and business control of the paper, which he held until his death in April, 1888. For the year following it was conducted by his widow, and then purchased by "E. Pickhardt's Sons' Printing Company." In 1891, the present editor and proprietor secured control.

THE HUNTINGBURG ARGUS.

The Argus was established at Ireland in January, 1880. The plant was owned by a stock company of leading republicans of the county and Samuel T. Palmer was its first editor and manager. The publication at Ireland was continued something over a year and then removed to Huntingburg, where the first number of *The Huntingburg Argus* appeared June 30, 1881, Thomas Dillon having in the meantime become associated with Mr. Palmer in the capacity of business manager. August 11 of the same year, Robert Schley, a relative of Admiral Schley, became the editor and publisher and continued with the paper for nearly four years. He was succeeded by Col. C. C. Shreeder, July 23, 1885, who continued the business until March 16, 1894, and was succeeded by D. F. Wickersham, of Fairfield, Illinois. June 21, 1895, J. W. Lewis came here from Newburg, Indiana, and purchased the plant, and conducted the paper successfully until December 19, 1903, when he sold to Louis H. Katter, the present proprietor. Under the management of Mr. Katter, the business has been largely increased. Practically a new plant has been purchased and installed in a building erected by him.

In all its career, it can be truthfully said that *The Argus* has been cleanly and well edited and enjoys a general reputation for truthfulness and reliability.

The Huntingburg Argus is the only republican paper in Dubois county, a fact that makes it prominent, and gives it the undivided support of its party in a way to secure for it a prosperous present, and a favorable future. Louis H. Katter, the editor, assisted by the scholarly pen of N. S. Selby, has brought the paper into many new homes in the county.

THE HUNTINGBURG INDEPENDENT.

The Huntingburg Independent was founded August 8, 1885, by C. W. Dufendach, the present publisher.

The paper was first edited by Robert H. Schley, a relative of Admiral Winfield Scott Schley, who was in command of the United States Flying Squadron that destroyed the Spanish fleet at Santiago, July 3, 1898.

In the fall of 1889, Mr. Schley's health began to fail, and he was assisted in editing the paper by Ed. H. Dufendach, who had learned the printer's trade under Mr. Schley.

In January, 1890, the latter's health became so impaired that he resigned as editor of the *Independent* and removed to Evansville, where he died a few years later.

Ed. H. Dufendach was then placed in charge of the editorial and business apartments of the *Independent*, and has been at the helm ever since. On assuming editorial charge of the paper, he was one of the youngest editors

of the state. Through his efforts, *The Independent* has grown to be one of the leading country papers in southern Indiana, having a circulation of twenty-one hundred copies each week.

The Independent, up to sometime in 1887, was published as a "patent" sheet, but since that time it is all home print.

In 1903, *The Independent's* increase in business made it necessary that larger quarters be secured, and its present home was elected—a brick building, built especially for the business, twenty-five by ninety feet, right in the heart of the city. The office is splendidly equipped for doing printing of all kinds.

THE JASPER HERALD.

The *Jasper Herald* was established at Jasper, in 1895, by W. C. Binckley. It made its first appearance, August 2, 1895, and its growth in size, material, and popularity has been continuous and uninterrupted.

All its subscribers pay in advance. The *Herald* enjoys the confidence and support of the business men of town and county. This, in a measure, was brought about by its refusal to publish any article to which the writer would not attach his name. The *Herald* is democratic in politics, fearless in its editorials, and a paper any member of a family may read. It is carefully edited and printed by a well equipped press, the equipment of the *Herald* office being one of the best known to country papers. Its success has been far beyond the expectation of its friends.

On Friday, July 24, 1908, the *Herald* started in on its fourteenth volume.

On September 24, 1909, Louis Zoercher became the editor and proprietor.

THE FERDINAND NEWS.

This is the youngest paper to enter the field of journalism in Dubois county. Henry Haake is editor, and he issued the first number May 25, 1906. The paper is a six column quarto, and is devoted to the welfare of Ferdinand and Ferdinand township.

BANKING INSTITUTIONS.

The banking business of Dubois county had its origin in the Dubois County Bank, which opened for business January 24, 1883. Its successor *The Dubois County State Bank*, was duly organized August 1, 1885, as a bank of discount and deposit, with a capital stock of \$25,000.00. Its charter bears date of August 10, 1885, as bank No. 26. The directors for the first year were Elijah S. Hobbs, Frank Joseph, Joseph Friedman, Sr., August Sondermann, and Dr. Toliver Wertz. Dr. T. Wertz was elected president, and James Barton, cashier. The stockholders of this bank on the 4th Monday of July, 1886, duly elected the following named parties as directors for the second year, viz: August Sondermann, Elijah S.

Hobbs, Clay Lemmon, Frank Joseph, and Joseph Friedman, Sr., and these directors on the 1st day of August, 1886, elected the following officers: August Sondermann, president, and Frank Joseph, cashier. There was no change in the board of directors from July, 1886, until July, 1889, when the following directors were elected: August Sondermann, Joseph Friedman, Sr., Frank Joseph, Elijah S. Hobbs, and William A. Traylor. The board of directors continued the same until the re-organization hereinafter named. August Sondermann continued as president of the bank until his health failed him, when on the 2d day of January, 1905, the directors duly elected John A. Sermersheim as president. The charter of the bank expired on the 31st day of July, 1905, when the stockholders re-organized for the second period of twenty years, and adopted the same name, *Dubois County State Bank*, to commence business on the 1st day of August, 1905.

The stockholders by a unanimous vote on the 21st day of October, 1905, increased the capital stock of the bank to \$37,500.00. The officers of the bank at the present time are John A. Sermersheim, president; Albert Sondermann, vice-president; and William A. Traylor, cashier. Frank Joseph was this cashier of said bank continuously from the 7th day of September, 1886, to the 3d day of February, 1908, when he resigned on account of the condition of his health. He has been a member of the board of directors since the first organization. Wm. A. Traylor, the present cashier of the bank, has been a member of the board of directors since his election in 1888. The capital stock is \$37,500.00; surplus fund, \$30,000.00; undivided profits, \$3,344.00; total resources, \$436,396.47. [1908.]

The bank has always done a safe and conservative business.

THE HUNTINGBURG BANK.

The Huntingburg Bank was organized as a private bank a short time after the Dubois County Bank was established at Jasper, being therefore the second bank to be organized in the county. It began business on May 1, 1883, with a capital stock of \$12,000.00. It was chartered May 5, 1884, as bank No. 22. The original shareholders were: Herman Rothert, Dr. W. R. McMahan, Katterhenry Bros., Henry Landgrebe, Jonas Kilian, Jacob Rauscher, Daniel Reutepohler, Herman Patberg, Joseph Heitz, F. W. Kreke, William H. Bretz, and Milton D. Lemond. The first officers were Herman Rothert, president; Daniel Reutepohler, cashier, and F. W. Katterhenry, Jonas Kilian, and Dr. W. R. McMahan, directors.

The following year the capital stock was increased to \$25,000 and the bank was incorporated under the state banking laws of Indiana, being state bank No. 22. The name and officers of the organization remained the same. On May 1, 1891, Herman Rothert resigned as president, but remained on the board of directors until the time of his death, February 25, 1904. Dr. McMahan succeeded him as president and held that office until the time of his death, October 23, 1903, when the present incumbent,

Louis Katterhenry, became president of the bank. Daniel Reutepohler was cashier until July 30, 1891, when he was succeeded by Hugo C. Rothert, who is still serving the bank in that capacity. The present directors of the bank and the years in which they began to serve as such are: Henry Landgrebe, 1893; Louis Katterhenry, 1894; William Heitman, 1896; Hugo C. Rothert, 1903; Adam Stratman, 1904.

The constitution of Indiana limits the corporate existence of state banks to twenty years. In 1904, this term limit having been reached, the bank applied for and received a new charter under the same corporate name, but with its capital stock increased from \$25,000 to \$30,000. The capital stock was again increased May 1, 1907, from \$30,000 to \$50,000, and a number of new stockholders admitted, the total number now being forty-six. During all this time the bank has been paying dividends to its shareholders, besides accumulating a surplus fund, which now amounts to \$25,000. With the exception of some losses sustained in 1891, which were promptly covered by the shareholders, the bank has enjoyed continued prosperity. During the panics which it has passed through, the customers always received currency or gold when demanded. The policy of carrying a large reserve has enabled the bank to furnish its patrons with money at all times, provided only that good security was given.

The location of the bank has always been in the western part of town. For many years it was in the St. George Hotel building. In 1897, when the Moenkhaus livery stable burned and the hotel building was badly damaged, the bank was compelled to move into Kornrumpf's jewelry store for a few weeks. During the summer of the same year the bank built its own house at the northeast corner of Fourth and Geiger streets at a cost of \$5,000, which it has occupied ever since.

The following figures showing the deposits of the bank are indicative of the commercial growth of the community: In 1888, five years after the bank was established, the average deposits were \$43,000; in 1893, they were \$81,000; in 1898, \$102,000; 1903, \$189,000; while in 1908, they were \$320,000.

THE FARMERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK OF JASPER was organized and began business in August, 1895, with a capital stock of \$25,000. It now has a surplus of \$14,000, and from its earnings has built a modern bank building at a cost of \$15,000. It is protected by ample vaults and burglar proof safes and maintains safety deposit boxes for its customers. It has a deposit business of \$350,000. It is justly regarded as one of the substantial business enterprises of southern Indiana. Its officers and directors in 1908 were John L. Bretz, president; Dr. John P. Salb, vice-president; J. F. Friedman, secretary; Jacob Burger, Jr., cashier; Michael Agnes, director; Gustav Gramelspacher, assistant cashier. All these, except Agnes, have been with the bank since its organization and have during all that time held the positions they now hold.

This bank was chartered June 18, 1895, as bank No. 105.

THE FERDINAND NATIONAL BANK.

The Ferdinand National Bank, at Ferdinand, was organized in 1906, with Mathias Olinger, Sr., president; J. H. Beckmann, vice-president; and F. H. Richelmann, cashier. The capital is \$25,000.

THE NATIONAL BANK AT BIRDSEYE.

This bank was organized in 1907, with Frank Zimmer, president, James E. Glenn, vice-president, and Gus Sharp, cashier. The capital stock is \$25,000. P. J. Hollowell, J. E. Glenn, and W. E. Wells are directors.

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF HUNTINGBURG.

This bank was organized October 23, 1907, with a paid-up capital of \$25,000. The following officers and directors were elected: Chas. Moenkhaus, president; E. W. Blemker, vice-president; W. E. Gasaway, cashier; F. H. Dufendach, and C. W. Schwartz. Louis J. Poetker is assistant cashier. The real estate of this bank is valued at \$12,600. All the stockholders are experienced business men or farmers.

THE HOLLAND NATIONAL BANK.

THE HOLLAND NATIONAL BANK was chartered April 15, 1908. It is strictly a home institution owned and managed by local men. Among its principal stockholders are the following: President, J. H. Miller; vice-president, A. H. Mauntel; cashier, J. Frank Overbeck. Directors: Fred Warnhoff, Wm. F. M. Meyer, Ben Meyer, J. H. Miller, A. H. Mauntel, George Rice, George Overbeck, John Wiesehan, Wm. Blesch, John Lange, and Joel Bailey. Mr. Meyer became assistant cashier in 1910.

FARMERS' STATE BANK AT DUBOIS.

This bank was organized July 31, 1909, with a capital stock of \$25,000. Its first officials were J. B. Schroering, president; Frank J. Seng, vice-president; and James O. Sanders, cashier. The first directors were J. B. Schroering, Frank J. Seng, James O. Sanders, Michael Agnes, Henry Hentrup, Adam Harker, and C. C. Baggerly. Its building and fixtures are valued at \$4,500.

The bank opened for business January 3, 1910. The bank building was erected in 1909. It was the first brick building erected at Dubois.

ORDERS.**SECRET, BENEVOLENT, FRATERNAL, AND SOCIAL.**

Secret, benevolent, or fraternal orders are not numerous in Dubois county and their membership is small. Among the leading and prominent orders of the county may be mentioned the following:

SHIVELY POST NO. 68, G. A. R.

This post was chartered June 2, 1882, at Huntingburg. Its charter members were Col. C. C. Schreeder, commander; Capt. Mormon Fisher,

S. V. C.; J. H. Beckmann, J. V. C.; James Murry, Q. M.; Dr. Wm. R. McMahon, surgeon; Thomas R. Greene, chaplain; Frank Kinchel, O. D.; and James Collins, O. G. Members: C. M. Mears, W. W. Shoulders, Alex. Barrowman, G. W. Bockting, J. H. Lemmon, Dr. G. P. Williams, Marion Martin, John F. Meinker, Capt. John G. Leming, Daniel Milton, Capt. H. L. Wheat, Capt. R. M. Welman, Frank Senninger, J. R. M. Lemmon, H. Dieckmann, Lieut. Wm. F. Kemp, H. Weissman, W. B. Pirtle, and G. Koch, Jr.

The post is named in honor of Capt. Lewis Biram Shively, of Huntingburg, and has been prosperous. In 1908, J. N. Morris was commander, and Thos. H. Parks, adjutant.

STRABER-HARRIS POST NO. 96, G. A. R.

This post was organized at Portersville in September, 1882, and disbanded April 5, 1905. Its charter members were John Bauer, Ben. F. Burris, Philip Baecher, Edward P. Charns, William M. DeMotte, Silas H. Funk, Michael Harker, John Harris, William Krodel, L. L. Kelso, S. C. Lemmon, W. S. Lemmon, W. W. Lemmon, Isaac N. Ledgerwood, William Patric, Andrew Patric, Alex. H. Rayhill, John Rudolph, Christian Senning, and William Woods.

E. R. HAWN POST NO. 266, G. A. R.

This post, located at Birdseye, was chartered December 28, 1883. It was re-organized February 9, 1901. The following were charter members: Eleven R. Huff, commander; S. M. Nash, S. V. C.; E. H. Baxter, J. V. C.; Joseph F. Faulkner, Thompson Garland, Daniel H. Burt, Abraham B. Tower, John W. Mason, E. E. Inman, Robert McMahel, and Fred Miller. In 1908, John Koch was commander of E. R. Hawn Post No. 266.

R. M. WELMAN POST NO. 288, G. A. R.

This post was organized at Ireland, April 19, 1884. It disbanded, and then re-organized March 21, 1891, and disbanded again December 31, 1900.

The charter members were John P. Norman, John M. Lemmon, Albert H. Stewart, Daniel J. Banta, John A. Green, Burr Mosby, Jonathan Hopkins, Thomas H. Green, Thomas J. M. Rose, Thomas C. Johnson, and Marion L. Brittain.

GUCKES-WELMAN POST NO. 448, G. A. R.

This post was chartered at Jasper, April 23, 1886. Its charter members were W. S. Hunter, Louis Lady, Charles Seiler, George J. Jutt, Jr., Joseph Roelle, Leopold Gutzweiler, Andrew J. McNerny, G. W. Riley, Jesse Evans, Jacob Kohler, George Segers, Joseph Mathias, Brittain Leming, John S. Barnett, Conrad Eckert, F. X. Sermersheim, Pillow Merchant, Joseph Heatty, John Troxler, Philip Kunkel, Sr., Henry Kraft, Rupert Naegele, and David K. Laughlin. In 1908, Conrad Eckert was commander.

JEREMIAH CROOK POST NO. 481, G. A. R.

This post was organized December 4, 1886, at Schnellville. It disbanded June 30, 1903. The charter members were Robert J. King, William Zehr, John Henze, Francis Mathais, L. M. Grant, Thomas Jeffers, Casper Blume, John J. Alles, Theo. H. Jackson, Andrew Striegel, Henry Schnell, and Reuben F. Bates.

KESTERSON POST NO. 514, G. A. R.

This post was organized at Ellsworth, September 17, 1887, and disbanded December 31, 1903. Its charter members were Benj. Owen, James M. Ellis, William T. Harbison, James Kellams, Levi K. Ellis, Thomas J. Nolan, Thomas J. Parsons, Levi Bridgewater, Quinton Abell, and Matthew Gardner.

SHIVELY W. R. C. NO. 103.

The Shively Woman's Relief Corps No. 103, Department of Indiana, was organized May 7, 1890, at Huntingburg. There is but one order of this kind in Dubois county. The charter members were Louise C. Schreeder, Alice G. Williams, Catherine Montgomery, Hattie S. Glezen, Lizzie McMahan, Susan Lemond, Emma Schreeder, Caroline Mandel, Mary Bird, Melona Glezen, Willa Fisher, Louisa Fisher, Isabella Tieman, Charlotte Brademeyer and Anna Koch.

In 1908, Mrs. J. D. Armstrong was president and Mrs. Ed. Lukemeyer, secretary.

HUNTINGBURG AERIA F. O. E. NO. 1500.

The Fraternal Order of Eagles in Dubois county is represented by an aeria at Huntingburg, chartered September 18, 1906, with the following charter members:

August Arnesman, Hil Arnesman, Guy Beard, Lawrence W. Biggs, Max. Bollin, Fred D. Brown, Milt. Behrens, H. E. Brunsman, Joe Blume, Martin Carral, J. V. Crawford, John S. Frick, John Greener, George Greener, C. J. Harper, H. W. Hilsmeier, Adam Heidrich, John Hanselman, Oscar Johnston, Tom King, A. W. Lauderback, Warren Lewis, O. C. Moffit, William Melton, Arthur Miller, B. A. Mosby, I. R. Murphy, E. S. Parks, J. L. Powell, D. S. Poorman, Jacob Prior, Harry Robinson, Paul Rohletter, Dr. C. R. Ramsbrok, Anthony M. Renner, F. D. Strausberg, Geo. Seubold, Frank Siebe, L. G. Seaton, Frank Schaffer, John Steinman, Wesley Sanford, William Soenker, F. W. Siefert, Wesley Schwambach, Adam Schlesinger, Ben. Sonderman, Anthony B. Wendhold, William Weaver, Edward Wendhold.

HUNTINGBURG LODGE K. OF P. NO. 161.

This lodge was chartered June 7, 1887, and in 1908 there were one-hundred six members. The charter members were W. D. Hamilton,

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Harry Delaney, E. R. Frost, W. O. Franklin, W. S. Martin, L. B. Southard, E. W. Grice, H. A. Hainning, Charles Peek, Edward Miller, W. R. Damon, G. W. Tressler, Joseph S. Buckley, C. H. Billingsley, C. E. Chambers, and R. C. Rush.

BIRDSEYE K. OF P. NO. 402.

This lodge was organized May 16, 1894, and chartered June 6, 1894.

The charter members were Ed. F. Morris, Eli M. Critchfield, A. P. Roberson, Geo. R. Hazlewood, W. M. Sappenfield, A. J. Hubbard, H. T. Koerner, Frank Zimmer, Wm. Sallee, Wm. N. Koerner, J. T. Jackson, M. L. Borden, C. J. Hubbard, J. L. Thornberry, Samuel Cummings, Wm. J. King, Sylvester Witsman, Geo. W. Byers, Wm. H. Bonner, John J. King, D. L. Sallee, and W. P. Hollowell. In 1908, the membership was sixty-eight.

PATOKA TRIBE NO. 147, I. O. R. M., HUNTINGBURG.

This tribe was chartered June 16, 1892, and had one hundred five members in 1908. Its charter members were: Jas. C. Parrish, Basil Williams, Thomas Riley, W. E. Willis, E. G. Geiger, N. V. Cox, H. H. Lostetter, Edmund Pickhardt, Wm. Rowe, W. R. Damron, F. D. Garey, F. M. Reck, E. Q. Miller, Isaac Eads, Wm. Guess, Levi Guess, Chas. Dawson, T. J. Murphy, R. R. McCloud, L. B. Southard.

WYANDOTTE TRIBE NO. 95, I. O. R. M.

This tribe was organized at Ireland, and for several years was one of the leading orders in Dubois county, possessing real and personal property. Its membership gradually grew less, and its influence is gone.

THE AMERICAN SOCIETY OF EQUITY IN DUBOIS COUNTY.

The society was incorporated under the state laws of Indiana, December 24, 1902. Upon learning of the society, several persons in the county became interested in its objects and purposes. Local unions were organized by school districts, and the school houses were used for meeting places. Cass township has six local unions; Patoka, three; Bainbridge, two; Madison, two; and Ferdinand, Jackson, and Jefferson townships, each one. There are about two hundred members in Dubois county. A county union was organized in 1906. Charter No. 132 was granted this union January 9, 1907. The following officers were charter members: President, Henry Hockmeister, Duff; vice-president, Isaac Curry, Duff; secretary, C. W. Land, Holland; treasurer, and Jacob L. Bretz, Bretzville.

IRELAND LODGE NO. 388, F. & A. M.

This lodge was chartered at Ireland, May 25, 1869, with Oliver F. Hobbs, W. M.; Raughley Horton, S. W.; and L. R. Taylor, J. W. These were also charter members: Wm. Monroe, B. Anderson, A. N. Thomas, Leroy Robinson, and J. E. Brittain.

In 1870, the lodge built its own hall at a cost of \$1,800. The lodge has always been conservative and prosperous. There are forty members. These men have been worshipful masters: O. F. Hobbs, E. A. Glezen, W. H. H. Green, A. J. Vest, Z. C. Kelso, R. M. Milburn, S. A. Glezen, J. L. Norman, R. M. Gray, O. C. Brittain, and Aris Stewart.

DUBOIS LODGE F. & A. M., NO. 520.

This lodge was organized at Huntingburg, May 23, 1876. Its records were destroyed by fire July 7, 1884. For a time the lodge was at Jasper, but on March 22, 1888, it was moved back to Huntingburg and has remained there ever since. In 1908 there were fifty members.

BETHLEHEM LODGE NO. 574, F. & A. M.

This Masonic lodge at Birdseye was chartered May 22, 1888. Among its members are to be found the leading and most highly respected citizens of Jefferson township. [Page 212.]

HUNTINGBURG CHAPTER NO. 118, ORDER EASTERN STAR.

This chapter was chartered April 28, 1892, but its organization was effected January 18, 1892. There were fifty-four members in 1908, and the total enrollment since its organization has reached one hundred thirteen. The states of Missouri, Illinois, Kentucky, Texas, Kansas, and Indiana are the homes of some who entered the order at Huntingburg. The following were charter members: G. W. Briffert, Mrs. X. A. Briffert, Mrs. Willa Fisher, Mrs. Antonia Koerner, S. D. Pierce, Mrs. M. L. Pierce, Wm. Rowe, Mrs. Mary E. Rowe, James Seredge, Mrs. Sarah Seredge, Mrs. M. E. Strong, S. C. Miller, Mrs. Hala N. Miller, Mrs. Elizabeth McMahan, J. G. Kerr, Mrs. Ann Kerr, and Mrs. Alice Williams.

SHILOH LODGE, I. O. O. F., NO. 486.

The I. O. O. F. lodge at Ireland was organized May 15, 1875, by Byron Brenton, of Pike county. Its first officers were J. H. Armstrong, N. G.; B. F. Lansford, V. G.; James Corn, recording secretary; Aaron C. Ferguson, permanent secretary, and Nenian Haskins, treasurer. Other charter members were Charles Horton, R. A. Armstrong, Elijah Stewart, Samuel H. Stewart, and Thomas Anderson. This lodge has been prosperous and owns its own building. The charter bears date of November 18, 1876.

The lodge formerly had many members at Otwell, but when an Odd Fellows' lodge was instituted there, they transferred their membership to their home town, materially reducing the membership of Shiloh lodge, whose membership at present is forty-six. Of that number twenty are past grands.

The lodge had one of the neatest and coziest lodge rooms in southern Indiana, papered throughout with emblematic paper, and carpeted with

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emblematic carpet. The house was destroyed by fire in 1908. The lodge is out of debt and has resources amounting to more than \$3,000.

Andrew M. Anderson, of this lodge, is the present district deputy grand master of Dubois county, and the Hon. Horace M. Kean is the grand master of the grand lodge of Indiana. [1909.]

BIRDSEYE LODGE NO. 604, I. O. O. F.

This lodge was chartered October 2, 1883, with the following members: Wm. Chamberlain, N. G.; Joseph Brown, V. G.; J. W. Jacobs, secretary; and Antou Pecon, treasurer. Members: Geo. W. Sigler, E. H. Baxter, and C. M. Parks.

DUBOIS LODGE NO. 635, I. O. O. F.

This lodge is situated at Huntingburg and its charter bears date of July 13, 1887. In 1908, there were fifty-four members.

Its charter members were Wm. H. Young, W. D. Hamilton, Francis Wreck, E. H. Baxter, Daniel Koons, H. A. Hainning, and B. W. Smith.

NORTON LODGE I. O. O. F., NO. 858.

This lodge was organized at Norton, in Columbia township, May 16, 1908, with Allen Mills as N. G.; John Harrison, V. G.; R. C. Harmon, secretary, and C. C. Baggerly, treasurer. The charter members were John M. Ziegler, John Harrison, Allen Mills, R. C. Harmon, Harvey Cox, Edgar Hanger, Amos Bledsoe, Wiley Weaver, Milton Drake, Christ. Drake, Jonathan Drake, Wm. L. Drake, C. C. Baggerly, William Wright, Otto Conrad, William Freeman, and Vester Parsons.

I. O. O. F. AT DUFF.

A lodge of Odd Fellows was organized at Duff, October 2, 1909, with twenty-three members. The first officers were N. G.—J. F. Lichlyter; V. G.—R. W. Baldwin; treasurer—Fred Koons; financial secretary—Henry Atkinson; recording secretary—O. Songer.

COLFAX REBEKAH LODGE NO. 337.

Colfax Rebekah Lodge No. 337, of Ireland, was instituted February 14, 1890, by a degree staff from Cannelton, but its charter was not issued until November 20, of the same year. The charter members were Dr. G. L. Parr, Elijah Stewart, Isaac L. Hardin, Benjamin F. Lansford, Parks Campbell, Perry Greene, and George Washington Haskins. The present membership is about thirty-five.

ANGERONA LODGE NO. 338, REBEKAH, HUNTINGBURG.

In 1908, there were eighty-one members of this lodge. The charter bears date of November 20, 1890, and its charter members were F. M. Reck, Sarah Reck, Benj. W. Smith, W. D. Hamilton, Jessie Hamilton, J. S. Huser, Wm. Guess, J. H. Schrewsbury, Mrs. M. A. Schrewsbury, L. P. Guess, A. G. McGasson, Daniel Koons, Frank Perry, and Marion Lemonds.

ST. FIDELIS BRANCH NO. 119, C. K. OF A., AT JASPER.

This banch was chartered March 10, 1880 and in 1908, there were seventy-six members. The charter members were Joseph Friedman, Sr., Felix Lampert, Charles Soliga, Conrad Eckert, Wendolin May, Jacob Eckert, Mathias Klingel, Daniel F. J. Miller, Andrew Eckert, and John Betz.

FERDINAND BRANCH C. K. OF A.

Ferdinand Branch No. 588, C. K. of A. was chartered September 19, 1889 with Henry G. Hoppenjans, John H. Thieman, Henry Gokel, John Willmes, Joseph Havlick, Joseph Uebelhoer, Herman Noldau, Bernard Auffart, Franz Joseph Stelltenpohl, and Ferdinand Woerter as charter members. Of this number only Henry Gokel was a member in 1908, at which time there were thirty-six other members. This branch has no ladies' auxiliary. Its meetings are held on the second Monday of each month, and in 1908 its officers were as follows: Frank Olinger, president; Richard Eiberg, vice-president; Leonard Muller, recording secretary; John Hassfurth, financial secretary; Peter Muller, treasurer; John Lindauer, sentinel; Gustav Woerter, sergeant-at-arms; and Peter Gerber and August Barth, trustees.

ST. EBERHARD AID SOCIETY.

At Ferdinand is St Eberhard's Aid Society. It was organized May 1, 1897, and its object is to aid mutually its members in case of sickness or accident. There are two hundred members. Its organizers were Ferdinand Woerter, Richard Eiberg, Frank N. Olinger, Paul Klueh, and Andrew Altmeyer.

ST. THOMAS BRANCH NO. 584, C. K. OF A., AT HUNTINGBURG.

This branch was chartered June 15, 1888, and had twenty members in 1908. The charter members were Adam Stratman, Frank Dittmer, Joseph Miller, Jr., John E. Wood, M. H. Kumer, Joseph Steinhart, Hubert Lindenschmidt, Daniel Heitz, Jacob Bruner, and Michael Heitger.

ST. AUGUSTINE COUNCIL NO. 497, Y. M. I., AT HUNTINGBURG.

There were sixteen members of this order in 1908. The charter members were Frank Dittmer, Wm. Mundy, Fred Brendle, John Niehaus, Henry Henning, Joseph Brendle, Frank Rice, John First, Frank Schlegle, L. Dittmer, Jacob Brendle, Andrew Wetcher, John Brendle, Joseph Renner, Henry Wretcher, Frank Lott, Jos. Yeager, Jos. Strohmeyer, Henry Stahl, Leonard Miller, Leonard Mundy, Anthony Renner, Frank Streicher, Leo Miller, Henry Fritch, W. L. Miller, Jos. Dittmer, Leonard Buer, Adam Sprauer, Geo. Meyer, Edw. Mundy, Martin Loci, Jos. Blessinger, Minrad Rinderer, Felix Sermersheim, August Fichter, Geo. Greener, Geo. Dittmer, A. Stratman, and John Renner.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPTER, R. & A. M., NO. 118, AT HUNTINGBURG.

This lodge was organized at Huntingburg, October 20, 1898. Ten years later there were forty-six members.

The charter members were S. C. Miller, Dr. G. P. Williams, F. B. Copp, W. G. Downs, W. A. Wilson, E. H. Mann, Uriah W. Marting, Robert Greenlaw, and J. T. Kane.

A masonic lodge was organized at Hillham in 1875, but its charter was surrendered in 1882. Among its charter members were James B. Freeman, Wm. M. Hoggart, John W. Simmons, James R. Wineinger, and Willis A. Charnes.

Among lodges of other orders in Dubois county that have passed out of existence may be mentioned the following: A. O. U. W. lodges at Jasper, Ireland, Schnellville, Portersville, Huntingburg, Haysville, Dubois, and other points; K. of P. lodges at Jasper and other points; S. O. V. camps at Jasper, Ellsworth, Portersville, and other points. Jerger Camp No 100, S. O. V., was located at Jasper.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB.

The Twentieth Century Club was organized at Jasper in 1902. Its purpose is to cultivate a more intimate acquaintance with literature and the fine arts. It is a ladies' club and the membership is limited to twenty. The members of this club in 1909 were as follows: Mrs. John L. Bretz, Miss Margaret Castrup, Mrs. Sarah A. Cooper, Mrs. A. C. Doane, Miss Emma Joseph, Miss Barbara Eifert, Mrs. J. A. Forrest, Mrs. Gustav A. Gramelspacher, Mrs. George Haberly, Miss Anna E. Hunter, Mrs. Felix Schneider, Mrs. Joseph Sturm, Mrs. E. A. Sturm, Mrs. W. A. Traylor, Miss Flora Traylor, Miss Olive Traylor, Mrs. Geo. R. Wilson, Mrs. Wm. A. Wilson, Miss Maggie A. Wilson, Miss Anna Wuchner, and Miss Dora Wuchner.

Fraternal life insurance is at present represented in Dubois county, mainly by the Modern Woodmen of America. They have camps at Huntingburg, Jasper, Ireland, Duff, Dubois, Haysville, Crystal, and Holland. The Tribe of Ben-Hur and the W. O. W. are also represented in Dubois county, chiefly at Huntingburg, which is the principal order locality in the county.

Mutual fire insurance companies, local in operation, are found in the farming districts of the county.

MUSIC, BANDS, AND ORCHESTRAS.

The pioneer German settlers brought their love for music and many of their musical instruments with them. Musical organizations were formed early at Jasper, Huntingburg, and Ferdinand.

The first orchestra in Dubois county was organized by the Jerger and Eckert families in 1845. The first military band was organized by Prof. Decker in 1858. He was succeeded by Prof. Merfert, who died in 1861. Mathias Schmidt, of Co. K, 27th Indiana, was his successor until 1870. About that time Prof. Charles Soliga organized a brass band, and its successor was the famous *Jasper Star Band*, organized in 1876. All of these organizations were at Jasper. The Star Band was organized by Prof. M. F. Durlauf and John P. Egg, with Henry Berger, as leader. Subsequent leaders were Tobias Zoeller, Leo J. Meyer, and M. F. Durlauf.

The following musicians have been members of the Star Band: John P. Egg, Joseph Gerber, William Flick, Joseph F. Friedman, Benhard Krodel, Joseph I. Schumacher, John M. Schmidt, John Jerger, George W. Brosemer, Joseph Jochem, Martin J. Friedman, Charles Renner, Henry Berger, Tobias Zoeller, Leo. J. Meyer, Edward Egg, M. J. Durlauf, Jr., Leo F. Durlauf, Joseph Gutzweiler, George Roelle, Louis Sturm, John Rottet, Robert Rottet, Albert Rottet, William Haller, Charles Soliga, Fred Cron, Alexander Durlauf, Mathias Judy, Joseph Gehl, William Jochim, Martin Rees, and William Miller.

In its early days its favorite selections were "Shall We Gather at the River?" "Adelia," "Mocking Bird," "Gathering Shells at the Sea-shore," "Come Where My Love Lies Dreaming," "Aufnach Africa," "Wien Blielet Wien," and the national airs.

The Star Band when best known was organized as follows: Prof. M. F. Durlauf, leader; Fred Cron, E♭ clarinet; John Rottet, B♭ clarinet; Robert Rottet, B♭ cornet; M. J. Durlauf, Jr., solo cornet; Mathias Judy, solo alto; Edward Egg, 1st alto; William Miller, 2d alto; Leo. F. Durlauf, baritone and solo trombone; John P. Egg, bass; George Roelle, bass drum; Alexander Durlauf, snare drum. This was from 1898 to 1902.

On August 4, 1884, Prof. M. F. Durlauf won first prize, a gold and silver B♭ cornet, valued at \$125, in a contest at Evansville. The grand band consisted of two hundred and fifty pieces. Prof. Durlauf won his contest with a B♭ cornet solo.

Among the early German pioneers whose musical abilities are still recalled may be mentioned the following: Prof. Decker, cornet and violin; Prof. Merfert, cornet and violin; Mathias Schmidt, cornet and horn; John Roelle, drum and bells; Geo. J. Jutt, basso, piano, and organ; Joseph Jerger, violin and E♭ basso; F. X. Eckert, clarinet and cello; Alois Eckert, clarinet and horn; Adolph Harter, flute and trombone; Andreas Eckert, clarinet; Anton Eckert, trombone; Henry A. Holthaus, alto; Gen. John Mehringer, cornet; Sebastian Kuebler, alto; Joseph Rottet, alto; Lieut. Stephen Jerger, drum; Dominick Eckert, cornet; Paul Egg, drum; Joseph Friedman, Sr., baritone; Isidor Schumacher, cornet; Ferdinand Schumacher, basso; and Michael J. Durlauf, Sr., snare drum. Some of these served as musicians in regimental bands during part of the Civil War.

HELFRICH BAND.

The musical tendencies of the Germans of Huntingburg are shown in the organization in 1859 of the Helfrich Band. It was organized by Wm. G. Helfrich, a German, and graduate of West Point, and Francis Delphus, a French color bearer who lost his life in the Civil War.

The members were Ernst Pickhardt, John F. Meinker, Henry Berger, Conrad Ewing, Conrad Hoeverer, Charles Mahler, Louis Krebs, Jacob Fromm, Henry Mauntel, Joseph Miller, Fred Moenkhaus, Charles Indrieden, and Moses Baurmeister.

TRANSPORTATION, RESOURCES, OCCUPATIONS.

The Southern railroad, which crosses Dubois county in two directions, is the principal means of transportation. The main east and west line was built through the county about 1882. A railroad was built from Rockport to Jasper, and the first train came to the county seat on February 14, 1879. Toward the construction of this road the citizens of the county gave many thousands.

In 1907, the extension from Jasper to French Lick was completed and on December 1, 1907, the first scheduled train passed over the road.

Communication may be had with every neighborhood in the county. The Dubois County Telephone Company, a local institution, and the Cumberland Telephone Company, serve the people. The local company began in 1896; the Cumberland had entered the field previously.

That part of Dubois county lying west of a straight line drawn from Haysville on White river, and passing the Ackerman, Hopkins, and Alexander school-houses down to Patoka river, is the garden spot of the county. Here lie its valuable farm lands. The middle portion of the county contains its factories, and the eastern part its timber interests.

On the north, White river passes along the county over a meridional distance of about twelve miles. Patoka river flows through the county from east to west. It is a very sluggish stream, and when its banks are half full its fall is less than one foot in a mile. It flows for nearly one hundred miles through Dubois county.

The county has many coal beds. All that are worked are operated by slopes. Some of the coal is excellent.

In the various factories of the county are manufactured organs, sucker-rods, handsome colored pressed brick, shingles, veneer, secretaries or desks, engines, boilers, bicycles, spokes, headings, staves, hoops, furniture, and many other things that are shipped to various parts of the world.

Creameries, flour mills, and canneries are in operation in many towns in the county, and are prosperous.

The face of Dubois county is rolling and in some parts broken and

hilly; the county, nevertheless, contains some extensive tracts of level land. The soil is generally a rich loam and along the water courses somewhat sandy.

The timber is of all varieties found in the state; the kinds most prevailing are poplar, walnut, cherry, ash, hickory, sugar, gum, buckeye, beech, maple, and the different varieties of oak, with an undergrowth of dogwood, hawthorne, pawpaw, and spice. The forests are rapidly disappearing.

Sand rock and limestone are found in some parts of the county.

Beef, corn, flour, wheat, pork, poultry, eggs, butter, and canned goods are the principal articles of produce for exportation. Lumber, cross ties, and articles manufactured of wood, are exported in great quantities.

Rural free delivery of mail serves the farmers of various parts of the county, but not as extensively as it should. The first rural route out of Jasper was opened April 1, 1902, with Henry S. Mehringer, carrier. There are three routes out of Jasper, two out of Huntingburg, one out of Holland, and one out of Dubois.

The question of improved roads began to receive considerable attention in 1903, when rock road construction began in Patoka township, the farmers having been fully aroused to the necessity of improvement in this direction. Agitation on the subject has been kept alive, and the advance toward a better condition of country roads has been rapid since 1903. Considerable extensions are made from year to year. Columbia, Bainbridge, Patoka, and Cass townships have begun improved roads. Bonds are issued to pay for the construction.

Farming is the principal occupation of the citizens of the county. There are no exceedingly large farms, but many productive and well managed ones.

Conservatism in money affairs, veracity in statements, honesty of purpose, the love of home, respect for law and order, abhorrence of a debt, sincerity in religious matters, outspoken in political affiliations, respect for a promise once made, and industry, in particular, are the general characteristics of the citizens of Dubois county.



CHAPTER XXI.

PART I.

MILITARY HISTORY OF CAPTAIN DUBOIS.

Toussaint Dubois, a native of France, disinherited by father, went to Lower Canada; came to Indiana territory; became an expert at fur trading—Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison gave Dubois the rank of captain in the Tippecanoe campaign—Tecumseh and his brother, The Prophet—The Prophet's Town—Indians commit depredations—Extract from Dillon's History of Indiana; extract from Beard's Battle of Tippecanoe—Annuity salt—Dubois and the Prophet—Mr. Barron and the Prophet—Gen. Harrison's army at Vincennes—Roll of Capt. Dubois' Company of Spies and Guides—The march, the camp, the desire of Gen. Harrison to prevent hostilities, the battle—Absence of Tecumseh—Burial of dead—Result of battle—Tippecanoe battlefield—Dubois county named in honor of Capt. Toussaint Dubois—Counties named in honor of faithful soldiers of Tippecanoe campaign—Indian names.

In this sketch we have no desire to make a hero of our subject, but simply to present some history of local interest not generally known. That full justice may be done, this sketch goes somewhat into detail, for the subject deserves it, and the younger citizens of Dubois county should know it.

If Dubois county were in New England, a monument would have been erected long ago in the county's public square, proclaiming the services of Captain Dubois; and, perhaps, an oil painting of our subject would hang in the county court room to introduce the features of Captain Dubois to the citizens of the county bearing his name.

The lives of our pioneers were marked with so many striking characteristics of heroic daring, of sacrifice, and of danger in the wilderness, as to afford a theme of manifold importance. "Peace has its victories no less renowned than war."

Dubois county was named in honor of Captain Toussaint Dubois, a Frenchman, of Vincennes, Ind. It is said his father was a French nobleman and that Captain Dubois was disinherited by his father for leaving France and coming to America with General Lafayette. At any rate, at one time, there was a legal notice in a French newspaper, copied in the New York papers, calling for the Dubois heirs, of which Toussaint was one. It seems that the property had been willed from him for ninety-nine years, but it was to be given to his heirs after a certain length of time. Nothing ever became of the case so far as now known. Captain Dubois found his way to Lower Canada at an early age. From Lower Canada he came to the territory of Indiana and soon became one of its prominent pioneers; a man of much influence both among the citizens of Vincennes and the red men of the surrounding forests. He was a gentleman of means, having both money and landed interests. At the same time, he gave considerable attention to trading with the Indians, an employment by which he acquired a powerful influence over them.

In 1800, when the territorial government of Indiana was organized, although many parts of the state had been settled for more than fifty years by whites, the territory was but a wilderness. Its scattered settlements were filled with scenes and incidents of border life, many of which were full of romantic situations. A considerable traffic was carried on with the Indians by fur traders at Vincennes and other places.

"The furs and peltries which were obtained from the Indians," says Dillon, "were generally transported to Detroit. The skins were dried, compressed and secured in packs, of about one hundred pounds in weight. A boat was made large enough to carry about forty packs, and it required four men to manage it. Such boats were propelled fifteen or twenty miles a day, against the current. After ascending the river Wabash, and the Little river, to the portage near Fort Wayne, the traders carried their packs over the portage to the head of the river Maumee, where they were again placed in boats to be transported to Detroit. At this place the furs and skins were exchanged for blankets, guns, knives, powder, bullets, liquors, etc., with which the traders returned to their several posts." Captain Dubois became an expert at this kind of work, and thereby acquired an important influence in adjusting difficulties with the Indians; for, he bought their furs and knew their habits, likes, and dislikes.

When General William Henry Harrison decided to move against the Indians on the upper Wabash, in 1811, Toussaint Dubois offered his services. He was given the rank of captain, and had charge of the scouts and spies in the Tippecanoe campaign. He was sent ahead of the troops to confer with the Indians. He took part in the battle of Tippecanoe, November 7, 1811. This battle and our subject are so closely related that a short account of the actions of the Indians previous to, during, and after the battle, seems necessary.

The administration of General Harrison, as governor of Indiana territory, was distinguished by the great number of treaties which he had made with the Indians, and the large tracts of land that he had secured from them. These, however, were not obtained without trouble.

Tecumseh and his brother, "The Prophet," were the two main causes of trouble with the Indians. Tecumseh was an Ohio Indian, born in 1768. His father and mother, as well as himself, were above the ordinary level of the Indian. He excelled all his fellows in the use of the bow and arrow, and in many other ways exerted a great influence over the young men of his tribe. He was an orator, and his strong argument was that "no one tribe could sell land, because the land belonged to all tribes in common, even though a certain section of the country was inhabited by one particular tribe." He aimed at consolidation. His brother, "the Prophet," did not have the mental acumen of Tecumseh, but claimed supernatural power, and led his followers to believe it. In the religion taught by "the Prophet" were found many virtues, gained, for the most part, from contact with the white travelers, and adulterated with Indian superstition. He preached total abstinence. He taught reverence for old age, and sympathy for the infirm. He claimed his will to be supreme, and whoever controverted it endangered himself. The superstitious character of "the Prophet's" associates made him a dangerous man to the white men in the wilderness. He soon had great influence over the Indians for evil. "The Prophet" and Tecumseh settled on Tippecanoe creek, near the present city of Lafayette, Indiana, and they claimed that they were directed to do so by the "Great Spirit." Their village was called "The Prophet's Town." These two Indians were the leaders against whom the early settlers of Indiana territory had to contend. Tribes previously friendly to the settlers were won away by these Indians. The Indians began to steal horses, and to murder the settlers. These depredations multiplied rapidly, and they kept crowding their depredations closer and closer to Vincennes. In Dillon's "History of Indiana" we read:

"Throughout the course of the year 1810 various rumors of the growing power and hostile intentions of the "Shawnee Prophet" produced a state of some alarm among the people, and retarded the progress of settlements and improvements in the several counties of the Indiana territory. In the summer of this year a small party of Indians stole four horses from one

neighborhood in the northern part of Knox county, and committed some depredations on the property of a few pioneers who had made a settlement on the east fork of White river."

The fact is mentioned by several historians, and it is interesting to us because it is said the horses referred to belonged to the McDonalds, and the settlement mentioned was the one now known as the "Sherritt Farm and Graveyard" in Dubois county. We can find no record of any other settlement at that early date that answers this description. The McDonalds in this county had their horses stolen by the Indians in that year. Horses in those days were valuable, both to the Indians and settlers. The Indians were taking all the horses they could obtain for their own use in the conflict then contemplated. The British in Lower Canada were encouraging the Indians.

Dillon, in his History of Indiana, says: "In order to defeat the hostile designs of the Prophet, to counteract the influence of British traders and to maintain the pacific relations between the United States and the Indian tribes of the west, Governor Harrison frequently sent confidential messengers to the Prophet's Town, and to the principal villages of the Miamis, Delawares, and Pottawattamies. Francis Vigo, Toussaint Dubois, Joseph Barron, Pierre Laplante, John Conner, M. Brouillette, and William Prince, were the most influential persons among those who were, at different times, sent with messages from the governor to the Miamis and Delawares; and they were authorized and instructed to assure those tribes of the protection and friendship of the government of the United States, and to warn them of the danger of encouraging the claims and pretensions of the Shawnee "Prophet."

In Beard's "Battle of Tippecanoe," the same information is given in slightly different words. One of the considerations, in the sale of the Indian lands, was that the government should furnish the Indians with a certain amount of salt, called "annuity salt."

We again read from Dillon, the father of Indiana history: "In the spring of the year 1810, the Indians who resided at the 'Prophet's Town' refused to receive their proportion of 'annuity salt' and the boatmen who offered to deliver the proper quantity of salt at that place, were called 'American dogs,' and treated with great rudeness. About this time Governor Harrison sent successively, several messengers to the 'Prophet's Town' in order to obtain exact information of the feelings and designs of the Prophet and to warn him, especially, of the danger of maintaining an attitude of hostility toward the government of the United States. In an interview with one of these messengers, who visited the 'Prophet's Town' in the month of June, 1810, the Prophet declared that it was not his intention to make war on the white people; and he said that some of the Delawares and some other Indians, 'had been bribed with whiskey, to make the false charges against him.' When pressed by the messenger, Mr. Dubois, to

state the grounds of his complaints against the United States, the Prophet said that the 'Indians had been cheated out of their lands; that no sale was good unless made by all the tribes; that he had settled near the mouth of the Tippecanoe, by order of the 'Great Spirit;' and that he was likewise ordered to assemble as many Indians as he could collect at that place."

In the month of July, 1810, Governor Harrison sent to "The Prophet" a letter that was intended to convince him of the folly of his hostility to the government of the United States, and to give him assurance of the disposition of the national government to promote the welfare of the Indian tribes. When Mr. Barron, who was the bearer of this letter, arrived at the "Prophet's Town," his reception was somewhat remarkable. He was conducted, in a ceremonious manner, to the place where the Prophet, surrounded by a number of Indians of different tribes, was sitting. Here the attendants of Mr. Barron left him standing before "The Prophet," at the distance of ten or twelve feet from him. "He looked at me," said Mr. Barron, "for several minutes, without speaking or making any sign of recognition, although he knew me well. At last he spoke, apparently in anger: 'For what purpose do you come here?' said he. 'Brouillette was here; he was a spy. Dubois was here; he was a spy. Now you have come. You, too, are a spy. There is your grave—look on it.' "The Prophet" then pointed to the ground, near the spot where I stood." Tecumseh, at this moment, came out from one of the Indian lodges. He spoke to Mr. Barron in a cold, formal manner; told him that his life was in no danger, and requested him to state the object of his visit to the "Prophet's Town." The contents of the letter of Governor Harrison were then communicated to the "Prophet." Mr. Barron received no definite answer to this letter, but he was told that Tecumseh would, in a few days, visit Vincennes, for the purpose of holding an interview with the governor.

The visit was made, but no agreement could be reached. All attempts to find a friendly solution of the trouble were at an end, and General Harrison began to organize his army at Vincennes, for the purpose of driving the Indians from "The Prophet's Town." His army consisted of about nine hundred ten men. About the same number of Indians were at Tippecanoe.

Since Captain Dubois had often gone through the country from Vincennes, along the Wabash river, to Detroit, he was made captain of the spies and guides. The army left Vincennes, September 26, 1811.

The following list of names is taken from the rolls now on file in the city of Washington of the various companies under command of General Harrison in this campaign. After the roll of the general staff of the army, follows that of Captain Dubois, namely:

Roll of Captain Dubois' Company of Spies and Guides, of the Indiana Militia, from September 18, to November 12, 1811:

Toussaint Dubois, captain; privates: Silas McCulloch, G. R. C. Sullivan, William Bruce, William Polk, Pierre Andre, Ephraim Jourdan, William Shaw, Wm. Hogue (discharged October 4), David Wilkins, John Hollingsworth, Thomas Learens, Joseph Arpin, Abraham Decker, Samuel James, David Mills, Stewart Cunningham, Bocker Childers, Thomas Jordan.

Captain Dubois guided the army safely to within sight of "The Prophet's Town." Beard, in his History of the Battle of Tippecanoe, says: "The march to Tippecanoe was conducted with great caution. There were two routes leading to 'The Prophet's Town' in general use by the Indians; one on each side of the Wabash River. The one on the left or southeast side was the shorter, but lay in a wooded country where the army would be exposed to ambuscade. The route on the right, or northwest side of the Wabash, presented less opportunity for such attacks, and was therefore preferred by General Harrison over which to conduct his army. On the night of the 5th of November, the army encamped near the present village of Montmorenci, in the western part of Tippecanoe county, about ten miles from the 'Prophet's Town.' On the following day the march was resumed. Indians were seen lurking about, and the interpreters in front of the army were instructed to interview them. The Indians refused to talk, and replied only with defiant gestures. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon of the 6th of November, the army arrived within about a mile and a half of the 'Prophet's Town.' General Harrison was urged to make an immediate attack. But his instructions were to avoid hostilities, if possible, and he still hoped for the arrival in his army of a deputation of friendly Indians, which he had sent while yet at Fort Harrison, concerning whom nothing had been heard or seen. General Harrison sent Captain Dubois, accompanied by an interpreter, forward with a flag of truce. The Indians refused to converse with them, and endeavored to cut them off from the army on their return. Harrison determined to encamp for the night, and started in search of suitable ground. When he had almost reached the town, 'The Prophet' sent forward a deputation of three Indians, including his chief counsellor. With much pretended innocence they inquired why the American army had approached so near their town. They disclaimed all hostile intentions, and told Harrison that 'The Prophet' had sent a pacific message to him by the friendly Indians, who had returned to Fort Harrison by the road on the southeast side of the Wabash, and had by that cause failed to meet him. It was arranged that General Harrison should meet 'The Prophet' on the following day and conclude a treaty of peace. He inquired of the Indians for a suitable camping ground, where the army could have plenty of fuel and water. They referred him to a site on a creek near the town. Harrison dispatched two of his officers, Major Marston G. Clark and Major Waller Taylor, to inspect this ground. After an examination, they reported everything satisfactory, and the army went into camp for the night."

In speaking of the army the day before the battle of Tippiëcanoe, Dillon, in his History of Indiana, says:

"The army came in view of of the 'Prophet's Town,' on the afternoon of the 6th of November. During the march of this day, small parties of Indians were constantly seen hovering about the army; and General Harrison's interpreters made several unsuccessful attempts to open a conference with them. On reaching a point about a mile and a half from the "Prophet's Town" the army was ordered to halt, and General Harrison directed Toussaint Dubois (who was captain of the spies and guides), to go forward with an interpreter and request a conference with the Prophet. As Captain Dubois proceeded on his way to execute this order, several Indians, to whom he spoke in a friendly manner, refused to speak to him; but, by motions, urged him to go forward, and seemed to be endeavoring to cut him off from the main army. On being informed of these apparently hostile manifestations on the part of the Indians, Governor Harrison dispatched a messenger to recall Captain Dubois; and soon after the return of that officer, the whole army, in order of battle, began to move toward the town, the interpreters having been placed in front with orders to invite a conference with the Indians."

What would have been the result if "The Prophet" had never told Captain Dubois, in June, of his intention to assemble all Indians possible, at Tippecanoe? What would have been the effect if "The Prophet" had received Captain Dubois? Would peace have been declared? Would the battle of Tippecanoe have been fought? Would the British have continued their acts of exciting the Indians against the Americans? Would General Harrison have gained such renown as a warrior? Who would have had the good will of the Indians in the "War of 1812?" We leave you to draw your own conclusions.

On the morning of November 7th, 1811, just as General Harrison was about to order the morning call, the army was attacked by the Indians, and, by reason of the carelessness of one of the sentries, the result came very nearly being disastrous to the American arms. The battle has caused many heated political discussions. In the end, however, the Indians were defeated. The American loss was thirty-seven killed and one hundred fifty-one wounded, of which twenty-five were mortally wounded. The loss to the Indians was about the same as that of the Americans, there being thirty-eight bodies found on the field after the battle. This fact, when considered with the Indian custom of carrying off the dead, indicates a heavy loss.

The defeat of the Indians in this battle caused them to lose faith in "The Prophet," and the great majority of them returned to their tribes. The battle of Tippecanoe was fought contrary to the orders of Tecumseh, who, when he returned from the South with his confederacy completed, found that all had been ruined by the folly of his brother. In this fight

the Indians chewed the bullets they used, that wounds created might be more lacerating. This partially accounts for the great mortality among the wounded.

General Harrison buried his dead and burned logs over their graves to conceal the spots for interment. The Indians, however, found the places and disinterred the dead soldiers. General Hopkins, who visited the battle-field the following year, gathered the scattered remains and replaced them in graves. Beard, the historian, in commenting on this battle, says:

"The battle of Tippecanoe was the precursor of the War of 1812. It was a great struggle, in which civilization triumphed over barbarism. It was by far the greatest military engagement ever fought on Indiana soil. It effectually checked the Indian depredations in the northwest, and had it not been for the War of 1812, this check would have been a permanent cessation of hostilities. It broke Tecumseh's confederation into fragments. The calm that followed, however, was deceptive, preceding, as it did, the storm that broke forth on the northwestern frontier during the war which shortly followed. Tecumseh revisited the tribes and assisted in forming an alliance with the British and Indians against the United States. But the defeat of his brother at Tippecanoe forever put at rest his dreams of a vast Indian empire. This battle, though national in its results, has been more particularly appreciated by the people of Indiana. No fewer than fifteen counties of the state have been named in honor of heroes who participated in this conflict."

The constitution of Indiana provides for the permanent enclosure and preservation of the battlefield of Tippecanoe. In 1872, an iron fence was placed around the field at a cost of \$18,000. A very creditable Soldiers' Monument, on the battle ground, near Lafayette, Indiana, commemorates the only notable battle fought on Indiana soil, by General Harrison.

Capt. Dubois was the last white man to visit the head-strong Prophet before the tocsin of war sounded the alarm. One cannot help but think that the days of the Indian of the northwest territory had been numbered. The Indian had been weighed in the balances and found wanting. Indiana's magnificent capitol was to take the place of his "long house," comfortable country homes were to succeed his wigwam, and bounteous fields of corn and wheat were to follow the destruction of his happy hunting grounds.

In 1814, appeared a notice in the *Western Sun*, published at Vincennes, in which Captain Dubois informed his men who served under him in the Tippecanoe campaign, that he had received the money to pay them for their services and that they could receive it by calling on him.

As previously stated, Dubois county was named in honor of our subject. This was in keeping with the unwritten law in the early days of Indiana, of naming newly created counties in honor of some faithful soldier of the Tippecanoe campaign.

About one-sixth of all the counties in the state of Indiana thus honor heroes of Tippecanoe. Bartholomew county was named in honor of Lieutenant-Colonel Joseph Bartholomew, who commanded a detachment of Indiana infantry in this battle, where he was severely wounded. Daviess county bears the name of Major Joseph Hamilton Daviess, a distinguished orator of Kentucky, who was killed in the battle while commanding his dragoons. Harrison county was named in honor of General Harrison. Owen county honors Colonel Abraham Owen, aid-de-camp to General Harrison. He was the only member of the general staff killed in the battle. Spencer county, and also the city of Spencer, in Owen county, perpetuate the name of Captain Spier Spencer who was killed at the head of his company, known as the "Yellow Jackets," because of the color of the uniforms. Warrick county honors Captain Jacob Warrick, also killed in the battle. Wells county is named in honor of Major Samuel Wells, of Kentucky, who distinguished himself in the battle. White county carries the name of Col. Isaac White, who fell by the side of Colonel Daviess.

Add to this list those names which we may have overlooked, including the counties bearing Indian names, such as Delaware, Miami and Tippecanoe, and it will be observed that participants in this battle, on both sides, have been remembered with honor in Indiana. When we look at things in this light, our county has been properly named Dubois. Toussaint Dubois, Jr., and Henry Dubois, the two older sons of Captain Dubois, were privates in Captain Benjamin Parke's Troops of Light Dragoons, in the battle of Tippecanoe. This is shown, at Washington, in General Harrison's report of the battle.

On September 26, 1812, Capt. Dubois was commissioned major commandant of all the spies in Indiana.

With this we close the military life of Captain Dubois and take up his civil life.

PART II.

CIVIL HISTORY OF CAPTAIN DUBOIS.

Religion, occupation, and property of Capt. Dubois—Citizen of Vincennes—Member of board of trustees of Vincennes University—Use of lottery—Copy of patent issued to Toussaint Dubois, by Thomas Jefferson—First marriage of Dubois—Death and burial of first wife—Her grave—Extract from English's Conquest of Northwest Territory—The children of Mrs Dubois—Second marriage of Dubois—Three sons—Senator Fred T. Dubois of Idaho—Estate of Jesse K. Dubois near Springfield, Ill.—Oil painting of Dubois—Silverware—Mrs. Ophelie Dubois McCarthy—Children and grand children of Capt. Dubois—Last will and testament—Provisions made for wife, children and slaves—Arpent—Signature—Bond of Mrs. Dubois—Tragic death of Capt. Dubois—Extract from the *Western Sun*—No record of burial; Dubois county, his monument.

Captain Dubois is thought to have been a member of the Catholic church. He was a merchant and Indian trader and did a very large business for that early period in the history of Vincennes and accumulated a very large fortune, both in personal property and in real estate, situated both in Indiana and Illinois. He owned a very large estate near Vincennes, containing the imposing hills, which for many years were commonly referred to as "Dubois Hills." This estate, with many others, descended to his children.

Captain Dubois was a very important and influential citizen of Vincennes during his day. His mercantile and trading operations extended over a vast extent of territory. He made frequent trips as far west as St. Louis and as far east as Philadelphia. Part of the route was covered on horseback, as no other mode of conveyance was available at that early day. Many business notices of Capt. Dubois appear in the *Western Sun*. Here is a copy of one, under date of Saturday, December 2, 1812:

NOTICE.

We earnestly solicit all those indebted to us to make payment by the first of January, as one of us intends setting out for Philadelphia and Baltimore on that day.

JONES & DUBOIS.

Vincennes, December 2, 1812.

When General Harrison was president of the board of the trustees of Vincennes university, Toussaint Dubois was one of its members, and he was on the building committee of the first structure. He thus became one of the quasi-founders of the first university west of the Allegheny mountains.

In those days a lottery was often used as a means to raise funds for the public benefit. Colleges and churches raised money in this manner, and no questions were asked. Vincennes university was benefited in this way. Here is a copy of a lottery ticket, of the old Vincennes lottery, an institution chartered in 1807:

WILSON'S HISTORY OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

VINCENNES UNIVERSITY LOTTERY.

No. 1645.

This ticket will entitle the possessor to such prize as may be drawn against its number.

[Signed] WM. HENRY HARRISON. GEORGE WALLACE.
WALLER TAYLOR. T. DUBOIS.
WILL BULLITT.

By the will of Father Rivet (Vicar General for Bishop Carroll, at Vincennes), who died of consumption, February 24, 1804, Captain Dubois, Francois Racicot, and Jean Baptiste Desloriez were named as his executors. Father Rivet was a Sulpitian, and at one time was a professor in the celebrated seminary at Limoges, in France. Mention is made of this fact to show that Capt. Dubois must have been highly respected, otherwise he would not have been named as an executor by such a man as Rev. Rivet. Rev. John Francis Rivet was a great Indian missionary, and gathered many Indians into his church at Vincennes. He was Captain Dubois' pastor, and wrote the burial record of Mrs. Dubois. [Page 407.]

Captain Dubois was the first man to buy land in what is now Dubois county. On February 16, 1809, Thomas Jefferson, president of the United States, issued to Toussaint Dubois a patent for part of section 3, township 1 south, range 5 west. This patent is now in possession of the present owner of the lands. It is a quaint looking document, yellow with age, and variegated with the oil that usually oozes from parchment. It reads as follows:

COPY OF ONE OF THE PATENTS ISSUED TO TOUSSAINT DUBOIS.
THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA:

To all to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

KNOW YE, That Toussaint Dubois, of Vincennes, having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land Office, at Vincennes, whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the northeast quarter of section number three, of township number one (South of the Basis line) in range number five (West of the second meridian) of the lands directed to be sold at Vincennes by the act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of Lands of the United States in the Territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," and of the acts amendatory of the same, THERE IS GRANTED, by the United States, unto the said Toussaint Dubois, the quarter lot or section of land above described: TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said quarter lot or section of land, with the appurtenances, unto the said Toussaint Dubois, his heirs and assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these letters to be made PATENT, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Seal of the
United States

States of America, the thirty-third.

JAMES MADISON, Sec'y of State.

GIVEN under my hand at the City of Washington, the sixteenth day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine, and of the Independence of the United

By the President,

THOS. JEFFERSON.

Upon the land "entered" by Captain Dubois (as buying from the government was then called), the first settlement in Dubois county had previously been made by the McDonald family.

Our subject was twice married. His first wife was Miss Jeannette Bonneau, also of French descent. She was a woman of noble character and considerable wealth. This wife died November 15, 1800, at the age of twenty-eight years. Her remains were put to rest in the Roman Catholic cemetery at the rear of St. Francis Xavier's Cathedral at Vincennes, Ind. Her monument may be seen to-day, and it alone, of those now standing there gives evidences of enduring for a long time, under the kind care of the reverend rector of the cathedral. The record at the cathedral bears a glorious tribute to this lady, in an extended mention of her funeral—a thing not often done for women in the eighteenth century.

The following lines are a translation from the French language of the record of the death and burial of Mrs. Dubois:

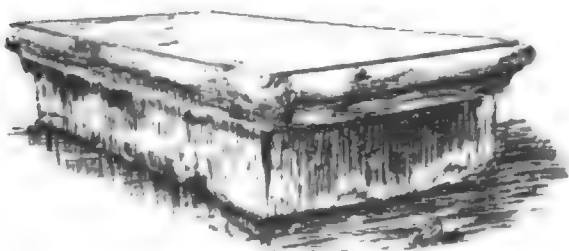
On the 16th day of November, 1800, was buried in the cemetery of this parish (St. Francis Xavier, Vincennes, Ind.), the body of Jeannette Bonneau, wife of Toussaint Dubois, who died on the preceding day, as a true Christian, mourned by the young and old people, being loved and esteemed by them, on account of her charity, her beneficence, her good disposition, and other precious traits of character.

The whole village assisted at her funeral, and few there were who did not shed tears. The burial service was interrupted two or three times, a testimony to her virtue, which we make mention of in the parish records, thinking it a proper thing to do.

Vincennes, this 16th of November, 1800.

J. FR. RIVET, Mission.

The grave of Mrs. Dubois is the best preserved and marked of the thousands that lie buried in "God's Acre," around her three or four deep. The stone that covers her grave bears this inscription:



Grave of Mrs. Dubois, 1910.

HERE LIES THE BODY OF
JANNE BONEAU
THE WIFE OF TOUSSAINT DUBOIS
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
THE 15TH NOVEMBER, 1800.
AGED 28 YEARS.

At the time Mrs. Dubois was buried the cemetery was nearly a century old. It is a distinguished mark of respect that she lies buried alone, for so great was the desire of the early French, at Vincennes, to be buried in consecrated ground and have their dust mingle with that of their ancestors that they buried one above another until the city authorities forbade it.

In speaking of this old grave yard, which is also near old Fort Sackville, renowned in history since its capture by General George Rogers Clark, Wm. H. English, in his "Conquest of the Northwest Territory" says:

The entire space where the church now stands, and in the rear and on the river side of the church, is filled with the remains of human beings buried two and three deep. It was used for burial purposes until the fall of 1846, and long after it was impossible to dig a grave anywhere in it without digging up two or three skeletons.

Mrs. Dubois left four sons, whose names were Toussaint, Jr., Henry, Charles and Emanuel L., and one daughter named Susanne. The daughter, Susanne, married Wm. Jones, Esq., and of this union were born Edward, Elizabeth Ann, Susanne O., Mary Jane, and Maria C. Mr. Jones secured the two quarter-sections of land in Dubois county that his wife's father, Capt. Dubois, had entered.

A part of this land is now a part of the "Sherritt farm." The daughter, Susanne O. Jones, mentioned above, married Robert Smyth, Esq., of Vincennes, in 1833. Mrs. Smyth died in 1888, aged seventy-five. Their son, Samuel Smyth, Esq., lived at Crawfordsville, Indiana. The son, Edward, died in early manhood. The daughter, Elizabeth Ann, became the wife of William Binford, Esq., also of Crawfordsville, Indiana. She died September 17, 1897, aged 85. Maria C. became the wife of Dr. W. P. Dunn, a son of Judge Williamson Dunn, a remarkable man in the early history of Indiana. Mrs. Maria C. Dunn resided at Frankfort, Clinton county, Indiana. As the reader will observe she is the grand-daughter of Toussaint Dubois, by his first wife. These children of Susanne Dubois Jones were baptized in the Catholic church at Vincennes. Their parents died young and the orphans were reared by relatives on the Jones' side of the family, who were Protestants. These children became Episcopalians.

For his second wife, Captain Dubois took Miss Jane Baird from near Bloomington, Indiana. Miss Baird was a Protestant. By this marriage three sons were born, Thomas, James, and Jesse Kilgore Dubois. The latter was the youngest child and as he grew up to manhood's years became a warm personal friend of President Abraham Lincoln. His son, Senator Fred T. Dubois, is perhaps the most widely known descendant of Captain Dubois. Senator Dubois was born in Crawford county, Ill., not far from Vincennes, in 1851. He was graduated from Yale in 1872, and became Secretary of the board of railway and warehouse commissioners of Illinois, in 1875.

In 1880, he went to Idaho and engaged in business. He was United States marshal of Idaho for four years. He represented his district in the fiftieth and fifty-first congresses. He was United States senator from Idaho. His home is at Blackfoot, Idaho. Senator Dubois has an oil painting of Captain Toussaint Dubois. An etching of it appears at the head of this sketch. Notice the resemblance to Lafayette, Jefferson, and Hamilton, of the same period.

At his death Jesse K. Dubois, youngest son of Capt. Dubois, left a large mansion on sixty acres of ground now within the city limits of Springfield, Illinois. This estate remained intact for many years. Finally the mansion and thirty acres were sold, by the heirs of Jesse K. Dubois, to Catholic sisters, who now occupy the property as a convent.

In this old mansion were the oil paintings and silver of Capt. Dubois. At the distribution of this personal property, to U. S. Senator Fred T. Dubois, of Blackfoot, Idaho, fell, by common consent, the paintings and silverware of Capt. T. Dubois.

The oil painting of our subject is two-thirds natural size, and executed by the brush of an artist of ability. Senator Dubois thinks the painting was executed in France, but it may have been painted at Vincennes, by a French artist, since such artists were sent to Vincennes from Europe to execute work for the church and early bishops of Vincennes. Some of the earlier bishops of the diocese of Vincennes, who lived there, have left to future generations paintings of themselves. Capt. Dubois may have employed one of these artists to paint the oil canvas now at the home of Senator Dubois, of Idaho. There is also an oil painting of Jesse K. Dubois as a child.

The silverware of Capt. Dubois consists of about thirty pieces, such as plates, spoons, pitchers, bowls, posset-cups, hand-servers, etc., all hand made, and of solid metal. One of the cups remained at the bottom of a well, into which it had fallen, for twenty years. When recovered it soon presented its true metal under the polishing to which it was subjected. These pieces of silver bear the monogram "T. D." or "T. T. D.," also some kind of a scroll or coat of arms.

Senator Dubois seems to be the embodiment of the spirit of his fathers. All labored for the advancement of civilization and the good of mankind at large. Capt. Dubois labored for white colonization and civilization in Indiana. His son, Jesse K. Dubois, was Abraham Lincoln's intimate friend and confidential advisor in Illinois, laboring for the freedom of the negro, while Senator Fred T. Dubois, son of Jesse K. Dubois, is at this time leading the movement in the United States for an amendment to the Federal constitution to prohibit polygamy in the United States, now the darkest and most threatening cloud in the American heavens.

Senator Dubois is the son of the youngest son of Captain Dubois, by the second marriage, as the reader will notice.

Mrs. Ophelia Dubois McCarthy, wife of Peter R. McCarthy, Esq., of Vincennes, is a great-great-grand child of Captain Dubois, by the first marriage. Mr. McCarthy is remembered as State President of Indiana Council of Catholic Knights of America.

The children and grandchildren of our subject are far above the ordinary run of people. The kindness and generosity of Capt. Dubois seem to have descended to his children. His generosity and nobleness are fully shown in his will, wherein he makes provisions for the support of his slaves and for the children of his second wife, if any, by a future marriage. His will, in the language of his day, is unique and interesting to the student of the documentary history of Indiana. It reads as follows;

WILSON'S HISTORY OF DUBOIS COUNTY.

LAST WILL AND TESTAMENT OF CAPTAIN DUBOIS:

"In the name of God, Amen. I, Toussaint Dubois, Sr., of the county of Knox, Indiana territory, taking into consideration that all mankind are born to die, and being in perfect health of mind and memory, do wish and advise that, touching the worldly property that it hath pleased God to endow me with, the following regulations and distributions be attended to:

Premus. It is my desire that my wife, Jane Dubois, be my executrix and that the said Jane make choice of two other associates to enable her to carry this my last will and testament into complete effect, and that the said Jane and associates together shall make choice of some able attorney that they may employ by the year, month, etc., as they shall think necessary, to advise with, etc., for the good of the property.

Second. Whereas, There is unsettled business between Mr. Barber and myself, I wish my said executors, assistants, etc., to maturely consider the matter, and as I have left papers as I hope sufficient to elucidate the matter and pray that no difficulty may arise, as also my business with John and James McGregory, my letter dated sometime in 1811, a copy of which they will find, will be sufficient, I hope, to explain that business.

Thirdly. The plantation whereon I now live, containing twelve arpents in front and forty back, with the improvements, with four cows and two horses, as also the necessary house and kitchen furniture, I bequeath to my beloved wife, Jane Dubois, during her natural lifetime, and then to be equally divided among her children. But provided my said wife should marry after my death, and have more than three children—the number of her children at present—then and in that case, the second set of children to have one equal half of the property, the other half to the three first or present children, as also I will and it is my desire that my said wife do have the services of our negroman, Gabriel and Ann, his wife, until the youngest child named Jessie Kilgore Dubois, arrives at the age of twenty-one years, and that if in the opinion of my wife (and the country permits) that the said people of color are able to make a comfortable living, they are to be free, if not, they are to be assisted out of my property during their lifetime.

Fourthly. Provided there should be any obligations on me for the conveyance of any lands it is my desire that my executors comply with the conditions and make a deed without trouble. (Note—I do not remember any at present.)

Fifthly. All the property I may be possessed of in the United States of America after my just debts are paid, I wish to be equally divided, viz: Between Susanne

I do Testimony Whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal this 15th day of June 1815

Toussaint Dubois

Witness present

William Harris

Will of Captain Dubois.

Dubois, alias Susanne Jones, Toussaint Dubois, Jun., Henry Dubois, Charles Dubois, Emanuel L. Dubois (children of my first wife.) Thomas Dubois, James Dubois, and Jesse Kilgore Dubois, to have each an equal part of my property so remaining after the aforesaid deductions, etc., are complied with, except my son, Charles, whose portion or part, it is my desire that the said part shall solely belong to his children if he has any, if not to himself. And, whereas, there is a probability of some money or property that may come to me from Lower Canada, in the British Dominions. Now, provided, there is any property or money, received without difficulty, as I wish none, it is my desire that the same be divided between the children of my three brothers, viz: John B., Francis and Joseph Dubois and my own children equally. It is my desire that none of the negroes now in my family be sold so as to be obliged to serve out of the family unless for criminal conduct. And, whereas, my daughter, Susanne Jones, etc., has already received two quarter sections of land at two dollars and one cent per acre the amount to be deducted from her part in the divisions. Also it is not my desire that any deductions be made on account of any money I may have paid for my son, Charles.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and seal, declaring all former wills to be void and this to be my last will and testament. Done this 15th day of June, 1815.



[SEAL]

Witnesses present: Thomas Baird, William Barns.

This closes the will of Capt. Dubois. As a matter of explanation, we might add that an "arpent" is a French measure used in the surveys about Vincennes. The plantation mentioned in the will contained four hundred acres. You will notice his reference to the two quarter sections previously advanced to Mrs. Jones. This is the land upon which the first settlement was made in Dubois county. Capt. Dubois was a slaveholder. This was when Indiana was a territory, and slavery, in a sense, was permitted. Mr. Dubois infers, also, that the custom may change. He also refers to the probability of money coming to him from Lower Canada. This is interesting in the light of notices that appeared in French papers and a subsequent accident. The will was offered to probate exactly ten months after the date of its execution.

The signature shown above is reproduced from the original will. It is interesting in that it shows how Captain Dubois himself wrote his name and shows that Dubois is spelled with a small letter "b" and not DuBois. A man's name is his own and *his* way of writing it is proper.

It will be noticed that the will is signed simply "Dubois," a style used by noblemen in his day. In Dillon's History of Indiana we also find the same signature to a request concerning "Vincennes Common," a tract of public pasture, containing about 5,400 acres.

Mrs. Dubois and two of the family qualified as executors and gave bond in the sum of \$10,000, for the faithful performance of their duties. The original will and bond may be found in File Box No. 19, in the county

clerk's office of Knox county. The Acts of 1817, 3d session, chapter 30, page 108, authorized Jane Dubois, William Jones, and T. Dubois, Jr., to sell the Dubois land. The act was approved December 31, 1818. This was under the first constitution of Indiana.

In the early days, Capt. Dubois often had business to transact away from home. While returning from one of these trips, on Monday, March 11, 1816, Capt. Dubois met a tragic death. He was riding along the old "Buffalo Trace" accompanied by his colored servant. They attempted to swim their horses across the Little Wabash river, a small stream in Clay county, Illinois, not far from Vincennes. Heavy rains had caused the streams to be greatly swollen. Capt. Dubois had with him a pair of saddlebags, which contained a large amount of gold and silver money, and the weight of the money was the direct cause of the man and his horse being drawn down to rise no more.

The following extract is taken from the *Western Sun* of Saturday, March 16, 1816: "On Monday last, in attempting to cross the Little Wabash river was drowned Major Toussaint Dubois. In him the poor have lost a benefactor, his country, a friend. He was a kind husband, an indulgent father and an honest man."

This was an unusually long notice for that day in the *Western Sun*. It is not known that his body was recovered, or if recovered, where buried. The chances are it was never recovered. At that early day the country was sparsely settled and the chances of finding the body small. His remains would certainly have been brought to Vincennes for burial, but no record of it can be found. The records at the Catholic church contain no mention of his burial.

His death has been wept, but his grave is unmarked, and the beautiful lesson of his life and character have heretofore been unnoticed save by his immediate family.

After his own daring record as a frontiersman, and his nobility of character, Dubois county, created since his death, is his most enduring monument. It is a noble monument to a noble man, and an honorable recognition of an honorable life.

With the writing of this paragraph the author closes his work on this history of Dubois county. It has occupied his spare moments for half a life time. It was not written as a commercial enterprise, but for the pleasure of historical research and discovery.

FINALE.

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HISTORY
OF
DUBOIS COUNTY
FROM
ITS PRIMITIVE DAYS TO 1910.

INCLUDING BIOGRAPHIES
OF
CAPT. TOUSSAINT DUBOIS
AND THE
VERY REV. JOSEPH KUNDECK, V. [G.](#)

TO WHICH ARE ADDED
THE MILITARY, SCHOOL, AND CHURCH HISTORY OF THE COUNTY,
GEOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS,
NATURAL HISTORY AND PLANT LIFE
AND THE
COUNTY'S PIONEER, POLITICAL AND INSTITUTIONAL LIFE.

BY
GEORGE R. WILSON, C. E.
ILLUSTRATED.

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